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CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH COINS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A CATALOGUE

OF

ENGLISH COINS

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

ANGLO-SAXON SERIES.

VOLUME I. .

BY

CHARLES FRANCIS KEARY, M.A., F.S.A.

EDITED BY

REGINALD STUART POOLE, LL.D. CORRESPONDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

WITH THIRTY PLATES.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

This volume of the Catalogue of English Coins contains the description of the earliest Anglo-Saxon money, and that of Mercia, Kent, East Anglia and Northumbria, including the coins of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the coins with the names of Saints struck in these different divisions of the country.

The metal of each coin is stated and its size or average size in inches and tenths, and the weight of the gold and silver coins is given in English grains.

Tables for converting grains into grammes and inches into millimètres, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are placed at the end of the volume.

The work has been written by Mr. C. F. Keary, of the Department of Coins, and has been carefully revised by myself and Mr. B. V. Head, Assistant-Keeper of Coins, every coin being compared with the corresponding description.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE coins described in the present volume are the earliest § 1. struck by the English in this country, and are arranged in ABRANGEthe following classes:-

I. A single coin which stands apart from any other series. Copy of It is a barbarous copy of a Roman solidus, the Latin in-Rollidus. scriptions being blundered and rendered unintelligible; but it has a legend in Runic letters added on the reverse (Pl. 1. 1). The date of it is pronounced, upon palæographical evidence, to be about A.D. 600. Whether it is to be looked upon as a coin, i.e. struck for circulation as money, or merely as an ornament, must be considered doubtful.*

II. A large series of small coins in both gold and silver, but Sceat by a very great majority in the latter metal, which unquestionably represent the first distinctly English coinage. pieces are almost wholly anonymous, and those that are so afford no direct evidence as to their date. A very few have intelligible inscriptions, of which one is in Roman and two or three are in Runic characters. Among the latter we have apparently the names of two kings of Mercia who reigned in the latter half of the seventh century.† The silver coins are probably those known through some of the Anglo-Saxon laws and by a few passages in Anglo-Saxon literature as sceattas (sing. sceat, or sceatt), and they have always been known to numismatists under that name. On account of the

^{*} See below, pp. vi, viii.

[†] Mercia, Nos. 1-6; pl. iv. 21-25. The identification of the names on these coins (Pada and Æthiliræd) with those of the two sons of Penda, king of Mercia, Pæda or Peada and Æthelred, has been questioned; but, as it seems to me, without reason. Beside this coincidence of the names of two brothers who reigned near to one another (Beda iii., c. 24, iv., c. 12), we have the evidence afforded by the copying of the type of No. 1 (pl. iv. 21) on a coin of Offa (pl. vii. 5), which is a strong argument that the runic coin is a Mercian sceat.

immense preponderance of these 'sceattas' in the series, it has been described as the Sceat Series.

Mercia.

III. The coinage of Mercia, which, after the sceattas of the two kings just referred to, goes on with a continuous series of pennies beginning with Offa (757-796), and ending with Ceolwulf II. (874-875 or 877), the puppet set upon the throne by the Danes after the expulsion of Burgred.

Kent.

IV. The coinage of Kent, consisting of two series of pennies. (i.) The regal series beginning with the coins of Ecgberht (765-791?)—a king unknown to history—and ending with those of Baldred (806?-825), upon whose expulsion Kent became an appanage of the kingdom of Wessex. (ii.) The archiepiscopal series beginning with Jaenberht (Archbishop of Canterbury, 766-790) and ending with Plegmund (Archbishop 890-914).

East Anglia.

V. The coinage of East Anglia, consisting likewise of two series. (i.) A regal series of eight kings, only three of whom are known to history. The series begins with Beonna (circa 760) and ends with the Danish king Guthorm-Æthelstan, who received the kingdom of East Anglia and part of Mercia after the Peace of Wedmore in 878, and died in 890. (ii.) A non-regal and quasi-ecclesiastical series of coins bearing the name of the martyred king 'St. Eadmund.' These memorial pennies were probably struck at the end of the ninth century and during the earliest years of the tenth.

The classes III.-V. consist of silver pennies, the sole coinage of England south of the Humber after the sceattas went out of use.

Northumbria.

VI. The coinage of Northumbria. This is divided first of all into two sections. (i.) A coinage of copper coins struck by the Anglian kings of Northumbria and Archbishops of York. (ii.) The silver coinage (of pennies) introduced after the Danish occupation.

(i.) The copper coins are known to numismatists as stycas. The word was undoubtedly applicable to the Northumbrian copper coins, how far specially so can hardly be determined. The Northumbrian stycas consist of, 1. A regal series which begins with Ecgfriö the son of Oswiu (A.D. 670-685), and

without being at all continuous except under the last three or four kings, ends with Osberht (A.D. 849-867) who perished fighting against the Danes at York. 2. A non-continuous archiepiscopal series from Ecgberht (Archbishop of York, A.D. 734-766) to Wulfhere (Archbishop, A.D. 854-900*).

(ii.) The Dano-Norse penny coinage consists of, 1. a noncontinuous series of coins of Danish or Norse kings from Halfdan (A.D. 875-877) to Eric (Bló8öx?) who was finally expelled from Northumbria in A.D. 954. 2. A quasi-ecclesiastical coinage, somewhat similar to the East Anglian coinage of 'St. Eadmund.' It bears the name of 'St. Peter,' and was undoubtedly struck at York during the Danish rule. probably about the middle of the tenth century. We may suppose it to have been issued more or less under the direction of the Archbishops of York, and thus to represent the archiepiscopal coinage of the styca period.

The above series constitute the coinages of all the Hep-Wessex not tarchic kingdoms of which coins are known, with the included. exception of Wessex; many of the lesser kingdoms having decayed t or been amalgamated t before the beginning of any signed coinage. The coinage of Wessex, which merges into that of the kings of all England, has been reserved for the next volume.

Exception may perhaps be taken to the beginning of the penny series with the coinage of Mercia rather than with that of the older kingdom of Kent. The reason for this arrangement is that, at the date of the introduction of the penny, Kent had sunk into a secondary position as compared with Mercia, which was at that moment by far the most important among the Heptarchic kingdoms; and that there is every reason to believe that it was in Mercia that the new coinage was first introduced. Many of the coins of the earlier Mercian kings were probably struck in Kent, and the

^{*} All the coins of this archbishop were probably struck in or before the the year 867. See p. 109.

[†] Sussex, Essex.

[†] Bernicia and Deira.

[§] It will be observed also, that the only sceattas which can be attributed to any king are Mercian.

earliest of the archiepiscopal coins of Canterbury (Jaenberht, Æthelheard) bear the names of Mercian kings (Offa, Coenwulf).

More exception may be taken to the classing of a single coin struck at Lincoln with the name of 'St. Martin' (p. 138) after the 'St. Eadmund' coins, instead of at the end of the Mercian series. The isolated character of the piece and the want of any substantial relationship between it and the regal series of Mercia may be mentioned among the reasons for this arrangement.

It will be found that the period of history embraced by the different series extends from soon after the re-introduction of Christianity into this island (A.D. 597), until the fall of the Danish-Norse kingdom in the north (A.D. 954). But as the coinage of Wessex is omitted, it does not comprise the history of the whole island, and comprises a continually smaller portion as the lesser kingdoms become either suppressed or amalgamated with Wessex. From the year 825 it is only connected with the history of England north of the Thames, and from the death of Guthorm-Æthelstan (A.D. 890) only with the history of England north of the Humber. The relationship of the different series to one another will be best understood after a preliminary sketch of the numismatic history of the country within the limits of time and space indicated above.

§ 2. Origin and History of the Coinage.

As the English coinage was only one among many barbaric coinages which arose one by one after the fall of the Western Empire, we cannot consider its origin and history quite apart from those of the other barbarian coinages of Northern Europe. On the contrary, we find that there is the closest analogy possible between the history of money in this country and its history in some of the continental countries nearest to England; * through many stages, the only difference is, that every change here has followed or preceded by a few years a corresponding change in one or other of these countries.

Refrance ('Francia') on the one side, the Scandinavian countries on the other.

Almost all the barbaric coinages of Europe, after the fall Imitations of of the Western Empire, began in mere imitations of the Roman money, in imitations which were at first meant to approach as near as possible to the originals, and were only differenced from them by want of skill on the part of the Later, some slight distinguishing signs (monograms, &c.) were added; finally some new legends and types. These last (the new types) were at first confined to the reverses of the coins; the head or bust, which is found in most cases upon the obverse, being intended for a copy of the head or bust upon the Roman prototypes.

It would be reasonable to expect, that the more precious the metal of the Roman coins, the more extensive would be their circulation, and therefore the wider the area over which the barbarous imitations of them extended. And this rule—though a good deal modified by another influence *generally holds good. Thus we find, that the currency of the Roman solidus aureus was large enough to gain for this coin a place in the monetary system of most of the Germanic peoples, as a permanent measure of value (or money of account †), even in days before these peoples had any coinage of their own. Roman gold coins of the time of Theodosius and Honorius acquired, at a pretty early date, a wide currency in the Scandinavian lands and on the southern shores of the Baltic; and they produced in time a series of imitations in a descending order of degradation, ending with those pieces -ornaments rather than coins-called bracteates: broad thin discs of metal, specially characteristic of the Scandinavian countries, in the designs on which we can still faintly trace the Roman prototypes. Of the same species are, no doubt, the Roman coins and imitations of Roman coins which are

^{*} The German nations had a long standing preference for the Roman silver currency, dating at any rate from the days of Tacitus. (Germ. c. 5; see Mommsen, Hist. de la Mon. rom. (Blacas tr.), iii. p. 132, for confirmation of this fact.) This was the counteracting influence. It was felt by people (e.g. the Franks) who had been for some generations in contact with Roman civilization; but not by the Baltic nations.

[†] The solidus was a money of account among the Franks (both Salic and Ripuarian), the Burgundians, the Alemanni, the Bavarians, and the Frisians, and appears as such in the laws of all these nations of Northern Europe.

frequently met with in Anglo-Saxon graves,* and which are, of course, earlier in date than the Scandinavian imitations, but later than the imitations of the same class made in France, Italy, or Spain.† In the case of the pieces of this class, it is impossible accurately to distinguish between those which were designed for currency and those which were intended merely for ornament, because immediately before the introduction of a regular coinage ornaments themselves formed a sort of currency. ‡

This is the currency which is represented by the first coin in the present Catalogue. We should not have been justified in including in a catalogue of English coins mere imitations of Roman money, even if we had a well-grounded suspicion that these imitations were made by the English. But the accident, that the coin in question bears an inscription in Anglian runes, allows us to place it in the present series. And it stands as the representative of a certain stage in the history of the use of money in England. a later page (lxxxiv) I have repeated the remarks upon the character of the runes upon this coin, with which I have been favoured by Dr. L. Wimmer, of the Royal University, Copenhagen. And from these observations it will appear that, on palæographical grounds, this coin is one of the most interesting in the Catalogue. The date which Dr. Wimmer, from palæographical considerations, assigns to this coin is about A.D. 600.

Ornaments.

Even the use of the solidi (original or imitated) as media of exchange is only a development of a still earlier condition

^{*} Discs of metal very similar to the Scandinavian bracteates are also found in Anglo-Saxon graves.

[†] We must distinguish the cases of those nations, who (1) occupied countries in which the Roman civilization had been long established, and thus succeeded to all its benefits, among others the use of a coinage; and (2) those who merely obtained the benefits of Roman civilization, and the knowledge of coins, through the slower influence of commerce and of peaceful intercourse. As regards the use of imitative gold coins of the class of our No. 1, it will be seen from what follows that the English are to be placed in the second class—with e.g. the Scandinavian nations—and not in the first. But it will also be seen, that the regular English coinage was not a development from these early imitative pieces.

¹ See below.

of things, in which ornaments—generally gold armlets formed the recognised objects of value among the northern nations, and as such supplied the place of a currency. We have abundant historical evidence of this condition of things among the Scandinavian nations; and we have philological evidence, scarcely less strong, that the English preceded the Scandinavians in the same path. The changes in the meaning of the Anglo-Saxon word beág (and in some degree also of hring) exactly reflect the changes in the meaning of the Old Norse words bauar (and hring). Both beag and bauar meant originally a ring or armlet; both came in time to stand for treasure in the precious metals. The term beágabrutta. which we meet with so often in Anglo-Saxon poetry, corresponds exactly to the Old Norse baugbrota or hringbrota; and neither are usually to be interpreted in their etymological sense of 'ring-breaker,' but in the more general sense of 'distributor of treasure,' an attribute especially given to princes.

Two of the earliest English words for treasure are beág (of which we have just spoken) and sceat.† The latter, as it is usually employed in literature, ‡ has an even more general significance than the former. Nevertheless, it came to have a much more exact meaning also, as the denomination of a particular species of coin.

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^{*} Beágabrytta, Beówulf, l. 35, 352, 1487. Dær he folc áhte, Burg and beagas, l. 522; Beágas and bregostól, l. 2370; Baugbrota (or Hringbrota). Helgakv. Hund. I. 17, 45 (Edda. Bugge). For Norse ring-money see Völundarkviða, passim and Corp. Poet. Bor. Index s.v. Money, vol. ii. p. 703. The only reference given for coined money in this index is to the concluding verse of the Drymakviða. It is not probable that the scilling was known to the Northern nations till it had become merely a money of account; therefore the skillinga in this passage are not actual coins.

[†] A third is masma, which never had any but a general sense.

[‡] It is needless to cite all the passages of early Anglo-Saxon literature in which the words bedg and seeds are used in the general sense of treasure. The following lines in Beówulf, in addition to those given above, are the most important:—bedh hord, 894, 921.

beáh gyfa, 1102; cf. 1719, 1750, 2635.

The passage, 2172-2178, gives a sort of technical meaning to beág in its sense of 'treasure.' Gif-sceattas, 378.

sceattas dælde 1686.

Old Norse literature obtained subsequently, and used for greater exactness, a general term for coined money—or treasure in money. This word was aura (eyrir), derived from the Latin aurum, and thus clearly showing whence the Scandinavian people first derived their notion of treasure in coins. When aura was used in this more distinctive sense, baugr came to signify treasure in ornaments rather than in coins.* Finally aura came to stand for a definite money of account. But we may be sure that there was originally no clear line of demarcation between Roman gold coins used as ornaments and the same used as a medium of exchange.

We see, then, that the first advances of the English towards the use of a coinage had (at a little later date) a close parallel among the Scandinavian peoples. stages of this advance were, first, the use of their own ring money; secondly, the use of Roman gold coins, both as ornaments and as media of exchange. It is known that at one time the custom obtained of breaking portions from the rings or armlets (beagas); and when the second medium began to influence the first, it is highly probable that these portions were made equal in weight to a Roman solidus. The portions of a beag would be called the scillingas or (little) cuttings from it; † and when these were adjusted to a fixed scale upon the weight of the solidus, the scilling (shilling) would become (1) a definite division of a ring; (2) a division or a piece of gold equal in weight to a solidus; (3) the English equivalent of the Latin solidus; (4) a money of account which had originally been of the value of a solidus. The second of these stages—or the transition from the first to the second—seems to be reflected in a remarkable passage in Wídsið, l. 89.

pær me Gotena cyning . .
. . beág forgeáf . .
On pam siex hund wæs smætus goldes
Gescýred sceatta scilling-ríme.

^{*} Baugr and aura, in fact, preserve the memory of the home-made and the imported media of exchange.

[†] Scilling is allied to the Icel. at skilja, to cut. It is a double diminutive according to Skeat, Etym. Dict. s.v.

Which should be translated (cf. Grein, iv. p. 408)

There me the Goth king . . . a ring gave, On which six hundred was of beaten gold Treasure scored, in scillings reckoned.*

Or, more plainly, a ring of pure gold marked as worth six hundred scillings or solidi.

Although at this point new influences came to bear upon the growth of the English coinage, this stage has, as we have seen, left its traces in the language and on some of the monetary denominations which continued in use.

The influence, which may have produced the circulation of Roman coins Roman solidi either as ornaments or coins among the English, in Britain. was that influence of Roman civilization common to all northern Europe, and one which had doubtless begun to be felt even before the migration of the Angle and Saxon tribes. But when our forefathers were settled in this country, they became gradually subjected to two fresh influences; first, that of the Roman civilization (i.e. for our present purpose the Roman currency), which remained in use among the conquered Britons; secondly, that of the more advanced civilization (currency) of the neighbouring country of the Franks.

1. It is reasonable to suppose that the Roman coinage in all its varieties—which under the Lower Empire were chiefly either gold or copper t—had not gone out of cir-



^{*} Not as Thorpe (and after him Robertson, *Hist. Essays*)—translate:
On which were scored six hundred sceattas reckoned in shillings.

We may compare with this passage one cited by Du Cange, s.v. mancus, 'Armillam auream quee habet 80 mancos.' Will of Berhtric, ap. Hicks, p. 52; also in *Proc. of Palsogr. Soc.*

[†] The Scandinavians did not, any more than the English, develope a coinage out of their imitations of the Roman solidi, their bracteates, &c. They owed the beginnings of their coinage to the influence of more southern nations, especially of England. This began during the Viking Age, at a time when large hoards of English, Frankish, &c. pennies (and even Arabic dirhems), were accumulated in the north. Thus the people became accustomed to a silver coinage. They did not institute a coinage of their own in Denmark, Sweden, or Norway, till the beginning of the eleventh century.

[‡] Copper slightly washed with silver. When this money was melted down to be coined into the Northumbrian copper coinage (stycas), a certain number of silver pieces were producd from the melting-pot. (See later, p. xxvii, and p. 139, note ‡.)

culation at the time of the English invasion. The copper coins especially, of which such vast quantities are being continually dug up, * must, one may believe, have continued in circulation and formed a sort of small change even in the days of the Anglo-Saxon coinage. There is nothing improbable in such a supposition when we reflect that, even at the present day, Roman copper coins serve such a purpose in Spain, as do likewise the Arabic copper coins - those of the Amawi Emirs of Cordova and their successors.† We may suppose that in this manner the Roman coinage was distributed between the two nationalities; the Saxons using chiefly the solidi (as ornaments or coins) the Britons, and the lower orders generally, making use of the copper for the commoner purposes of life. In this way only can we account for the strong influence which the Roman coinage evidently exercised upon the types of the earliest Anglo-Saxon currency; or for the fact that, before the general adoption of an Anglo-Saxon coinage, the use of money was evidently familiar to the English. There was, as we shall presently see, no wide-spread English coinage before the days of Offa, king of Mercia—possibly not before those of his successor Coenwulf (A.D. 796). But there is nothing in the historians before that date, in Beda, for instance, to suggest that the use of money was unknown in his day or even in much earlier days of which he writes.‡

^{*} Far exceeding in number the finds of Anglo-Saxon coins in our days.

[†] The dirhems of the later Spanish dynasties are of very base silver, scarcely to be distinguished from the copper coinage.

[†] There are however certain passages in Beda which seem to point to the circulation of ornaments (i.e. beágas) as a sort of currency. For instance, when Rædwald, king of the East Angles, was tempted by the threats and promises of Æbelfrið king of Northumbria (copiosa auri et argenti dona offerens) to betray the fugitive Eadwine, his wife dissuaded him from this act of treachery. "Admonens quia nulla ratione conveniat tanto regi amicum suum optimum in necessitate positum auro vendere, imo fidem suam, quæ omnibus ornamentis pretiosior erat, amore pecuniæ perdere." (ii. 12.) This passage suggests, though it does not necessitate the conclusion, that the pecunia offered as a bribe consisted in ornaments, i.e. rings.

More important is the passage in which Oswiu, before the battle of Winwidfeld (A.D. 655), is described as offering to purchase peace from Penda. Such a transaction as that would, if any, be likely to be made in

The actual introduction of an English coinage, however, English Coinwas not due to the influence of the Roman currency, but to age derived the other influence just spoken of, that of the Frankish Frankish currency upon the other side of the Channel.

2. Among the barbarian coinages which developed out of the Roman, the only one which had any duration north of the Alps and Pyrenees was that of the Franks under their Merovingian kings. Beginning like all the other barbarian coinages, in mere imitation of the Roman money, the Merovingian very soon diverged from its prototype. It was from the beginning a coinage in gold. The first important change consisted in the general abandonment by the Franks of the larger gold coin of the Romans, the solidus aureus, in favour of the smaller piece the triens or tremissis, which was also in use in the Roman coinage but not in so large a proportion as in France. Other changes were made by (1) a more barbarous rendering of the bust upon the obverse, (2) by the introduction of several new reverse types, generally some form of cross, and (3) by the substitution for the inscriptions on the Roman coins, sometimes of the name of the Merovingian king on the obverse and the name of the town at which the coin was struck on the reverse; later on, in more anarchical times, of the names of the moneyer (or striker of the piece) and the town alone, one upon the obverse and the other on the reverse. At first, then, the Merovingian coinage consisted wholly of gold pieces. No doubt the Roman copper coins, as (or much more than) in England, continued to circulate as small change.* At the end of about the first hundred years of Merovingian rule, a silver Frankish coinage began to spring up in the north, † in the region of the lower Rhine, the country of the Ripuarian Franks and of the Frisians. This we may guess

coin, yet we are told: 'Oswiu promisit ei [Pendæ] innumera et majora quam audi potest ornamenta regia vel donaria in pretium pacis largiturum,' iii. 24.

The passages which seem most to imply the familiar use of money in England in Beda's time are iii. 26, iv. 5, 10, 19, 21, 22.

^{*} This is the view of M. J. B. A. Barthelemy, Manuel de Numismatique, p. 1.

[†] See Gariel, Monnaies royales de la race Carlovingienne, p. 9.

was a concession, partly to the greater poverty of these districts, partly also to the long established prejudice which many of the German peoples retained in favour of a silver currency, a feeling which was probably shared, in a certain degree, by our forefathers.* It was from the Merovingian coins, in the first instance from the gold, later on from the silver, that the earliest English coinage was derived.

In comparing as a class our earliest anonymous coins (the Sceat Series) with the whole series of Merovingian trientes and silver coins, we are at once struck by the general resemblance of the two. The likeness is too great to admit of the supposition of independent developments. The antecedent probabilities of the case again, and the well-known history of the introduction of a coinage into Britain, are all in favour of the theory, that the earliest English coinage was derived from the Merovingian; and finally such evidence as is afforded us by finds of coins, points in the same direction.

Finds of coins of Class I.

One or two finds of coins throw considerable light upon the relationship of the gold and silver coinage of England to the gold and silver coinage of the Continent. But before we speak of these larger hoards, we may mention one piece which is of the greatest value as a connecting link between the Merovingian and the English coinage. This coin is unfortunately not in the National Collection, but in that of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. The description of it is as follows:—

Obv. Profile Merovingian bust † to r. EVSEBII MONITA Rev. Cross moline. +DOROVERNIS CIVITAS ‡ (Canterbury).

^{*} See above, p. v, note*, and Coinages of Western Europe, &c. (the present writer), p. 112 [Num. Chr. N. S. vol. xix. p. 32.]

This feeling would not interfere with the use of the solidi in the way which has been described above, because the solidi were first of all ornaments, coins only in a secondary degree; whereas the old Roman silver denarii (the serrati bigatique of Tac.), of which the German tribes retained the recollection, were never anything but media of exchange.

[†] I.e. a bust resembling that on the Merovingian-Frankish trientes. It is not meant that the bust is a portrait of any Merovingian king. Indeed the notion of portraiture upon the coinage of this date may be discarded.

[†] See Numismatic Journal, vol. ii. p. 232, A. de Longpérier (this writer was the first to assign any gold triens to England); also Rev. Numis. 1841, p. 435, and Kenyon, Gold Coins of England, p. 7, Frontispiece, No. 7.

We come next to a remarkable find of coins made in 1828 Crondale at Crondale, Hants.* It consisted of precisely 100 gold Find. coins, together with two jewelled ornaments and chains. The latter are certainly Anglo-Saxon, and are pronounced to belong to a date earlier than the end of the seventh century. Part of this find consists of coins which are apparently genuine Frankish trientes; the greater number are imitations of Frankish trientes made in this country. One or two look like direct copies from Roman coins, viz. of coins of Licinius I. (A.D. 307-323),† obverse legend seems to show traces of the word LICINIVS. with profile bust copied from the bust on Roman coins. The reverses have the letters TOV and VOT surrounded by a triple circle of dots, the whole being a degraded form of the type VXT enclosed in a laurel wreath, which is that of the Roman coins. This is a type scarcely to be found on Merovingian trientes, but, on the other hand, it is very similar to a type which occurs with great frequency upon the sceattas. (Comp. sceattas type 2, Pl. 1. 5-7, 10-13 A notable circumstance connected with this type is that, if derived from the coinage of Licinius, it must have been copied not from his gold but from his copper coins, t

2. Another coin has been described as copied from the money of Leo I. (A.D. 457-474) (l.c. pl. xii. 4), and certainly the obverse legend as engraved seems to bear the traces of the inscription DN.LEON. The type, however, is a common Merovingian one, that of the Victory facing, head l., holding an orb surmounted by a cross. And without the opportunity of examining the coin, I should not like to say that it was not really copied from a Merovingian triens.

The rest of the coins are distinctly Frankish in type, though not in style. It is not necessary to describe them in detail. Nearly all bear some form of cross upon the reverse, and among these crosses we notice a peculiar form. the cross haussée upon one or more steps, and with two letters M A or C A &c., one at either side. This type is known as

^{*} See Num. Chr. vol. vi. p. 171; N. S. vol. x. 164, pll. xii, xiii.

[†] Num. Chr. N. S. vol. x. pl. xii. 1, 2.

I For the significance of this fact, see below, p. xviii.

the Marseilles type. It was not introduced into France until nearly the end of the sixth century * (l.c. pl. xii. 3, 5, 6, 14–17, xiii. 22, Marseilles type and English imitations of this type). A modification of the Marseilles type similar to the coin No. 8 of our catalogue (Pl. I. No. 4) also occurs in the Crondale Hoard (l.c. pl. xii. nos. 9–11, pl. xiii. nos. 29, 32). The type of Nos. 6, 7 of this catalogue (Pl. I. No. 3) also occurs among the Crondale coins (l.c. pl. xiii. 27). I believe it is not to be found in precisely the same form on any genuine Merovingian coin. In addition to the pieces mentioned there are two coins which merit a separate description. They are—

1. Obv. Merovingian bust (but very much degraded).

ABBO MONET or MANET (somewhat blundered).

Rev. Cruciform monogram of peculiar shape (l. c. pl. xii. 12).

Abbo is the name of a known Merovingian moneyer, who worked at Chalons circa A.D. 593, and again at Limoges circa A.D. 604. The piece in question, however, does not seem to have been the work of Abbo himself, but rather a ruder copy of a coin by this moneyer.

2. The next coin to be described is-

Obv. Bust facing (derived from the bust on Byzantine coins).

Rev. Roman cross enclosed in wreath (or circle).

LONDVNIV; (Londunium for Londinium, London;
compare sceattas with legend LVNDONIA, Nos.
88-93, pl. ii. 15-18).

^{*} Circa A.D. 583. Coinages of Western Europe, &c., p. 71 seqq.

[†] Le Viscomte Ponton d'Amécourt accepts the coin of the Crondale Find as evidence that Abbo worked as a moneyer in England, and suggests that he came here in the train of St. Augustine, in A.D. 596. (Queen Berchta would be a more likely person to bring a Frankish moneyer in her train.) See Annuaire de Num. vol. iii. p. 299, &c., Le Monétaire Abbo. And this view is apparently accepted by Mr. Kenyon in his Gold Coins of England (p. 5). It seems to the present writer more probable that these coins, which by general consent differ considerably from the coins of Abbo executed in France, are merely imitations of Merovingian trientes made in this country.

[†] Num. Chr. N. S. pl. xiii. 28. We ought perhaps to class among the London coins, and with this piece three other Crondale coins, which all bear a profile bust on the obverses and a dotted circle enclosing a cross on the reverses. In the case of one of the three, the limbs of the cross pass

Taking together all the coins above described, we see that they belong to the following classes:—

- 1. A coin certainly made by a Merovingian moneyer in England. This is the coin reading 'Dorovernis Civitas.' Its workmanship is too good for an English moneyer. It would not perhaps be too much to assume, that the Eusebius who made this coin was a Frankish goldsmith who came over in the train of Queen Berchta on her marriage with Æthelberht, king of Kent.
- 2. A certain number of Merovingian coins imported into this country.
- 3. A larger (?) number of imitations of Merovingian coins, of which the 'Abbo' coin is the most remarkable example.
- 4. A number of coins which are more or less original (English) in design, or else are copied from Roman coins without the intermediary of a Merovingian type.

But all these four classes alike are derived, more or less directly, from the class of the Merovingian triens, or tremissis. The latter word tremissis became corrupted in English into the word trims or prims (prymsa), which is a word we meet with as the name of a money of account, though when it had reached this condition the prymsa had entirely changed its value from that of the Merovingian tremissis.

This is enough to establish the connection of the small

A gold triens, reading VENTA on rev. and supposed to have been struck at Winchester, is described in *Num. Chr.* N. S. ix. 172, and *Ann. de Num.* (1883), p. 335.

through the sides of a square compartment. In the first paper on the Crondale Hoard, these three coins were described as too barbarous to be read. In the second paper, the legend was given as barbarous in the form OSUUNOOUNOU. In Mr. Kenyon's Gold Coins of England, the most intelligible of these legends is given LUOONMONA. This, by substituting D for O and NI for M (cf. the sceattas with legend LVNDONIA, p. 10) becomes Ludonnions. The readings of the sceattas with Lundonia (p. 10) are given by Kenyon (Hawkins, S. C. p. 29) ENOON, VNOONN ELVNOOIII AELVNOOTIA which vary quite as much from the legend LVNDONIA (the real reading) as do the readings on the gold coins. Finally it is possible that another Crondale coin (N. C. N. S. vol. x. pl. xiii no. 23) may be also a London coin. M. Ponton d'Amécourt writes (N. C. N. S. vol. xii. p. 72), that he possesses a similar specimen, which he reads on the obverse AVDVALD REGES and on the reverse AMBAL LONDENVS. He attributes it to king Eadwald of Kent (A.D. 616-640). I doubt if there is not a good deal of imagination in the reading, especially in the word 'reges.'

gold coins of our first class (anonymous coins) with the Merovingian trientes or tremisses.

The date of the introduction of this coinage is best given by the coin with the name of Abbo, which, even though a copy, was probably made not long subsequent to the time at which Abbo was working. It is fair therefore to assume, that the beginning of an English coinage may be referred to about the time of the introduction of Christianity into this country. That these coins were at first called tremisses (þrymsa) in this country we may also suppose. But a gold coinage, modelled upon that of the Merovingian Franks of Neustria and the regions nearest our coast, was very soon exchanged for a silver currency (of sceattas) which was much more independent in its types than the gold coinage; albeit this silver currency is not the less to be referred for its origin to the Frankish coinage.

Finds of sceattas in the Low Countries.

Some light is shed upon the connection of the English silver coinage with that of the Continent by four or five finds which have been made in the Low Countries between 1837 and 1868, and which are described by Mr. Dirks in his work, Les Anglo-Saxons et leurs petits deniers dit sceattas.* These finds were made at Domburg (Zeeland), 1837, Duerstede or Wijk te Duerstede on the Waal in 1841-2; Tirwipsel (Friesland) 1863, Hallum (Friesland) 1866, Francker (Friesland) 1868. It will be seen that they all took place in the region of the Lower Rhine, in the country of the Austrasian Franks or of the Frisians. The most important feature in these finds, so far as regards our present inquiry, is the appearance in some of them, by the side of a great number of well-known sceat types, of a certain number of types which are rarely found in this country.

Among these the two following were the commonest:-

a. Obv. Rude head r.

Rev. What look like four V's arranged broad ends inwards, at equal distances round the coin; in field, numerous dots.

In reality these four V's are a degraded form of a design

^{*} Comp. Van der Chijs, Munten der fr.- en duitsch-nederl. Vorsten.

meant to represent two interlinked annulets, thus— This type reappears upon the denarii of Pepin the Short.*

Obv. Cross with rays streaming from it.
 Rev. Hectagram (also called David's seal) enclosing a cross.

This type also appears upon the denarii of Pepin the Short.†

The great majority of the coins, described by Mr. Dirks, which have not English types, belong to one or other of the two types a and b, which have moreover the distinction of being among the very few Merovingian types which had any influence upon the later Carlovingian coinage. This fact points to the supposition, that these types were in use among the Austrasian Franks, whose country bordered upon Frisia. Heristal, the nursery of the Carlovingian House, was very near the country to which most of these finds belong. We see then that Frankish and English silver coins were interchangeable, and so fully recognised to be so as to be hoarded together. In weight there was no difference between them. The average weight of each was about 16 grains Troy = 20 grains Paris = 24 wheat grains. This was the weight of the Byzantine scruple. 1 Whether the weight of the Merovingian silver coin, and hence of the sceat, was derived from the Byzantine weight, must however be considered doubtful.

We may then take it as established, that the whole class of anonymous gold and silver coins (Nos. 1-200, Pll. i.-iv.), which constitute the earliest English coinage, was derived from the coinage of the Franks under their Merovingian kings. But, when we come to examine the individual types throughout the whole class, the instances of copying of the Frankish series by the English are far from numerous. In the case of the gold coins indeed, as we see by the Crondale Hoard, examples of the copying of Frankish types are common enough. Two out of the three types of gold coins given in

† Ibid. pl. ii. 32.

^{*} Gariel, Mon. roy., &c., 2^{me} p^{tie}, pl. ii. 38, 39.

¹ Robertson, E. Wm., Historical Essays, p. 49.

the present Catalogue (Pl. I. Nos. 3, 4) are probably derived, more or less directly, from Frankish types. In the case of the silver coins (sceattas), the instances of copying from Frankish types are not numerous, in proportion to the whole number of coins. We may attribute this fact to the influence of Roman coins still in use in this country at the time that the English coinage was introduced.* If the engravers of the coins themselves were Britons (which at first they would very probably be), who were familiar with the use of the 'small change' above spoken of, they would be very likely to take the Roman coins as the models for their types. And this may account for the otherwise unusual fact, of a number of types both on the gold † and silver t coins of this series, being copied from types upon coins of an inferior metal, namely, from Roman copper coins. &

Origin of the types of the sceattas.

The fifty-four types of sceattas described in the body of the Catalogue are divided into three classes:—

- 1. Types 1-23, Pl. i. 5-Pl. iii. 5, are all connected, by the designs upon one side or the other, with Roman prototypes.
- 2. Types 24-28 (Pl. iii. 6-iii. 13) can only be referred to Frankish prototypes, while types 29-31 (Pl. iii. 14-18) may be partially derived from Frankish types.
- 3. Types 32-54, the remainder (Pl. iii. 19-iv. 20), seem to represent a native English art.

This is of course only a rough division, because many coins which by their obverses are connected with the Roman coinage, are connected with the Frankish by their reverses, or are on one side examples of native art merely. The notes prefixed to the different types, or classes of types, will enable

^{*} See above, p. x.

[†] The coin from the Crondale Hoard, copied from the copper coinage of Licinius I. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ See below, p. xix.

[§] It is, for pretty obvious reasons, very rare to find the type of a coin in an inferior metal copied upon a coin in a superior metal. The reverse process is frequent enough. When a new coinage is issued, it is often desired to make it recall some more valuable issue which has preceded it: it is never desired to make a coin recall one of a lower denomination.

the reader to trace their origin, wherever it is possible to do so.

On comparing classes 1 and 2 we cannot but be struck by the fact, that while the evidence of copying from Merovingian types is rather shadowy, the evidence of copying from Roman types is in many cases undoubted. Thus the coins No. 2 gold (Pl. i. 2) and No. 9 silver are certainly derived from the type of Magnus Maximus (Pl. i.a) on a solidus struck in London, * though the course of degradation which the coin has gone through is very curious. † Both obverse and reverse of sceattas type 2a are certainly derived from Roman coins of the types of Pl. i. b. and d., denarii (small brass) of Constantine II. And this origin accounts in the main for the types 2-6, 8, as has been already pointed out; although 3 and 8 may on one side be derived from Frankish types. Then, again, types 12-23 are apparently derived from gold coins of the time of Theodosius or Honorius.

A distinction is made between two series of imitations from the Roman coinage; those copies which are derived apparently from Roman copper coins of the time of the Constantines and those derived apparently from gold coins of a later date.‡ These two classes represent the two channels of influence exercised by the Roman coinage, which have been sufficiently discussed above.§

The anonymous silver coins, whose origin we have been investigating, are, by numismatists, always known as sceattas. The strongest reason for believing that they bore this name is to be found in the laws of Æthelberht, king of Kent,

^{*} The exergual legend of Maximus's coin reads AVG. OB for Augusta (London) 72.

[†] This type reappears upon three pennies of the ninth century (Ceolwulf II., Halfdan, and Ælfred). See (for the first two) Hawkins, Cuerdale Find, p. 10; Id. Silver Coins, suppl. pl. ii. no. 580; Archsol. Æl. vii. p. 48; N. C. N. S. vol. ix. pl. i. no. 11.

[‡] See page 3. Type 1 (No. 9) of the sceattas is not classed with types 12-23, because it can be referred to the *English* gold coinage (No. 1) for its prototype. It is almost the only type here described which links together the gold and silver coinage of the anonymous series: though of course by their general similarity of form, &c., the two classes are connected closely enough.

[§] Pages ix, x.

where sceat (or rather sceet*) occurs as a coin denomination, while the word penny does not occur. Now, as these laws were compiled before the introduction of the larger and broader silver pieces, which superseded the smaller though thicker ones of our first class, this is the best evidence for supposing that these last were known as sceattas. We must beware, however, of attributing too much exactness and permanence to coin denominations at a time when there was only one class of coins in actual currency, and when in consequence all the other coin denominations were moneys of account. And the evidence afforded by the laws of Æthelberht might be thought to be nullified by the laws of Ine where the penny only is mentioned, † could we be sure that these laws bore their primitive form. ‡

We have no evidence save that which is afforded by the finds of these coins, and by the few intelligible legends which they bear, to show over what districts the use of the sceattas extended. The evidence of the first class tends to show that they were chiefly current in Kent, that of the second that they were also in use in Essex (or at all events in London) and in Mercia.

Coins struck in London. The sceattas struck in London (comp. Nos. 88-93) have one peculiarity, which is worth noticing. They alone, among the coins of this series, are of very base silver, sometimes, indeed, of a metal so debased, that it becomes questionable whether they should not be described as copper coins. Thus, the metals of all the earliest English coins bearing the name of London are approximately very base silver or copper and gold, § the metals of the two classes of Roman coins current in this country; a fact not without its significance, especially when we reflect that the preference for silver coins was in some sort a badge of the Teutonic nations.

^{*} In the laws of Æthelberht (Thorpe, Ancient Laws, &c. pp. 1-10; Schmidt, Die Gesetze der A.-S. pp. 2-10) the two words see at and seet occur. The former is used in a general sense—a thing of value, treasure; the second, in the concrete sense—a particular coin. This differentiation of form would imply that its concrete sense had long attached to seet.

[†] Thorpe, Lc. pp. 45-65; Schmidt, Lc. pp. 20-57.

[†] The laws of Ine have only come down to us tacked on to those of Ælfred.

[§] See above, p. xiv.

^{||} See above, p. v. note.

Quantum valeat the circumstance tends to show, that the city of London retained something of the habits and preferences which it had acquired under the Romans. At the same time the appearance itself of the legend 'Londonia' or 'Londunium' may suggest, that during this period London preserved some sort of autonomy.*

A similar reason may be suggested for the substitution of Northuma copper for a silver coinage north of the Humber. This was the district of the Roman capital of Britain where, certainly in the days of Beda, deep traces of Roman civilization were still to be found.† It is generally acknowledged by numismatists, that the use of copper in place of silver, in the district north of the Humber, is due to the existence of a greater number of Roman copper coins in this part of the country. 1 But, in spite of this difference, the Northumbrian coinage must be reckoned a derivative from the sceat series. As is pointed out, § the early coins of Northumbria are, in a great proportion, silver; and the series is not at first sharply divided from the sceat series south of the Humber. It is only after the sceattas have been superseded by the pennies that the Northumbrian coins take a quite distinctive

With regard to the period of time over which our first Period over series of coins extends, that has been sufficiently indicated which the scent coinage by the foregoing enquiry. We can hardly place its com-extends. mencement before the conversion of Æthelberht. But if the scættas mentioned in Æthelberht's laws are really the coins now known as sceattas, we cannot place it much after this date. It is certain that they were in use in the middle of the seventh century, from the occurrence of the name of 'Pada' upon some of them (p. 23).

character, and become henceforth almost always of copper.

We have evidence, from the coins of Æthelred, that the sceattas remained in circulation until near the end of the seventh century. But we may fairly assume that they lasted much longer, and were only superseded by the intro-

brian coinage

^{*} Comp. Freeman, Norm. Conq. i. 24.

[†] Beda, I. c. 11.

¹ See p. 139, note 1.

[§] Ibid.

Peada's coins are apparently of an early form of sceat type—one which subsequently suffered considerable degradation.

duction of the penny, towards the end of the eighth century.* This last event, the next which falls within the period comprehended in the present volume, is the most important change which the English coinage underwent for at least five and a half centuries, i.e. until the introduction of a gold coinage (A.D. 1343 or 1344), and of the groat and half groat by Edward III. (A.D. 1351). †

Introduction of pennies.

A moment's glance at the plates will show the immense difference in character between the sceattas and the pennies. I The former are small thick pieces, almost wholly devoid of intelligible legends, but rich, as few coinages of the world are rich, in the variety of designs by which they are adorned. The pennies are thinner, but much broader coins. They bear almost always on one side the name of the king by whose authority they were struck, on the other the name of the 'moneyer' (monetarius, mynetere), that is to say, of the person made responsible for the just weight and purity of the coins. At a later date, the name of the place of minting is generally added to that of the moneyer. When first introduced (by Offa), the pennies are remarkable for the beauty of their workmanship; but this characteristic is confined to Offa's coins; and in variety of design the penny series, from the very first, stands below the sceat series. Amid a very considerable variety, the general types of the pennies may be described as:-

a. Obv. A profile bust.

Rev. Some form of cross;

or, b. Obv. and Rev. Some form of cross or other religious symbol.

The designs by which the cross is most often varied are

^{*} The Frankish silver coins which, in the hoards of Duerstede, Hallum, and Franceker were found mingled with sceattas, must have been of the types most commonly current at the time of the introduction of the novus denarius by Pepin the Short (circa A.D. 755). See below, p. xxiii. Therefore the hoards were probably deposited about 740-50. It is to be observed that the sceattas in these hoards are generally of degraded, and therefore late types.

[†] See Ruding, Annals of the Coinage, vol. i. pp. 217, 226. That this should be the case, and that the penny should have retained its metal value, show the stability of the English financial system even at this early date.

t Comp. pll. i.-iv. with pll. v.-xix. xxiv.-xxx.

the tribrach (the pall—generally characteristic of the Canterbury coinage), π and ω, which also seem, in some instances, to stand for the initials of Anglorum and Merciorum (m), and the Christian monogram, or the letters XPC. Sometimes the name of the king, or the name of the moneyer, is simply written across the field, without any other design.

The introduction of the penny was not an independent Introduction development of the English coinage, but was, even more of pennies due than the introduction of the sceat, the result of external Frankish Upon the rise of the house of Heristal to the coinage. throne of the Franks, a complete change took place in the coinage of that people. For the coinage of the Merovingian kings, which, as we have said, was chiefly a gold currency of trientes, was substituted a currency of silverof broad flat pieces very much like our early pennies, and known in the laws and edicts of the time as the novi denarii. These coins were introduced by Pepin the Short, about the year 755. From the weight of about 19 grains Troy, of which at first they were, they advanced by two or three rapid increments to the weight of 23.6 grains, which is the weight of the denarii of Charlemagne, struck after the year In a somewhat parallel way, our pennies (among which we have one or two pieces which seem to be of a transition character) advanced from the average weight of the sceattas, circa 15.5 to 16 grains, to 18 and subsequently to 20 grains.

Offa was the first king who struck pennies in considerable numbers, and we may fairly ascribe to him the change in the English coinage. Nevertheless there is one coin which bears more the character of a transition piece than any of the pennies of Offa. This is the coin ascribed in this Catalogue to Beonna, presumably an East Anglian king (East Anglia, No. 1, Pl. xiv. 1). The small diameter and comparative thickness of this coin, and its low weight, which is not more than that of the sceattas, have induced many numismatists to describe it as a sceat.* It is, how-



^{*} Hawkins' S. C. 2nd ed. (Kenyon), p. 55; Sale Cat. of the Shepherd Coll. uo. 30.

ever, undoubtedly a penny. It bears designs similar to the designs on some of Offa's pennies,* and it has the inscriptions characteristic of the penny series.

Frankish designs copied on pennies.

It would be possible to indicate some types upon the early English pennies, which are apparently derived from the types on the Carlovingian denarii. The obverse type of the coin just mentioned is of this number, as is, in consequence, the type on Offa's penny with which it has been compared (see note * below). † The designs upon the other side of both the here-mentioned coins of Offa, notably the reverse of Pl. vi. No. 10, which contains the sigillum Davidis, 1 are also connected with the Frankish pennies. § The type in which the name of the king is written straight across the field of the coin, as on Pl. vi. 13 (rev.), 15 (obv.), vii. 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16 (all obverses), and 2, 3, 13 (rev.), all coins of Offa, xi. 1, 2, early coins of Kent, and xiv. 3 (obv.), an early coin of East Anglia, is a distinctly Carlovingian type. || One remarkable type of Offa's pennies, on the other hand, is evidently derived from a sceat type. This is the type of Mercia, Nos. 45, 46 (Pl. vii. Nos. 5, 6) which we may compare with the sceat of Peada, Mercia, No. 1 (Plate iv. 21), and through that with the sceattas, type 2 (Pl. i. 5), &c. Still more remarkable is the coin of Æthelberht of East Anglia (E. A. No. 2, Pl. xiv. 2), which is copied from the Roman type of the wolf and twins, as on Plate i. c, and on the sceat, Pl. ii. 9.

Designs on pennies generally not Frankish. Besides the few early types of pennies which may seem

^{*} Compare pl. xiv. 1, obv. and pl. vi. 11, rev.; pl. xiv. 1, rev. and pl. vi. 10. obv.

[†] Comp. Gariel, o. c. 2^{me} p^{tie}, pl. ii. nos. 46, 47, pl. iii. no. 72 (all reverses).

[‡] See above, p. xvii.

[§] Gariel, L.o. pl. ii. no. 32.

Comp. especially Gariel, o. c. 2^{me} p^{tie}, pl. i. 2-4 (reverses) 17, iii. 49 (rev.), all coins of Pepin the Short, and pl. vi. 40, &c. (Charlemagne).

Mr. Evans (N. C. 3rd S. vol. ii. (1882), p. 78) suggests, that the English type may have been derived from the Papal coinage of Leo III. (Fioravante, p. 78, no. 2). Considering how small was the issue of Papal coins at this time, and how completely they were under the influence of the Carlovingian, it seems safer to assume, that both the English and Papal types were derived from the Frankish.

to be copied from Carlovingian types, there is a general resemblance of the penny series, during the ninth century, to the Carlovingian denarii; * but there are henceforward few instances of direct copying of one by the other. And this, it will be observed, is exactly parallel to the case of the sceattas. In both instances the derivation of the class of English coins from the corresponding class of Frankish coins is undoubted, but there are in both cases few instances of direct copying of types. The most distinctive characteristic of the English pennies, as compared with the Frankish denarii, is the appearance of a head or bust upon about half of them: for a head or bust is almost wholly wanting in the earliest Carlovingian denarii. The series of Mercia and Kent consist, in almost equal proportions, of coins with a head or bust, and of coins without. On the coins of Offa these heads are elaborated with the skill of native art, but on the money of the subsequent kings they are pretty obviously copied from the heads upon Roman or Byzantine coins. They are doubtless derived from Roman or Byzantine solidi, which about this time became practically the only gold currency for northern Europe.† This revival of Roman influence, in forming the coin types of the pennies, presents another curious parallel between the penny series and the sceattas. ‡

The preceding investigation into the origin of the English Relationship coinage, and the relationship between the English and the Frankish Frankish coinages, will not be thought too lengthy when we and English remember, first, the extreme importance in the numismatic subsequent history of this country of the changes which have been mediaval chronicled, and, secondly, the importance in the numismatic

coinages to currencies.

^{*} This resemblance is, of course, chiefly between the Carlovingian coins and the pennies without head or bust. See below.

[†] Louis the Pious issued a certain number of gold coins, all of which bore the bust of the emperor. These probably circulated in England. I believe that one peculiar bust on a penny of Coenwulf (Mercia, No. 64, pl. viii. 5), is copied from the bust on a solidus of Louis. Gariel, l.c. pl. xiv. nos. 10-12.

[‡] We have no reason to suppose, however, that the Roman types on the pennies were (like those on the sceattas) in any degree derived from Roman copper coins. The solidi formerly in use probably still remained in circulation. See the curious instance, mentioned above, p. xix, of the copying on two late pennies of the type of a solidus of Magnus Maximus.

history of Europe of the Frankish and English coinages.

1. From the time of the introduction (or the definite establishment) of the penny coinage, the numismatic history of England continued almost uniform. There was no break in continuity made by the Norman conquest, subsequently to which pennies continued to be issued of the same size, weight, and general appearance as those which preceded it. There was indeed during later reigns a gradual diminution of the weight of the penny; but until after the appearance of a gold currency (a.d. 1343 or 4), and the issue of the groat and half groat (a.d. 1351), this diminution was very slight. After that date it became much more rapid. This continuity of numismatic history is undoubtedly significant of a stability in the fiscal and financial condition of the country.

2. The Frankish and English silver coinages became the parents of all the early mediæval coinages of Western Christendom, excepting a very few issues in Southern Italy. From the Frankish were descended by far the greater number of coinages—the coinage of the German Empire, of the States of Northern Italy, the early Papal denarii, &c. From the English penny series were derived the coinages of the Scandinavian countries,* of Ireland,† and of Scotland.‡

Date of introduction of the penny. The unquestioned derivation of the English penny from the Carlovingian denarius strictly limits, in one direction, the date of the introduction of the penny. The pennies could not possibly have appeared before A.D. 755; and it is probable that they did not appear for some years after the accession of Offa in A.D. 757. We have given as the probable date of the 'Beonna' coin, which looks like the very earliest type of penny, about the year 760. This consideration may help us to the solution of some numismatic difficulties. The coin of Æthelberht described on p. 83 (East Anglia, No. 2, Pl. xiv. 2), has been variously ascribed to Æthelberht II., King of Kent, who died A.D. 760, § and Æthelberht, of East Anglia, who was murdered

^{*} But see Hildebrand, Nordens äldsta mynt. (K. V. H. o. A. M. ån. 1886.)

[†] Num. Chr. 34 S. ii. 308 seqq. (Aquilla Smith).

Cochran-Patrick, Records of the coinage of Scotland, p. ciii.
Kenyon, in the 2nd ed. of Hawkins' Eng. Silver Coins, p. 30.

at the instigation of Offa (or of his wife Cynedryd). A.D. 793 or 794. The date of the death of Æthelberht of Kent is a sufficient reason for not attributing the coin to him. The point is of some importance, because if the piece is an East Anglian coin, it is consistent with a rule which we shall see holding good in other cases, that the coins with runic legends were always issued in some 'Anglian' (not Saxon) kingdom.

Compared with the excellently ordered penny series bearing upon one side the name of the king, on the other that of the person responsible for the character of the coin, the earlier anonymous issues seem scarcely to deserve the name of a coinage. But the penny series itself was not, of course, immediately brought to perfection from a financial point of Thus the varied and artistic designs of Offa's pennies are, from this point of view, a defect, and they are undoubtedly a reminiscence from the still greater licence of the time of the sceattas. Nor must the artistic inferiority of the pennies of Offa's successor be attributed so much to a decay of art, as to a more thorough appreciation of the uses of a coinage.

The changes which have been here described refer only Divergence to the half of England south of the Humber. The regular Northum-Northumbrian coinage scarcely begins before the time of brian coinage. Eadbert (A.D. 737-758), and even from that reign to the reign of Eardwulf (A.D. 796) considerable gaps occur in the succession of the kings. Down to the reign of Eardwulf there is no very strong line of demarcation between the Northumbrian money and the anonymous coinage current in the south.* The Northumbrian coinage is very often of silver, and it bears designs similar to some designs upon the sceattas; but as it displays the names of the kings who issued it, while the sceat series is almost wholly anonymous, the former must be considered to be financially in advance of the latter. From the time of Eardwulf, about the end of the eighth century (which we may assume was also about the time of the full establishment of the penny

(slain A.D. 788 or 9).



^{*} The last Northumbrian coinage of the earlier type is that of Ælfwald I.

coinage), a complete change comes over the coinage of Northumbria. It ceases to bear any designs save a cross, circle or pellets on the two sides of the coin, and becomes wholly (or practically wholly) a coinage of copper stycas. At the same time, the names of moneyers begin to appear upon it, and continue to do so till the end of the series. This last feature was doubtless borrowed from the South-Humbrian pennies. Save for this one point of resemblance, the Northumbrian coinage becomes wholly divorced from that of the other Heptarchic kingdoms. About this time too, Northumbrian history loses almost all place in the history of England. It was a period of rapid decay, during which the country was no doubt occupied by its own internal divisions.*

Cessation of various Heptarchic currencies.

The successive decline of the different Heptarchic kingdoms is symbolised by the cessation of their coinages. Some of these kingdoms (Essex, Sussex) had ceased to be independent before the beginning of any coinage which can be assigned to the different divisions of England. The coinage of Kent, after the country had for some time been under the supremacy of Mercia, ceased with the expulsion of Baldred in A.D. 825, and henceforth the coinage of Wessex is the only one south of the Thames. The English kingdoms north of the Thames were all suppressed by the Danes during their eleven years of conquest between A.D. 867 and A.D. 878, namely that of Northumbria by the death of Osberht and Ælla in 867; that of East Anglia† by the martyrdom of Eadmund (A.D. 870 1), and that of Mercia by the expulsion of Burgred in 874, for Ceolwulf II. (who struck very few coins) reigned only as the puppet of the Danish army. But after the peace of Wedmore, a new penny currency sprang up for the use of the Danish conquerors and their English subjects. From the country between the Thames and the Humber it spread northwards to Northumbria, and for the first time took root in that district. This introduction of the penny into

^{*} See below, p. xliii.

[†] Which before this date is very intermittent.

[‡] Accidentally misprinted 873 in the body of the Catalogue (p. 90).

Northumbria, the breaking down the barrier which had Introduction separated the countries north and south of the Humber, is coinage into / the third great event in the history of the English coinage, Northumbria. and the last which falls within the compass of the present volume.

The Anglo-Danish coinages south of the Humber are those of Guthorm-Æthelstan, and the 'St. Eadmund' pennies. A certain number of blundered and barbarous imitations of the coins of Ælfred and Plegmund,* some of which are relegated to the next volume, represent the transition between the English and the Danish coinages. Guthorm-Æthelstan's coins are copied from a single type of Ælfred's, the same type which most of the above-mentioned blundered coins also copy; while they differ altogether from the preceding coinage of East Anglia. The 'St. Eadmund' pennies, again, have a character quite of their own. † Some are of extremely neat workmanship, ‡ the special characteristics of which are scarcely to be matched in any contemporary. series of coins, English or continental. Others again represent the average English work of the time; \ while a third class is extremely rude and barbarous. | Another peculiarity of the 'St. Eadmund' coins is that they bear names of moneyers which are certainly not all English; some of these names appear to be Danish, others Frankish. Almost all the 'St. Eadmund' coins described in the present volume are from the Cuerdale Find, and the immense majority of Cuerdale the pieces known come from the same hoard. These must Find. therefore have been struck previous to the year 905, the

^{*} See pp. 79, 82. Some very barbarous coins, with the name of Burgred, king of Mercia, also, perhaps, belong to the same series. See p. 54, Merc. nos. 247-9, 283-6, 385.

[†] The 'St. Eadmund' pennies are connected by two slight links with the coinage of Guthorm-Æthelstan, of East Anglia. 1. By the recurrence of one of Æthelstan's moneyers (Abbonel) among the 'St. Eadmund 'moneyers. 2. By the use of the words 'me fecit' on some of Æthelstan's coins, and on many of the 'St. Eadmund' pennies.

[‡] See Pl. xvii. nos. 7, 10, 12, 13; Pl. xviii. no. 16; Pl. xix. nos. 2, 4, 9, 12.

[§] Pll. xvii. xviii. xix. passim.

[|] Pll. xviii. no. 10, xix. nos. 11, 13. Comp. also East Ang. nos. 362-371, 645-7, 698. ¶ Page 97.

probable date of the deposit, and therefore within some fiveand-thirty years of the martyrdom of Eadmund. That the 'cult' of this saint should have sprung up so immediately, and that such a large number of pennies should have been struck in his honour, within so few years, must seem extraordinary. It is reasonable to suppose, that the coinage was issued chiefly in East Anglia, as the fame of St. Eadmund could hardly, during so short a period, have become more widely spread.

The penny coinage which began in Northumbria, subsequently to the year 877, is of a still more curious character than the 'St. Eadmund' issue. It was struck under a certain king, called Cnut, who, it is almost certain, is also the Guored mentioned by several writers as having been the successor of Halfdan. He had been sold as a slave, and in that state was discovered by the Abbot Eadred at the miraculous instigation of St. Cuthbert.* Guored was a Christian, and his coins all bear Christian types. But some of these types are wholly unlike those of coins current in England south of the Humber, and much more nearly resemble the coins of the Frankish kings. The reasons for this peculiarity are suggested in the prefatory note to the Danish or Norse coins of Northumbria, p. 201. Such as they are, the coins of Guored may be considered as inaugurating the use of a coinage of pennies to the north of the Humber. Guored's coins, are followed, without any very material change of type, by those of Siefred. But with the accession of a new dynasty in the first quarter of the tenth century, there is a change, and the remaining coins of Northumbria until its absorption into the kingdom of all England, though they have several original types, are modelled upon those of the kings of the West Saxon line.

Origin of Scandinavian Coinages. This penny coinage of Northumbria may be reckoned as the earliest coinage struck by any Scandinavian people. The Scandinavian-Irish money, which is the earliest currency of Ireland, and the first coins certainly struck in Denmark, Norway, or Sweden, are all copied from

^{*} Sym. Dun. H. D. E. c. 13.

types of Æthelred II.'s coins, and were none of them issued before the eleventh century. The 'St. Peter' coinage. which was issued contemporaneously with the Northumbrian coinage of the second Scandinavian dynasty—the 'sons of Ivar'—and with that of Eric (Blóčox?), corresponds to the 'St. Eadmund' coinage of East Anglia, though it is of a later date than the East Anglian coinage.

We have, for the period before the Viking invasion, no § 3. laws which make mention of the right of coinage, and there- LAWS, &c. fore we cannot tell in whose hands that right lay. During TIONS, VALUES, the period covered by the anonymous coinage (series 1). AND WEIGHTS. we may safely guess that very little special right of coinage was recognised. Had it been otherwise, the names of kings, or of those who claimed such right, would have been more common. In the corresponding and partly contemporary coinage of the Franks, too, the regal rights in the coinage must, one would think, have been often in abeyance, † for an immense number of these Merovingian Frankish trientes display no name beside that of the moneyer. It would take too long to enter into a discussion upon the state of things which this implies. If a certain legal or even customary weight were exacted for the coins, if large payments (e.q. taxes) were made by weight, and if the money in such cases was melted down I and afterwards recoined for the personal distribution of the king and the uses of his household, that would satisfy most of the requirements of the case. In the case of the Anglo-Saxon anonymous coins, there was not even so much of a guarantee as was afforded by the moneyer's name. But still the coins may have been issued by persons who were known and held responsible by their immediate neighbours for the genuineness of their issues; and for large payments (or even for more distant

^{*} Aquilla Smith in Num. Chr. L.c. Hildebrand, L.c.; but see pp. 8, 9, for imitations of Carlovingian coins which may be Scandinavian money of the ninth century.

[†] Barthelemy, however, maintains that the right of coinage vested strictly in the king during Merovingian times. Manuel de Numis. p. 2.

I See Vita S. Eligii (by St. Ouen), c. xv. for evidence with regard to the custom, under the Merovingian kings, of converting the taxes into bullion.

ones) the payment by tale may have been supplanted or supplemented by payment by weight, as payment in gold still is in our banks.

There can be no doubt that the Carlovingian sovereigns claimed, and strictly enforced, their sole right to the issue of coins. This was one among many imperial rights which they revived. And we may infer that, when the penny supplanted the sceat, the kings of the different kingdoms of England made similar claims. These rights, however, were shared with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. Offa and Coenred allowed the kings of states which were subject to them to put their names on coins. But it is pretty certain that, previous to the Viking period and the anarchy which it introduced, the right of coinage did not extend beyond the kings and archbishops of England. When the last Viking kingdom had been once more reduced under the English kings, the right of coinage became, in theory at any rate, exclusively their own. The first ordinance distinctly connected with the subject of the coinage is Æthelstan's (924–940), Æðelstânes Dômas II. (Concilium Greatanleagense [Greatley]) 14, where it is ordained that there is to be one coinage throughout the kingdom (cynges onweald-regis imperio), and that no coinage is to be struck except within the city-gates. It goes on, however, to give a list of the mints in some of the chief towns, and we see that many of these mints were shared with bishops, archbishops, and abbots.* The right of using such mints was only a delegated right, for these archbishops and abbots never placed their names upon the coins; and it need not have interfered with the royal prerogative to have the exclusive regulation of the coinage. This prerogative is first distinctly asserted in a passage of the laws of Æthelred II. Ædelr. Dôm. III. (Concil. Wanetung. [Wantage] A.D. 997?) 8.†

> And nan man ne age nænne mynetere, buton cyng (Et nullus habeat aliquem monetarium, nisi rex.—Latin trs.)

^{* § 2. &#}x27;In Canterbury 7 moneyers—4 of the king, 2 of the [arch]bishop and 1 of the abbot. In Rochester 3—2 of the king, 1 of the bishop.' These episcopal mints were long retained.

[†] Schmid, Gesetze, &c., p. 217.

There has been some controversy over the position of the The Moneyer. moneyer (mynetere, monetarius) in Anglo-Saxon times. We have seen that he first receives official recognition with the introduction of the penny, circ. A.D. 760. The earliest mention of the mynetere is in the laws of Æthelstan just referred to * where it is ordained that the guilty moneyer shall have his hand struck off, and that it shall be placed over the mint smithy (uppon ba mynet-smiddan). This seems to me to imply, that the moneyer at this time was the actual fabricator of the coins, not an officer made responsible for them. And this supposition is confirmed by the legend, 'me fecit,' which we occasionally find following the name of the moneyer.† The chief difficulties in the way of this conclusion are the extraordinary varieties of spelling which characterise the names of moneyers upon the coins. They can hardly be explained on the theory of forgery, for the coins of fullest weight and purest metal are often most distinguished by these eccentricities of spelling. (But see below, p. lxxxii.)

As there were, for all the period of English history with Denominawhich we are concerned, but two denominations of English coin, that is to say, the sceat and the penny, 1 and not more than one of these in general currency at one time, all the other monetary denominations mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon laws and in literature must be moneys of account merely. The denominations mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon laws, &c., are the following: Pound, Mark, Mancus, Ôra, SCILLING, PENNY, DRYMSA, SCEAT, and STYCA. Of these the mark and the ôra were introduced by the Danes, and were not definitely incorporated into the English monetary system during the greater part of the time of which we write.

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^{*} There are other passages in Æthelrêd. Dôm. ili. 8. 16, which add no information touching the status of the moneyers. The first increases the penalty for issuing false coins to that of death; the second passage inflicts a like penalty for setting up private mints 'in woods or such places.'

[†] See pp. 95, 96, 100, 102, 105, 108, &c.

[‡] The single solidus of Archbishop Wigmund cannot be looked upon as furnishing a real exception to this rule. We might perhaps add the prymsa for the earlier years of the coinage. But this was generally only a money of account.

Pound.

The Pound (Pund), from the Latin pondus, was originally the weight of the libra, considered by the Teutonic nations as the Latin weight par excellence. It was adopted from the Romans by nearly all the Teutonic peoples south of the Baltic, and, as shown by the various degradations which it underwent among them as well as by the dialectic varieties which the word assumed, it was adopted at a pretty early date. As a weight the pound would, of course, have no place among coin denominations; but we have evidence that, at a pretty early time, it came to be also a money of account, the pound by tale (money of account) being distinguished from the pound by weight.* Whether this distinction had begun at the time of which we write, it is hard to say. The pound of silver always contained 240 pence. The weight of the pound eventually always used as the standard for the English coinage (the Tower Pound) was 5400 gr. Troy, giving 221 gr. Tr. (32 wheat grains) for the penny-weight, which is the earliest statute weightgiven in 51 Hen. III.

Mancus.

The Mancus (pl. Mancusas) or Mancos is a word of uncertain derivation; that from manu cusa may be rejected as fantastical. It was a coin denomination in use upon the Continent quite as much as in England, and may have been imported into this country from abroad. It appears to be mentioned in England as early as a.d. 811; † while the earliest mention abroad cited by Du Cange; is a.d. 814, at the Council (Placitum) of Spoleto. The mancus was equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ of a pound, and therefore to 30d.

Shilling.

The Shilling (Scilling) is, as has been said above, in its etymological signification a 'division.' § According to the hypothesis there advanced, it grew into use for a denomination of value from having been originally an indefinite portion of an armlet, later on a portion equivalent in weight to the Roman solidus, and finally a solidus itself or the

^{*} H. Ellis, Introd. to Domesday, p. 161, 'libra ad numerum,' and 'libra ad pensum.'

[†] Haddan and Stubbs, Councils, iii. 570. If this piece is undoubtedly genuine.

Du Cange, Gloss. s.v. mancus. § Skeat, Etym. Dict. s.v. Shilling.

equivalent weight in gold. Later still it sank to be a money of account merely, and became of much less value than the In the laws of Æthelberht 1s. = 20 scættas. Taking the nominal weight of the sceat at about 16.0 grs. Troy and the value of gold to silver as 9:1, * this would give for the scilling less than 36 grs. in gold, instead of 70 grs. the weight of the solidus as fixed by Constantine.

The PENNY (PENING, PENIG, also PENDING, (the earliest Penny. form †) Thorpe Diplom., p. 471, l. 26, &c. ‡) allied to the German Pfand, and in its etymological meaning something like a pledge or token of value, would, of all the monetary terms in use in England, be the most appropriate as applied to the one recognised medium of exchange. As we have said, the word occurs in the Laws of Inc. If the authority of that source be doubted, the earliest occurrence would be in the will of A.D. 833 or 835 cited above. It has been said, that the weight of the penny eventually rose to 221 gr. Troy (1.45) grammes) which was more than that of the latest denarii of Pepin, but less than the latest denarii of Charlemagne.

The PRYMSA (PRIMSA, TRIMS, PRIMS, &c.) was, it has been Thrymsa. suggested, at one time the same as the tremissis. Bosworth (A.S. Dic.) quotes from Wilkins the value 1200 solidi = 2000brymsas, which gives it a value of more than 1 of the solidus. It is certain, however, that in some parts of England (e.g. the North) the prymsa sank down to be worth no more than the sceat, or possibly two sceattas. (Schmid, o.c. App. vii. 2, and Geldrechnung, s.v. Thrymse.) It is possible that in districts into which the gold tremisses had not penetrated, the silver coins of the same class, i.e. the

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^{*} Madox, Hist. of the Ex. i. 277. Soetbeer, however, (Petermann's Geog. Mitth. Ergänz. 57, p. 116, eqq.) says that in the Carlovingian age gold was to silver as 12:1. This, if it held good for England would, of course, give a still smaller weight in gold for the value of a scilling.

[†] Skeat, Etym. Dict. s.v. Penny.

[‡] Birch, Cartularium Sazonicum, vol. i. p. 575. Mr. Birch gives the date about 833, Thorpe 835, following an endorsement in a later hand. I have been unable to make use of the Cart. Sax. in most cases, on account of there being (as yet) no distinction drawn between genuine and spurious charters. The necessary indications will, I presume, be added when the work is complete.

sceattas, sometimes usurped the name of their predecessors the tremisses.

Sceat.

SCEAT (also SCET), allied to the German Schatz, Dan. skatt, &c., signifies treasure, value, or payment, in the abstract, and as such the word continues to be used throughout Anglo-Saxon literature. In this sense it is still preserved in the modern scot ('scot-free,' 'scot and lot,' &c.) and shot. It has already been said that sceat occurs (in the form sceet) as early as circa A.D. 600, signifying a definite coin. This fact, of course, does not prove that the coin designated was a piece of English manufacture. We have seen that, by the laws of Æthelberht, 20 sceattas went to a shilling. But by a Mercian wergild (Schmid, Gesetze der A.-S., App. vii. 3), the date of which is uncertain, the sceat is reckoned sto of a pound, so that 24d. = 25 sceattas, or 1 Mercian shilling =41 sceattas, the £1 being equal to 60 Mercian shillings. The West Saxon shilling = 11 Merc. sh. Therefore 1 W.S. shil. = 5.5 sceattas, not much more than one-fourth of the earlier reckoning.

Styca.

The STYCA (also STIC), etymologically 'piece' (Germ. Stück), is not mentioned in the A.S. laws. In literature it is used as the equivalent of the 'mite' ($\lambda \epsilon \pi \tau \delta \nu$) of Mark xii. 42, and Luke xxi. 2. We may believe that it was at one time used to designate those very small Roman coins (minimi) which were extensively current both in this country and in Gaul, and upon the pattern of which the Northumbrian stycas were partly modelled.

Mark.

The MARK (Marc) and ORA were denominations of weight among the Scandinavian nations. The former, which is first mentioned in the 'peace' of Ælfred and Guthorm, seems to have been the unit of weight north of the Baltic, as the pound was to the south of it. Its usual weight was half that of the pound. Later on, the mark became a money of account. It was usual in England to calculate by halfmarks, though there is no trace of this practice in the Scandinavian laws (Steenstrup, Normannerne, iv. 172).

Ôra.

The Oba (Icel. Eyrir, pl. aurar), on the other hand, was not originally a denomination of weight. It was derived from the Latin aurum, meant originally treasure in coined

money, and subsequently no doubt became the equivalent of a solidus' worth of silver coins. As such it would have corresponded to the English scilling, only that the difference in the relations of gold and silver in this country and in Scandinavia gave it eventually a different value as a money of account. The earliest mention of the ôra is in Eadweard's and Guthorm's laws 7, by which it appears 12 ôre = $30 \, sh$., which gives 1 ôra = $2\frac{1}{2} \, sh$. $30 \, sh$. = also 3 half-marks (ib. 3, § 1), so that 1 mark = 8 ôre.

It is not necessary to cite all the passages in the A.S. Values. laws from which the relative values of these different monetary denominations may be gathered,* the less so as the whole question is very carefully discussed in the index to Reinhold Schmid's Gesetze der Angelsachsen (s.v. Geldrechnung). It will be sufficient here to give the tables in which Dr. Schmid sets forth the results he has obtained—

£1 a. Wessex. £1 = 48sh. =[2 marks] =4 \frac{1}{2}-m. = 8 mancuses = 16 (15) \(\text{ore} = 48 \) sh. = 240 d. 1 \frac{1}{2}-m. = 2 , = 4 (3\frac{3}{4}) , = 12 , = 60 , 1 mancus = 2 (1\frac{7}{8}) , = 6 , = 30 , 1 \(\text{ora} = 3 \) (3\frac{1}{5}) sh. = 15 (16) d. 1 sh. = 5 d.

The Kentish Laws of Æthelberht I., written circa A.D. 596, of Hlothar and Eadric, circa A.D. 673, and of Wihtræd, circa A.D. 725.

And the West Saxon Laws of-

Ine (A.D. 683-726), though these may have been modified in Ælfred's reign. of Ælfred, written between A.D. 878-901.

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^{*} All the coinages described in the present volume, with the exception of the tenth century coinage of Northumbria (pp. 231-244), belong to the period before the definite settlement of the Danes in England. Now we have seen that the Danes introduced weight- and money-valuations of their own into this country—the Mark and the Ôra for instance—(Steenstrup, Normannerne, iv. § 27); and it is quite possible that the values of the English monetary denominations were in some degree modified to suit these importations. Therefore, strictly speaking, the only passages from the laws which can be quoted as evidence for the values of the coinage of England before the tenth century must be taken from the laws which were written previous to that date, that is to say, from —

£1 b. Mercia. £1 = 60 sh.
=[2 marks]
=4
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
-m. = 8 mancuses = 16 (15) ôre = 60 sh. = 240 d.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -m. =2 ,, = 4 (3 $\frac{3}{4}$) ,, =15 ,, = 60 ,,
1 mancus = 2 (1 $\frac{7}{8}$) ,, = 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ sh. = 30 ,,
1 ôra = 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ (4) sh. = 15 (16) d.
1 sh. = 4 d.

Weights.

We have only inferential evidence as to the weight system upon which the early English coins were calculated. The average weight of the anonymous gold coins described in the present catalogue is about 20.0 grains, which is not very far from the proper weight of the tremissis. The average weight of the sceattas is 15.5 grains. We may place the full normal weight at 16 grains. The pieces, however, differ enormously among themselves, the heaviest weighing 20.4 gr. and the lowest 9.2 gr. It is not uncommon for them to fall as low as from 10 to 12 grs. This great discrepancy seems to show, that the sceattas were not generally used for large payments by tale. When used by tale (i.e. as coins) they were in almost the position of a token coinage at the present day. Payment in the higher values was probably generally made by weight. We may assume that they were meant to conform to the scale of the Merovingian and Frankish silver coins (denarii or saigas*) of the contemporary period and of neighbouring countries. The weight of these Merovingian silver coins is, as Mr. Robertson has pointed out, exactly that of the Byzantine scruple; whether designedly so must be left to conjecture. Moreover that the sceattas had at one time a legal value by tale is evident from the quotation in a Mercian wergild, which gives 250 sceattas as the equivalent of the pound. Probably

^{*} It is not uncommon to hear the Merovingian silver coins spoken of as saigas, as distinguished from the Carlovingian denarii. The word saiga, however, only occurs in the Alemanian and Bavarian (Boloarian) laws. It does not occur in the Ripuarian Code (Lindenbrog, p. 450 sqq.), or in the Frisian Code (id. p. 490 sqq.), the laws appertaining to the districts from which come the small coins resembling our sceattas. It seems certain then that these coins are not saigas but the veteres denarii, as distinguished from the novi denarii or denarii nove monets of the laws referred to, which are the new coins of Pepin and Charlemagne (Lex Fris. tit. i.).

the sceattas of the date to which that wergild belongs (the date is uncertain) were on a more uniform footing than the sceattas of an earlier time.

The average weight of the pennies of Offa is 18 grs., which is likewise that of the pennies of Jaenberht, Archbishop of Canterbury: but of the isolated coins of Ecgberht (Kent), of Beonna and Æthelberht (E. Anglia), which are probably contemporary with Offa's earliest coins, it is not more than 17.3. This last weight is equal to 21.1 grs. Paris, which seems to have been about the weight of the earliest denarii of Pepin. Carlovingian denarii went on increasing in weight until the year A.D. 774, when the weight rose to 32 grs. Paris (= about 26.3 grs. Troy), which was higher than the English penny (save exceptionally) ever reached. The English penny, like the Frankish denarius, went at the valuation of 240 to the lb. The difference, therefore, lay between the Gallic and the English pound, the English being apparently what was afterwards known as the Tower pound, of 5400 grs. Troy, whereas the Carlovingian denarii followed the heavier weight of the Gallic pound. It happens, however, that the later pennies of Ælfred, and those of Eadweard the Elder, Æthelstan, and Eadmund, are on a higher standard than this of 240 to the Tower pound. This rise in the standard, which was only temporary, may have been due to the coming of the Danes and Norsemen, and the introduction of the new penny coinage into Northumbria. For the earliest Northumbrian pennies closely resemble the Frankish denarii (see p. 201), and they seem to be struck upon a higher standard of weight than the contemporary coins of the southern districts, albeit they differ enormously inter se.

As the coinage of the West Saxons is not included among § 4. the series of pieces here described, these are, on the History. whole, but slightly connected with the political history of England. It will be sufficient, therefore, to resume in a



^{*} The names printed in capital letters, in the following sketch, are those of personages whose coins are described in this volume.

few pages the chief events of this history, for the periods in time and space to which belong the coinages described in the present volume. Two leading motives successively dominate the course of our history during this period: (1) the struggle for hegemony among the Heptarchic kingdoms, and (2) the struggles of the English nation as a whole against its Danish and Norse invaders.

Progress towards unity.

It is now sufficiently recognised that the so-called Heptarchy is only a certain stage in the progress whereby the number of independent Angle and Saxon tribes which settled in this country slowly coalesced into one people, under one ruler. While, on the one hand, behind the heptarchic states, we can easily trace a great number of smaller divisions,* so on the other hand, from the earliest period which can fairly be called historical, we are able to signalise three or four kingdoms as those among which the rivalry for supreme power really rested, viz. Kent, Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex. I name these kingdoms in the order in which they successively rose to preeminence. Not more than three of these can be considered rivals at any one time. Before Wessex-occupied at first in wars with her Welsh neighbours-became a dangerous rival to the other English kingdoms, the hopes of Kent's regaining her old hegemony had disappeared. The beginning of the anonymous coinage is in all probability contemporary with the hegemony of Kent, the Bretwaldadom of Æthelberht. But we have no money which can in any way be directly associated with this period of history. After the death of Æthelberht the Bretwaldadom was exercised by Rædwald of East Anglia, while Æthelfrið of Northumbria enjoyed a power at least equal to that gained by either of these kings.† The supremacy of Northumbria was definitely acknowledged under Eadwine (A.D. 617-633), whose reign we may fairly count as the beginning of the historical period of the English annals. This is also the period

^{*} See inter alia Stubbs, Const. Hist. i. 170 agg.

^{† &#}x27;He conquered more territories from the Britons, either making them tributary or driving the inhabitants quite away and planting English in their stead, than any other king or tribune.'—Beda, ii. c. 34.

of the pretty general conversion of the English people, and, we may guess, the era of the general adoption of the new coinage.* Eadwine was the first Christian king of Northumbria (conv. A.D. 627); East Anglia was converted, under Earpwald, about 632, or, more completely, under Sigeberht a year or two later.† Wessex began to listen to the preaching of Birinus in 634; and in 635 Cynegils, its king, was converted. The East Saxons finally accepted Christianity circa A.D. 653: Mercia did so after the death of Penda, in A.D. 655. The South Saxons were not fully converted till A.D. 681; nor the Isle of Wight until 686.

For a while, Penda, king of Mercia, was the great champion Rivalry beof heathendom, as opposed to Eadwine, the most powerful tween North upholder of Christianity among the nations of the Angles. Mercia. Under Penda the long rivalry of Northumbria and Mercia With the aid of Ceadwalla, the king of the Strathclyde Britons, Penda attacked and slew Eadwine at the battle of Heathfield, in A.D. 633; and later on he slew Oswald, the successor of Eadwine, at Maserfeld (Oswestry?). 642. But he did not confine his operations to Northumbria. He twice attacked the hosts of Wessex, and drove King Cênwalh from his throne (643); thrice defeated the East Anglians, and slew three kings of that nation, Sigeberht, Egric, and Anna. In fact, as Mr. Freeman says, 'Penda came more near to achieving the union of the whole English nation under one sceptre than any prince before the West-Saxon Ecgberht.' Nevertheless, considering the great victories which he achieved, Penda seems to have been careless in reaping their full results. He did not incorporate much in his kingdom of Mercia. Thus, after Heathfield, he left Northumbria to be overrun by Ceadwalla, and at first he watched with indifference the return of the

umbria and

With regard to the relations between England and the Continent brought about by the conversion of the English, see Freeman, Norm. Conq. 3rd ed. i. 30. Of these relations the first English coinage was one of the results.

[†] Chr. S. gives A.D. 632 for baptism of Earpwald. This date appears to be too late. Sigeberht's death can be shown to have occurred in A.D. 635.

[†] Chr. S. gives A.D. 661 as the year of the conversion of Æthelwald, k. of the S. S.

[§] Norm. Conq. 3rd ed. i. 86.

country under the allegiance of a king of the Bernician line. Oswald and Oswiu, the sons of Æthelfrið 'the Fierce,' had been driven out by Eadwine. Oswald went to Scotland to the monastery of Hy (Iona), where he imbibed the Christianity of the Columban church. A year after Heathfield he returned, and eventually succeeded in once more uniting all Northumbria under his sceptre. He is reckoned the sixth Bretwalda, though how any other king could rightfully enjoy such a title in the lifetime of Penda it is hard to understand. Oswald's great achievement was the re-introduction of Christianity (now under the auspices of the Columban Church) into Northumbria.

Oswald was, as has been said, slain by Penda after an effective reign of eight years, in A.D. 642. Penda was, in his turn, slain at the battle of Windædfeld (Wingfield?) by Oswiu (A.D. 655). ALDFRID, the natural son of Oswiu, and eventually king of Northumbria, was present at this battle. By it the supremacy of Northumbria was once more completely established, and Peada, the son of Penda, was reduced to the position of an under-king. He was the first Christian king of Mercia, and this is perhaps the reason why, despite the inferiority of his position, he was the first king of Mercia who placed his name upon the coins.

Wulfhere was the successor of Peada (a.d. 658),* and he restored Mercia to her ancient independence.† From this time forward till the death of Coenwulf in a.d. 822, a period of nearly 170 years, Mercia was almost always under the sway of an able and successful ruler. The kings of the East Saxons became subject to Wulfhere; he had, indeed, so far incorporated Essex with his own territories that he possessed the right of disposing of the see of London. Finally we find him, after conquering the West Saxon king at the battle

Three Mercian 'duces' rebelled against Oswiu and set up Wulfhere,
 whom they had kept in concealment.—Beda. iii. c. 24. (E. H. S.)

[†] This epoch of the contemporary reigns of Oswiu, Wulfhere, and Ecgberht of Kent, is celebrated by Beda. 'Neque unquam prorsus ex quo Britanniam petierunt Anglis feliciora fuere tempora, dum et fortissimos Christianosque habentes reges.' . . . These, too, were the days when Theodore taught throughout the land, 'the first archbishop whom all the English obeyed.'—Beda. iv. c. 2 (E. H. S.)

of Pontesbury (A.D. 661), bestowing upon the king of the South Saxons, who was evidently little better than his underking, the Isle of Wight and some of the territory of Wessex. He defeated another West Saxon king at Biedanheafod in 675. From this time the rivalry between the kingdoms of Northumbria and Mercia began to die down. Wulfhere was succeeded (A.D. 675) by ÆTHELRED, who had a long and successful reign. He recovered some parts of the ancient kingdom of Mercia (Lindsay) which had been wrested from it by Ecofrit, the Northumbrian king. He fought one battle with ECGFRID on the Trent (A.D. 679), which is as significant for the want of any definite result, as previous battles between the two great Anglian kingdoms had been important for their effects. The quarrel was composed by Theodore, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a wergild was paid for the Northumbrian ætheling, Ælfwine, who had been slain. The reigning houses of Northumbria and Mercia were at this time closely allied by marriage. Oswiu's successors were his legitimate son Ecornio and his natural son ALDERID, of both of whom we have coins. Their sister Alhflæd married Peada; another sister, Osthryo, married ÆTHELRED; while ALDFRID on his side married Cyneburg. the sister of Prada, of Wulfhere and Æthelred. These relationships did not put a stop to the rivalry of Northumbria and Mercia, but they modified its bitterness.

For the history of Northumbria under ECGFRID and Decline of the ALDFRID, the reader may be referred to the short biographies Northumbrian kingdom. at the end of this sketch. These kings are considered not to have kept the glory of their kingdom at its former height, but, save for one disastrous expedition against the Picts in which Ecofrid was slain, their reigns must be reckoned on the whole as fairly prosperous. ALDFRIÐ governed the kingdom well and successfully, 'though within narrower limits,' than his predecessors. The rapid decline of Northumbria began after the death of ALDFRID. The country was torn with internal dissensions. Of the fifteen kings who reigned in Northumbria during the eighth century, only two died upon the throne.*



^{*} See Stubbs, Const. Hist. i. 137.

Rivalry between Mercia and Wessex.

Meantime the rise of Wessex under Ceadwalla and Inc began to occupy the attention of Mercia, and this, perhaps, as much as anything else, accounts for the latter country's not renewing her attacks upon Northumbria. As at a later day under Ecgberht, the ambition of the West-Saxon kings was directed first against the kingdom of Kent. Ceadwalla and Ine both invaded Kent. During the first invasion, Ceadwalla's brother Mûl ('the Mule') was slain by the men of Kent. Ine afterwards (694) compelled them to pay a fine of 30,000 (sceattas?) as a blood fine.* Ine also turned his arms against the South Saxons. The rivalry between Wessex and Mercia, begun at Pontesbury and Biedanheafod, was renewed at the battle of Wansborough (Woddesbeorh), A.D. 715, between Ine of Wessex and Ceolred of Mercia, the second successor of ÆTHELRED. It seems to have been a drawn battle.† Ceolred died the next year (716), and was succeeded by Æthelbald ('the Magnificent,' or 'the Proud'), under whom Mercia again rose to a position of superiority among all the Heptarchic kingdoms. In his reign the Mercians once more ravaged Northumbria (A.D. 737). But Æthelbald's arms were directed chiefly against the West Saxons. Ine had abdicated in A.D. 725‡ after a reign of thirty-seven years. Five or eight years after this (730 or 733), Æthelbald ravaged the West Saxon territory, and took the town of Somerton. Wessex



^{*} It is generally assumed that the sum was 30,000 solidi, because Æthelweard has that reading. Later writers have 'mancuses.' Allen, however, Royal Prerog. p. 177, suggests that the wergild was 30,000 sceattas, a far more likely sum. This is the first mention of a definite sum of money in the Chronicle. MS. A has 30 m. (= 30,000), though Thorpe translates it 30 men. (In M. H. B. it is indeed so given—30 manna; but this is simply a mistake.) B has 30 pounds, all the others have 30,000. F has 'xxx pusenda' with the word 'pund' written above in a later hand. This has misled Earle (S. C. a. a. 694, note). The notion of a fine of 30,000 pounds of silver is absurd. Pauli, who has evidently not read the original authority, might well be sceptical about it, Konig Ælfred, &c., p. 35. The proper wergild would be more nearly 30,000 sceattas, cf. Merc. Werg. in Schmid App. vii. 3. I suspect that this was no more than the customary blood fine (the customary one for a king) and that the record of it has by mere accident been preserved here and not in other places.

[†] H. Hunt. iv. § 9, 'Wonebirih.'

[‡] Acc. to Chr. S. A B, 726 C-F. It seems that 725 is the right date. L. Theopold, Kritische Untersuchung, &c., pp. 13, 14.

suffered a temporary eclipse. But it rose to power again under Cuored, who defeated Æthelbald in a decisive engagement at Burford (A.D. 752).

This is perhaps the most important battle of the eighth century. It constituted a turning-point in the history of Wessex, and it has on that account been much celebrated by historians.* To this battle there marched under the standard of Æthelbald, 'king of kings' as he is styled, the men of Kent, the East Saxons and East Angles. Five years after this great defeat, Mercia was in its turn invaded; Æthelbald, in seeking to defend it, was again defeated at Seckington (in Warwickshire),† and 'disdaining to fly' fell upon the field of battle.

After a few months' interval Æthelbald was succeeded by Offa. OFFA. Despite the memory of recent disaster which hung round it, the sceptre of Mercia was still perhaps one of the most powerful in England. And OFFA raised his kingdom once more into a position of supremacy. Kent was crushed at the Battle of Otford in AD. 774, 1 and became little more than a dependency of Offa's crown. For we find the Mercian king placing his name upon the coins of JAENBERHT and ÆTHELHEARD, the Archbishops of Canterbury. § Cynewulf, king of Wessex, was defeated at Bensington in 778. But Wessex was too powerful to be wholly subdued. OFFA entered into an alliance with Berhtric, the succeeding West Saxon king, gave him his daughter Eadburh in marriage, and later on assisted him to drive from his kingdom his rival Ecgberht. Æthelberht, the king of the East Angles, sought a similar alliance with the king of Mercia. was entired to the court of Offa and murdered, A.D. 793. That, however, the conquered kingdoms Kent and East Anglia were not definitely incorporated with Mercian territory, we have the evidence of Charters to show, for on

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^{*} See the long accounts of it given by later historians, H. Hunt., &c.

[†] H. Hunt. iv. § 19 (R. S.) Or at Repton Chr. S. F only. The continuer of Bede says he was murdered, not killed in battle. For the date of Æthelbald's death, see Stubbs' Preface to Roger of Hov. (R. S.) p. xcv.

[‡] Or A.D. 775, adding two years to the date of Chr. S. A, see Stubbs, l. c. § Pp. 71, 72. See also Num. Chron. N. S. 3rd s. ii. p. 80 (Evans) and Hawkins, Eng. Silv. Coins (Kenyon) p. 32.

some of these the name of Ecgberht, king of Kent, appears during a great part of the period which intervened between the battle of Otford and the death of Offa. We have further evidence in the fact, that despite the acknowledgement of his supremacy shown in the Canterbury coins, Offa was anxious to separate his own kingdom from the jurisdiction of its metropolitan, and erected Lichfield into an Archiepiscopal See.* Against the Britons Offa's achievements were as great as against his English rivals. He conquered from the West Welsh the territory between the Severn and the Wye, and constructed, it is said, 'Offa's dyke' as a rampart to guard the newly-acquired territory. It is believed that he codified the Mercian laws, and that much of Offa's code was afterwards incorporated into the laws of Ælfred. Finally, what most concerns the present study, we may give him the credit of introducing the new coinage of pennies into this country, a coinage which is in itself a monument of the art of Offa's reign.

It will be observed that all the mints from which issued a coinage of pennies during the latter years of the eighth century were subject to, or under the immediate influence of, Mercia, viz. those of the kings of East Anglia and Kent, and the Archiepiscopal mint at Canterbury. Wessex, the only kingdom south of the Humber, which preserved its independence, issued no coinage before the accession of Ecgberht in 802.

Decline of Mercia. The greatness of Mercia was maintained by Offa's successor Coenwulf (Cenwulf), who is called 'St. Kynwulf' by later chroniclers. Kent was reduced to greater subjection than before by the capture of the king Eadberht Præn, who was brought as a prisoner into Mercia, and according to some accounts, was deprived of his sight. Coenwulf placed Cuered upon the throne of Kent. With the accession of Ecgberht in Wessex, the throne of that kingdom was once more established in an undisputed succession, and in the most illustrious family which has ever ruled in

^{*} Synod of Cealchythe (Chelsea), A.D. 787. See Haddan and Stubbs, Councils, iii. 445.

England. From that time the fortunes of Wessex, which had sunk since the death of Ine, began once more to rise. Those of Mercia declined after the death of Coenwulf, or at any rate upon the expulsion of CEOLWULF, the third in succession from Offa. The supremacy of Mercia was finally destroyed at the battle of Ællandun in 825, a battle which may be placed beside or before that of Burford for its importance in Mercian history, and which forms a turning-point in the history of England. England, South of the Thames—the South Saxons, the East Saxons, and the people of Kent—'turned to Ecgberht,' and the king of the East Angles sought him for king and protector. attempting to assert his supremacy over the East Anglians. BEORNWULF of Mercia met his death, and his successor LUDICAN suffered the same fate the following year or, possibly, two years afterwards.* The kingdom of Mercia continued to exist; but Ecgberht obtained the hegemony (Bretwaldadom) of all England south of the Humber † (A.D. 827).

This is the close of one era in the history of England, that Final suprewhich embraces the time from the beginning of the his- macy of torical period to the end of the rivalry of the different Heptarchic kingdoms. The central point of it may be reckoned the reign of Offa, which is, of course, likewise the most important epoch in the history of the English coinage. The rise of Wessex to the hegemony was the chief feature of the succeeding thirty years after the death of Offa. first great step in this process was signalised by the cessation of the independent coinage of Kent, in A.D. 825. But, from this time, a new element entered into the development of English history, the appearance of the northern invaders known as the Vikings; and this new influence deflected the current of English history from its natural course. coming of the Vikings, and not the growing power of Wessex, was the chief factor in the history of the declining fortunes of the Heptarchic kingdoms north of the Thames.

As the disputes between rival claimants for co-nationality

Coming of the

^{*} See Biog. notices, LUDICAN, p. lvii. and note.

[†] The Northumbrians themselves made some sort of submission (Chr. S. a. 827).

with the northern pirates are not decided, and do not seem likely to be so, it would be safest to speak of the invaders of England always under the name of Vikings. They are, however, generally called Danes in the English chronicles. and as such it is legitimate to speak of them. The attacks of these Danes had already begun during the prosperous reign of Offa: first, an unimportant raid by 'three keels' upon the Dorset coast (789); * six years after, a much more serious one in Northumbria, in which the famous monastery of Lindisfarne was burnt, and the community put to the sword. Other attacks followed upon the Welsh coast (795?), and upon Man (798). However, the storm, which seemed about to burst on several sides of Great Britain, eventually passed over St. George's Channel to Ireland. There, for many years, the Viking raids were continuous, and constantly increasing in number and volume. At last, the northmen not only established themselves in the most important harbours along the Irish coast, and, by so doing, laid the foundations of the Viking 'kingdoms' in Dublin. Waterford, and Limerick, but also, for a time, under a certain Turgesius,† obtained possession of all the northern half of Ireland, called Conn's half. There is good reason to believe that, when the Viking raids began again in England, they came first from the neighbouring kingdom of Ireland. I

Danes in Ireland.

^{*} Chr. S. 787.

[†] Thorgisl? It is probable that this leader came in command of the great royal fleet' which attacked the coast of Armagh in A.D. 831 or 832 (An. Ult. 830, F. M. 830, The War of the Gaedhill, &c., pp. 9, 10.) In the last it is distinctly stated that Turgesius did command this fleet. Turgesius was drowned in Lough Owre, A.D. 845 (An. Ult. 841, F. M. 843, War, &c., 13).

[‡] A remarkable hoard of coins, found at Delgany, Ireland, and described by Mr. Evans in the Num. Chron. 3rd series, vol. ii. (1882), p. 61 sqq., contained a series of pennies of the kings of Kent and Mercia (also probably struck in Kent), some uncertain archiepiscopal coins dating probably between 832 and 833, and one papal coin of Leo III. The coins of the kings of Mercia and Kent may date from the beginning of a penny coinage; the latest of the series would be those archiepiscopal coins which may be referred to a date as late as A.D. 833. There is every reason therefore to accept the suggestion of Mr. Evans, that these coins were carried by some Viking fleet from Kent to Ireland. And as we find the Vikings reappearing A.D. 834 in England (at Sheppey), after a long interval, it seems reasonable to suppose that the fleet came to Sheppey from Ireland and returned thither, carrying away the hoard of coins as part of its booty.

These attacks recommenced in 834, when the Danes ravaged Sheppey. In 835 they gained a naval victory at Charmouth, and, two years later, politicly allying themselves with the West Welsh, they offered Ecgberht battle on land at Hengston (Hengistesdun), but were there decisively defeated. In the following year Ecgberht died.

It is not necessary here to give the details of the Viking Earlier raid attacks upon England,* the less so that these, at first. affected chiefly the history of Wessex. We may, however, mention the important attacks upon Canterbury and London in 851, by a fleet of 350 ships, despatched by Rorik, the King of Rustringia (Oldenburg).† In defending London,

833 [6]. Thirty-five ships came to Charmouth. Danes held the field. (The new-comers are called Danes for the first time in this passage.)

835 [8]. D. united with Cornishmen. Bat. Hengistesdun; Engl. victory. 837 [40]. Eng. victory over 33 (34) ships at Southampton. Dan. victory at Portland.

838 [41]. D. in marsh country (Ely, &c.); Ealdorman Herebert slain. D. in Lindsay and E. Anglia. D. in Kent.

839 [42]. Great slaughter at London, Canterbury (or Quentovic?) and Rochester.

840 [42?]. Æthelwulf fought at Charmouth. [Repetition of event under yr. 833?1

845 [7]. Eng. victory on Parret (Somerset).

851. Eng. victory at Wembury (Wicganbeorh), Devon. Eng. naval victory at Sandwich. D. wintered (for first time) in Thanet. Fleet of 850 ships took London and Canterbury, and put Berhtwulf to flight: defeated at Ockley (Acglea) by Æthelwulf.

853 (4). Men of Kent and Surrey fought ag. D. Result doubtful.

855 (6). D. wintered in Sheppey. They were under the command of Halfdan, Ivar, and Ubbe (Steenstr. o. c. ii. 55).

860. D. took Winchester by storm. Were afterwards defeated.

865 (6). D. wintered in Thanet. Kentish men offered to buy them off. They stole away and ravaged great part of Kent.

866 (7). Great Army came to England.

† Rorik was the nephew (or possibly brother) of a certain Harald, king of Denmark, who, having been driven from his kingdom, came to seek the protection of Louis the Pious, accepted Christianity, and (together with his son Godfred) was baptized at Mainz, A.D. 826. Louis could not restore him to his throne; but he enfeoffed him with the district of Rustringia (nearly equivalent to the modern Duchy of Oldenburg) and with the great commercial

^{*} The following is a list of the chief attacks upon the English coasts. between the descent on Sheppey, 834 (Chr. S. 832), and the coming of the Great Army, 867. (The dates are those of the Saxon Chron., which are three years behind till 839, two years (generally) till 851. See Theopold o. c. and Stubbs, Roger of Hoveden (R.S.) Preface xcv.)

BERHTWULF was defeated and forced to fly into Mercia, and the Danes, after ravaging for a while north of the Thames, returned into Surrey. Here they were defeated with great slaughter at the battle of Ockley, by an army under the command of Æthelwulf of Wessex, and his son Æthelbald.

England, north of the Thames, did not feel the full pressure of the Viking invasions till the coming of what is known in our chronicles as the 'Great Army' to the eastern coasts, in A.D. 866.

Coming of the Great Army.

The history of this Great Army in England is the history. no longer of isolated attacks, but of a deliberate attempt at the conquest of the country. The career of the invaders was marked by the fall, one after another, of the English kingdoms north of the Thames. If Wessex had not been able to make a better resistance, the whole country would have come under the power of the invaders. After a delay of one year in East Anglia, the Army marched into Northumbria. It was at that time under the command of the kings, Bægsecg, Oskitel, and Hamond, to whom were subsequently added Guthorm and Halfdan, and of the earls, Frene. Ivar, Ubbe, and the two Sidrocs. Of these, Halfdan, Ivar, and Ubbe, are called the sons of the famous or fabulous Ragnar Lodbrog, the great hero of the Viking Age. Northumbria was at this time divided between two rival kings, Osberht of the legitimate line, and Ælla; and, on their first arrival, the Danes obtained possession of York without difficulty. The rival kings united their armies to attack the invaders, who, adopting a form of tactic very common with the Vikings, by a pretended flight drew the English into an ambush inside the walls, where both their kings, with the greater part of their armies, were put to the sword (A.D. 867). The Northumbrian kings who followed reigned only by sufferance of the Vikings, and there is no doubt that from this date the Northumbrian styca currency coins come to an end.

Fall of English kingdoms north of the Thames. The Army next went south into the Mercian kingdom, and took winter quarters at Nottingham (A.D. 868-9).

town of Dorested. Harald's successors in the feof abandoned Christianity, forswore their allegiance to the Carlovingian house, and took to Viking expeditions. The fleet was despatched in 850 or 851. Prudentius, An. 850.

BURGRED, king of Mercia, called in the aid of his brothersin-law, Æthelred and Ælfred, king and ætheling of Wessex, and the united armies besieged the Danes in Nottingham, but without decisive result. However, the Danes went from Mercia once more to York, and wintered there (A.D. 869-70). The next year they came a second time into East Anglia. fought some important battles in the country, and finally put to death Eadmund, the king of the East Anglians. Almost all the celebrated monasteries of this district, which stood grouped round the great lagoons of the marsh country, fell before the fury of the heathers—Bardney, Croyland, Peterborough, Huntingdon, Elv. The next year (A.D. 871) the army passed over the Thames, and took quarters at Reading, and thus began that long series of attacks upon the West Saxon kingdom, which was not brought to an end till the battle of Ethandune, and the Peace of Wedmore in A.D. 878. In the course of these years, however, the army went once more to the north, first to Northumbria, and thence through Lindsay to Mercia, where they drove Burgred from his throne (A.D. 874), setting up the puppet CEOLWULF II. in his place; and the following year (875) the army finally divided, and a portion of it, under Halfdan, went into Northumbria, settled. and 'divided' * that country (876). Another portion 'divided' Mercia in like manner in A.D. 877. All England north of the Thames now belonged to the Danes, and it was only after the Peace of Wedmore, that a portion of this territory was incorporated in the kingdom of Wessex. portion was afterwards enlarged to include nearly the whole of Mercia. From the year 874, therefore, or at latest 877, the English coinage of the present catalogue comes to an end.

Great obscurity hangs over the history of the Danish Danish kingoccupation of East Anglia and Northumbria. In Wessex Peace of Wedthe remaining years of Ælfred's reign, though not undis-more. turbed by Danish attacks, were chiefly devoted to the many works of peace which he undertook; the principal of which, so far as regards the political history of the time, was the

^{*} Divided it, that is, among the principal commanders, who in their turn gave allotments to their followers (cf. Steenstrup, Norm. i. 297) without wholly expropriating the English holders.

codifying of the laws, and the incorporation into them of a large part of the laws of Offa, which are now lost to us. In the north too, a time of peace succeeded, upon the whole, to the long period of war, though the settled Vikings continued, from time to time, to take part with new fleets of invaders, which came from over sea. Halfdan was succeeded by Gudred, who appears upon the coins as Cnur, who was a Christian, and whose chief recorded act was the restoration. at Cuncacestre (Chester-le-Street) of the order founded by Cuthbert, which had formerly been established at Lindisfarne.* Almost at the end of Cnut's reign, the peace of England was once more seriously threatened by the arrival of a large Viking fleet at the mouth of the Lymne, in Kent. It consisted of 250 ships, and the troops that it bore had formed a portion of the old Great Army. After ravaging in Kent, the Army fixed its camp at Appledore, and was for a while unassailable in that position. At the same time, Hasting had come to the Thames with eighty ships, and eventually established himself at Milton, in Kent. This soon produced a feeling of disturbance among the settled Danes in Northumbria, and Earl Siegferd with an army sailed down to the south, through the English Channel, as far as Exeter, to which he laid siege. Ælfred dispatched one army to attack this of SIEGFERD's in the west, another to protect London from the new Great Army and the troops under Hasting. The latter had made a strong camp at Benfleet, which was, however, stormed by the English, who captured, together with a considerable booty. Hasting's wife and two sons. It is unnecessary to follow the marches and countermarches of these armies during the next two years, or the series of engagements, which resulted alternately in victories for the English and for their enemies. It is enough to notice this invasion as the



^{*} Sym. Dun. (H. D. E. lib. ii.), who gives a long account of the translation of St. Cuthbert's remains. These had been removed from Lindisfarne in the reign of Halfdan through fear of desecration by the Danes, were carried from place to place, and on the foundation of the House at Cuncacestre, were deposited there. There they remained 113 years (S. D. o. c. iii. c. i.), and were then taken to Durham—or rather to the site on which the cathedral and city arose.

last important attack, of the old Viking kind, upon England. The attack came to an end in A.D. 897; part of the armies returned to their homes in Northumbria and East Anglia; another portion recrossed the Channel to the mouth of the Seine. Before these disturbances quieted down, Siegferd had succeeded to the throne of Northumbria. Five years of peace followed the termination of these campaigns in the south and west of England. In Northumbria they were years of great internal discord, of which no details have come down to us. The English kings in Northumbria were not wholly dispossessed of their power; for we hear of one or two as still reigning in a portion of the country. Towards the beginning of the new century, the Danish-Northumbrian kingdom came to be united with the Danish or Norse kingdom of Dublin; but the exact process by which this union was brought about, or how the claims of the House of Ivar (which was probably Norse) to provide a successor of the Danish kings of Northumbria came to be established, we have no means of knowing.

We have, in fact, no internal history of Northumbria Decline of during the first half of the tenth century; for this period, in the tenth the history of England as a whole belongs to that of the century. West Saxon kings, and therefore to the succeeding volume It will be enough, for the illustrarather than to this. tion of the meagre Northumbrian coinage, to refer the reader to the short biographies at the end of this sketch. The history of England, from this time, is the history of the recovery of power by the English kings. At first their efforts—those of the kings of England south of the Thames, and of the ruler of Mercia, Æthelred or his wife Æthelflæd, were directed to minimising the power of the Danes south of the Humber. The initial step was the suppression of the revolt of Æthelwald (A.D. 901-5).* This was followed by other engagements, the most important of which was the battle of Tettenhall or Wodanesfeld (Wednesfield), † in



This rebellion was finally suppressed by the victory of Holme in Norfolk, which took place in A.D. 905 (not 902, as in Chr. S. B, C). See Steenstr. o. c. † On the identity of the battles of Tettenhall and of Wodansfeld see Steenstr. o. c. iii. 13. These two sites are near together in S. Staffordshire. The modern name of the latter is Wednesfield (pron. Wedgefield).

Then follow the building and rebuilding of fortresses and strong towns, which belong especially to the years A.D. 912-921. The work was begun by Æthelflæd and continued by Eadweard. The activities of the former were confined chiefly to the counties of Cheshire. Shropshire. Staffordshire, and Warwickshire; those of Eadweard embraced Hertfordshire, Bucks, Essex, Bedfordshire, Huntingdon, Derby, Northampton, Lincoln, and even part of Lancashire. The work was often resisted, and sometimes long retarded, by the Danes, but, when completed, the building of any strong city generally led to the submission of those who lived in the neighbourhood.* A fresh race of Northmen from Dublin kept alive the flame of resistance in the north, and Regnald, Sihtric, Godfred, a second Regnald, and two Anlafs, all of the same royal house in Ireland, alternately received † and forfeited the countenance of the West Saxon kings, and gained and lost the Northumbrian crown. The most important event in the course of these attempts was the battle of Brunnanburg (A.D. 937). For this battle the Norsemen seem to have collected all their forces, and determined upon a greater effort than any previous one, and the decisive victory of the English under Æthelstan was of proportionate importance. This achievement was followed by the recovery of the Five Burgs, which shattered the power of the Danes south of the Humber. Finally, with the expulsion of Eric by Eadred in 954, the last Scandinavian kingdom in England came to an end, and Eadred's successors inherited the right to the title of kings of all England.

KINGS OF MERCIA.

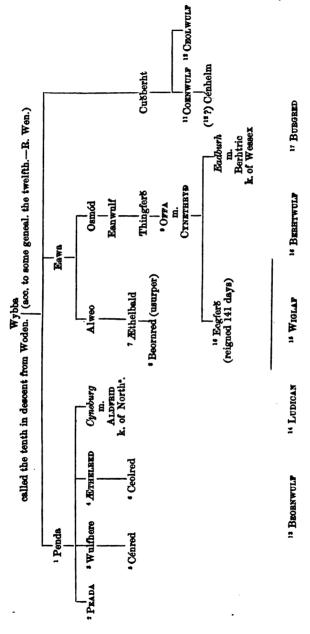
§ 5. BIOGRA-PHICAL NOTICES. ‡ Kings of Mercia. PEADA (PEDA), s. of Penda, made king of the Middle Angles during the lifetime of his father. He and they received Christianity, A.D. 653. On the death of

^{*} See especially Chr. S. a. 915, 918 (B-D), 921 (A).

[†] Godfred mar. the daughter of Æthelflæd; Sintric mar. the sister of Æthelstan.

† Of those only whose coins are described in the volume.

GENEALOGY OF THE KINGS OF MERCIA.



Penda at the battle of Winwædfeld, A.D. 655, Mercia became subject to Northumbria, but Peada was allowed to retain the kingship of the Middle Angles and aft. of the Mercians. He was betrayed by his queen (Alhflæd) and slain 657.

ÆTHELRED Suc. (A.D. 675) his brother Wulfhere as k. of Mercia, which, under Wulfhere, had recovered its independence. Ravaged in Kent, A.D. 676. Fought with Ecgfriö k. of North. by Trent, A.D. 679, where Ælfwine, ætheling of North. was sl.; but the quarrel was composed by Arbp. Theodore, and Æthelred paid the blood-fine. Took the tonsure, A.D. 704. He had mar. Osthryö, sister of Ecgfriö and Aldfriö; she was slain by the South Humbrians, A.D. 697.

Offa suc. on expul. of Beornred, A.D. 757. He was a distant cousin to Æthelbald, the last king of the legitimate line, who had been sl. the same year at the battle of Seckington or Repton, and 'quinto genu Pendæ abnepos' (W. Mal.) See Genealogy. Subdued East Anglia A.D. 771? (R. Wend.) Gained victory of Ottanford (Otford) over the men of Kent, A.D. 774 or 775; and victory of Bensington over Cynewulf, k. of Wessex, A.D. 778. He converted Lichfield into an archiep. see, A.D. 787. Ordered the murder of Æthelberht, k. of East Anglia, A.D. 793 or 794. foundation of the monastery of St. Albans is referred by later writers to Offa and to the year A.D. 795. Died, A.D. 796. He mar. Cynethry's. Concerning Offa's friendship and correspondence with Charlemagne see Alcuini Epis. (Migne) iii.; Wilkins' Conc., i. p. 158; and Mat. Par. Vita Offee ii.; R. Wend. a. 775 (E. H. S. i. 240) and Theopold's 'Critical Enquiry' upon this very question.

CYNETHEYD, the wife of Offa. She is represented by later historians as a sort of Jezebel, inciting Offa to the murder of Æthelberht of East Anglia. Whether there be not some confusion between her and another Cyneöryö dau, of Coenwulf, murderess of her brother

(St.) Cênhelm, may be doubted. She signs charters with her son Ecgfrið in 796.*

COENWULF (St. Kenulphus—Fl. Wig.), of another branch of the desc. of Wybba. Suc. Ecgfer's (who r. 141 days only) in A.D. 796. Harried Kent and took prisoner Eadberht, called *Præn* or *Prænn*, k. of Kent (q.v.), 798. In 801 he went to war with Eardwulf, k. of Northumbria. Died A.D. 821 or 822. 'Nihil quod livor digne carperet unquam admisit; domi religiosus, in bello victoriosus.'—Wil. Malm.

CEOLWULF, brother of Coenwulf.† Suc. after brief interval of (St.) Cênhelm's reign, in A.D. 821 or 822.‡ Expelled from the kingdom, A.D. 823 or 824?§ Under Ceolwulf the decline of the Mercian kingdom begins. It was probably made the more rapid by the extinction of the old royal house, for the genealogy of the remaining kings cannot be ascertained.

BEORNWILF, suc. Ceolwulf, A.D. 823 or 824. Presided at the Council of Clovesho, A.D. 824, in which he endeavoured to settle long standing disputes between the Archbishop of Canterbury and certain Mercian relig. houses. Took up arms on the expuls. of Baldred, k. of Kent (q.v.), by Æthelwulf and Bp. Ealhstan, and was defeated by Ecgberht at Ællandune, A.D. 825; again defeat. and sl. same or next year by East Anglians.

LUDICAN suc. Beornwulf. Marched an army into East Anglia to avenge the death of Beornwulf, but was himself def. and slain with five of his ealdormen.

Wiglaf suc. Ludican, a.d. 825, 826, or 828. Deposed by Eegberht, a.d. 829, restored a.d. 830, and held his kingdom as trib. to Eegberht. Died a.d. 839.

^{*} Kemble, Cod. Dip., i., Nos. 172, 173.

[†] S. D. ‡ Chr. S. A-E 819, F 822.

[§] Chr. S. A-E 821 (not in F).

I The chronology of the three kings, Beornwulf, Ludican, and Wiglaf, is uncertain. Haddan and Stubbs, Councile, give—Death of Beornwulf, A.D. 826; death of Ludican, A.D. 828; Wiglaf, A.D. 828; exp. same year; rest. A.D. 830. This chronol. agrees with Rog. Wend., but it does not agree with that given by Stubbs, R. Hov. pref. xcvii.; nor with R. Hov., who says that Ludican reigned one year, and that Wiglaf was exp. three years afterwards.

BERHTWULF suc. Wiglaf, 839. Marched to defend London ag. a large fleet of Vikings, and was defeated by them, A.D. 851 or 852.* D. same year of wounds rec. in battle.†

BURGRED suc. Berhtwulf, A.D. 851 or 852. assistance of Æthelwulf, k. of Wessex, to reduce N. Welsh, A.D. 854?! On coming of the Great Army to Nottingham, A.D. 868, asked assist. of Æthelred, who, with Ælfred, joined him with his West Saxon army to bes. the Danes. The Danes came to terms, and promised to quit the country. They returned from Lindsay in A.D. 874, fought with Burgred at Repton, and drove him over seas. He went to Rome, and d. there same year, 'and his body lies in the English School in St. Mary's Church.'—Chr. S. He mar. in A.D. 854, Æthelswið, dau. of Æthelwulf, k. of Wessex, and sister of Æthelred and Ælfred. Accord. to Fl. Wig., R. Wend., &c. he reigned 22 yrs. With his deposition the independent kingdom of Mercia came to an end.

CEOLWULF II., an 'unwise king's thane,' was placed upon the throne as puppet king by the Danes. He held it till the following year, or till 877, when 'the Army divided Mercia and gave part to Ceolwulf.'

KINGS OF KENT.

Kings of Kent. The coinage of the kings of Kent does not begin till the line of Hengist has become extinct.

ECGBERHT is unknown to history.

EADBERHT II., called PREN or PRENN. Obtained the throne A.D. 796. Capt. by Coenwulf, k. of Mercia (q. v.), A.D. 798 [deprived of his sight §], and carried into Mercia. [Aft. released at Winchelcombe, with the consent of Cubred his successor.]

CUDRED. Made k. of Kent by Coenwulf, on depos. of Eadberht Præn. A.D. 798. Died A.D. 806 or 807?

^{* 851} Chr. S. A C-F, 853 B; comp. Prudentius, Ann. 850.

[†] A.D. 852, Fl. Wig.

^{‡ 853} Chr. S. A. D-F, 854 B. § Chr. S. MS. F only.

^{||} Will. Malm. G. R. l. i. § 95 (E. H. S.) | ¶ Chr. S. 805 A B D-F, 804 C.

BALDRED. Suc. to the throne of Kent (but under the supremacy of Mercia) on the death of Cubred?* In A.D. 825. Ecgberht, k. of Wessex, sent an army into Kent. comm. by Æthelwulf his son and Ealhstan. Bp. of Sherborne, who exp. Baldred, and drove him across the Thames. After this, Kent became an appanage of the kingdom of Wessex, and was generally ruled by the heir to that throne.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

Consec. Feb. 2, A.D. 766. Rec. the pall from Archbishops Pope Paul I. A.D. 767. During his episcopate (A.D. 774), Offa, k. of Mercia, conq. Kent, and Jaenberht's coins are struck under the suprem. of Offa. In A.D. 787 was held the synod of Cealchythe (Chelsea), by which, or about which time, Lichfield was erected into an archbishopric, and the bishop of Lichfield, Higherht, made archbishop and metropolitan for Mercia. D. A.D. 790 or 791.† (See Haddan and Stubbs, Councils, pp. 402-466.)

ÆTHELHEARD. Elected, A.D. 791. Consec. July 31, 793. During the interval between these two events, the coins with legend 'Pont.' (p. 72) were probably struck. He was prob. a Mercian by birth. Was Abbot of Malmesbury (acc. to W. Mal.) and Bp. of Winchester. He fled from his see in 797, but returned upon the deposition of Eadberht Præn in A.D. 798. He had always resisted the continuance of the archiepiscopate of Lichfield, and in this was assisted by Eanbald. Archbishop of York. Finally in 797, or more probably on the death of Higberht (May, 802) the Archbishopric of Lichfield was abolished. Æthelheard d. May 12, 805. (Haddan and Stubbs, o. c. iii. 467-555.)

of Canterbury.

^{*} This is agreeable to the statement of H. Hunt., who says that Baldred r. 18 yrs. No mention is made of the date of his accession in Chr. S.

[†] Stubbs, R. S. A. 790. Haddan and Stubbs, Councils, 791 or possibly 792. 1 W. Mal. Gest. Pont. (R. S.) p. 226.

WULFRED. Probably a Kentish man. Consecrated A.D. 805.*

Engaged in disputes with Mercia, from A.D. 807
(death of Cuored), and more so after A.D. 817. He first espoused but afterwards deserted the cause of Baldred, and favoured the claims of the West Saxon king Ecgberht. Died A.D. 832? (Haddan and Stubbs, e. c. iii. 556-608.)

There was a certain interval between the death of Æthelheard and the consecration of Wulfred. See Haddan and Stubbs, Councils, iii. 559. It is possible then that some of the coins mentioned on p. 73 were struck during this interval. But it is more probable that these coins belong to the interval between Wulfred and Ceolnoth. Between these two prelates some accounts place a certain Feologeld, who struck no coins, and who may, for some reason, have not been generally acknowledged.

CEOLNOD. Consecrated A.D. 833?† One of his most important acts was the introduction of secular clerks into the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury. Died Feb. 4, 870. (Haddan and Stubbs, o. c. iii. 610-636.)

ÆTHERED (ÆTHELRED). Succeeded Ceolnoö. Consecrated A.D. 870.‡ Acc. to an insertion in Chr. S. F he sought to remove the secular clerks who had been introduced into Ch. Ch. monastery, Canterbury. Died, June 20, 889. §

PLEGMUND. Consecrated A.D. 890. He was a Mercian, and was invited by Ælfred to his court, and eventually, on the death of Æthelred, made Archbishop of Canterbury. 'A learned and venerable man' (Fl. Wig.), he faithfully and gloriously governed the Church (Sym. D.), and died Aug. 2, 914. He is said to have had a share in the compilation of the Chronicle.

^{*} Haddan and Stubbs, Counc. iii. 587, note a.

[†] See Haddan and Stubbs, o. c. iii. 610 note, &c. ‡ S. D. H. R. 870.

[§] Fl. Wig. (E. H. S.) i. 108. Chr. S. 888 (except C. 889). W. M. Gest. P. l. i. says his pontif. lasted 18 years. || Chr. S. a. 890.

[¶] Fl. Wig. i. p. 82 (E. H. S.) Chr. S. A and D (both in later hands?), where he is called 'Bishop of Wiltshire.' He subscribed charters in 871 and 875 (Kemble, C. D. nos. 301, 307).

KINGS OF EAST ANGLIA.

BEONNA. Uncertain king. Perhaps the same as Beorna. Kings of East (See Fl. Wig. a. 758; W. Mal. (E. H. S.) i. p. 136; Alured of Beverley, Annal, lib. vi.)

Son of Æthelred, the succ. of 'Beorna.'* ÆTHELBERHT. Came to the court of Offa, king of Mercia, to ask his dau. in marriage, and was mur. by Offa [at the instigation of Cynebry 8? †], A.D. 793 or 794. ‡ He is raised to the rank of a saint and martyr by Fl. Wig., W. Mal. &c.; perhaps by some confusion with St. Eadmund, nearly 80 years later.

EADWALD. ÆTHELSTAN I. ÆTHELWEARD.

Unknown to history. The approximate dates given in the Catalogue are from D. H. Haigh's Numism. Hist. of East Anglia.

Possibly the Berhtric, filius regis [Merciorum], BERHTRIC. who signs charters, A.D. 840-845.

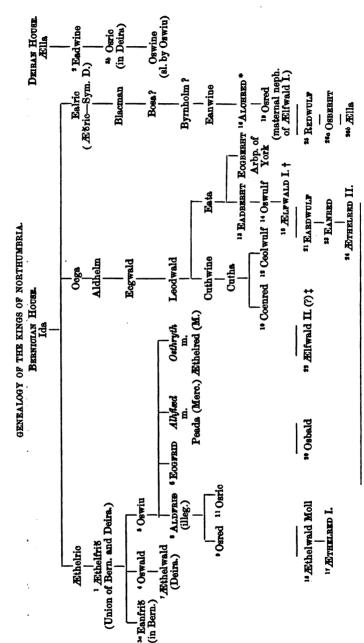
EADMUND. Succeeded 857? or 859? Slain by the Great Army when in East Anglia, Nov. 20, 870, | at the special instance (as tradition related) of Ingvar (Ivar) and Ubbe, called the sons of Ragnar Lodbrog. William of Malmesbury says, that this was through a mistaken belief that Eadmund had murdered Ragnar. But the Ragnar Lodbrogssaga (Fornm. Sög. i. 239–299) makes Ragnar suffer death at the hands of Ælla, king of Northumbria. The account in Malmesbury is probably, therefore, a confusion between two kings, both of whom were slain by the Vikings between 867-871. St. Eadmund was traditionally said to have been tied to a tree and shot to death, like St. Sebastian.

DANISH KING IN EAST ANGLIA.

First came to England with an GUTHORM-ÆTHRISTAN. auxiliary force to the Great Army in A.D. 870. When the Army divided, and Hâlfdân went into Northumbria. Guthorm remained in command of the southern portion, and in the spring of A.D. 875

[†] Chr. S. 792 (=794?); Fl. Wig. 798. * W. Mal. p. 136 (E. H. S.) § Fl. Wig. (E. H. S.) i. 78. 1 Abbo Flor. De pass. S. E.

Erroneously given A.D. 873 on p. 90.



* The genealogy of Alchred is uncertain. Sym. D. H. R. § 45. The above is taken from Fl. Wig., with some correct. of names. † Called brother of Æthelred I. by Fl. Wig., which must be a mistake. Cf. Sym. Dun. H. D. E. ii. c. 4 (R. S. i. p. 49.) 8ym. D. H. R. § 45. The reign of this king is not certain.

he went with this army into Cambridgesh. From Cambridgesh. the army proceeded to Wareham (Dorsetsh.), 876; but, on the approach of the English army under Ælfred, made peace and stole away to Exeter. In Jan. 878 (Twelfth Day) the army, with Guthorm at its head, settled at Chippenham, and harried throughout Wessex, Ælfred being driven to the fastness of Ætheln-ev. After Easter (878) Ælfred issued from his fastness, summoned the men of Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire, and met the Danish army at Ethandune, gaining a complete victory. Guthorm made peace, and allowed himself to be baptised under the name of Æthelstan. He div. England, south of the Humber, with Ælfred, and took East Anglia and a portion of Mercia. Guthorm d. 890 or 891.*

KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA.

ECGFRID (or ECGFERD), s. of Oswiu, whom he suc. Feb. 15, Kings of 670. Deprived Wilfred of his Bishopric and expelled him from the kingdom, A.D. 678. Fought ag. Æthelred of Mercia by Trent, A.D. 679 (v. ÆTHELRED). Sent an army under Berht ag. the Scots in Ireland, A.D. 684. Against the advice of St. Cubberht he led an army ag. the Picts, and was def. and slain at the battle of Nectansmere, May 20, A.D. 685. He mar. 660, Æthelthryth dau. of Anna, k. of the E. Angles. He is called 'rex piissimus et Deo dilectissimus' by Symeon of Durham. Wil. Malm. says he was more memorable for the piety of his wife than for his own merit, and that he and his brother Aldfrið (q. v.) were infamous for their conduct to St. Wilfred. His exp. ag. the Irish is also accounted impious by Beda, and reckoned the cause of the disaster of the following year.

ALDFRIÐ (called also Ealdfrið, Alhfrið, Alfred, &c.) was the elder brother of the foregoing, but illeg. son of Oswin. He took part in the battle of Winwædfeld



^{* 890} Chr. S. (exc. C), 891 Fl. Wig.

(A.D. 655) which established the independence of Northumbria. Suc. Ecgfrið in Bernicia, A.D. 685, and Æthelwald,* s. of Oswald, in Deira. He appointed Wilfred to the see of Hexham, but aft. quarrelled with him and expelled him from Northumbria. Gov. his country peaceably for nineteen years and d. Dec. 14, A.D. 705 (704). He mar. Cyneburg, dau. of Penda, k. of Mercia.

EADBERHT (miscalled ECGBERHT by Wil. Mal.), s. of Eata, suc. his cousin Ceolwulf A.D. 737. Led an army into Scotl. and in company with Angus k. of the Picts, took Alclythe (Dumbarton) A.D. 756. Abdicated and took the tonsure, A.D. 758. D. 768.

Alched, s. of Eanwine and a desc. of Ida, suc. Moll Æthelwald (who was not of the desc. of Ida?) A.D. 766.†

Driven from the throne at Easter, A.D. 774.‡

ÆLFWALD I. (ALFWOLD), s. of Oswulf and grands. of Eadberht (q. v.). Suc. on expulsion of Æthelred I., s. of Moll Æthelwald, A.D. 778 or 779. § Obt. the pall for Archbp. Eanbald (q. v.). Sl. after a reign of ten years, by Sicga or Sicgan, Sept. 24, 788 or 789. ¶ 'A light from heaven was frequently seen at the spot where he was slain.'**

EARDWULF (HEARDWULF). Son of Eardwulf. Suc. Oswald or Osbald, May 14, 796. Went to war with Coenwulf, k. of Mercia, 801; soon made peace. Expelled A.D. 806, †† 807, or 808. ‡‡ Rest. through the intervention of Charlemagne and Leo III. A.D. 808. §§ D. same year or 810?

^{*} Oithelwald, Fl. Wig. i. 21 (E. H. S.); Æthelwald, Id. Geneal.

⁺ R. Hov. 765. He reigned eight winters, Chr. S. E; nine winters, D.

[‡] Sym. D. H. R. 774. The year of the battle of Otford, R. Hov.

[§] Chr. S. 779; Sym. D. H. R. 779; R. Hov. 779.

[|] Sym. D. (R. S.) App. vol. ii. 376.

[¶] Chr. S. 788; Sym. D. H. R. 788; R. Hov. 788.

^{**} Chr. S.; Fl. Wig.; Sym. D. H. D. E. &c.

^{††} See Sym. D. (R. S.) ii. App. 377, regn. x annos.

^{†‡} H. Hunt. The latter is the true date acc. to Haddan and Stubbs, iii. 561 note. But it does not seem to agree with Sym. Dun. H. D. E. ii.

^{§§} Pertz, i. 195, 196. Haddan and Stubbs, Councils, iii. 561.

III The intervention of Ælfwald II.'s reign between Eardwulf and Eanred is not certain, and the dates from this time to the accession of Osberht become very uncertain.

EANRED Suc. Ælfwald II. (?) in A.D. 808 or 810. In A.D. 829. Ecgberht of Wessex led an army into Northumbria: Earred made submission and obtained peace. Died A.D. 841?

ÆTHELRED II. Son of Eanred, whom he suc. in 841? He was expelled in 844, and restored after the death of Redwulf. Died A.D. 849 or 850.

REDWULF* suc. on expuls. of Æthelred II. in a.d. 844. Sl. (by Danes?) same year.

OSBERHT Suc. Æthelred II. in A.D. 849 or 850?† A portion of his subj. rebelled, A.D. 867, and set up a rival k. Ælla, 'not of royal blood.' The rival kings composed their quarrel, and united their forces to attack the Danes, who had taken poss. of York. By a pretended flight the D. drew the Eng. within the walls, where the greater part were sl. and with them Osberht and Ælla. With this the English dynasty may be said to have ended, although Finglish kings continued for some time to enjoy a nominal rule while the country was in the possession of the Danes and Norsemen.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

ECGBERHT, brother of Eadberht and son of Eata, I consecr. Archbishops Bish. of York A.D. 734; § journeyed to Rome and received the pall (the first bishop of York after Paulinus who did so, and consequently the second Archbishop), A.D. 735; d. A.D. 766. He restored the library at York, and is spoken of by Alcuin as his master.

EANBALD II. suc. another Eanbald as Archbishop, Aug. 14,

• Only mentioned by Mat. West. a. 844.

of York.



[†] A. dece liiii. imp. ... Osberti ... anno quinto. He therefore suc. 849 or 850? Sym. Dun. H. D. E. l. ii. Æthelred H. r. 9 yrs. Sym. D. (R. S.) App. v. ii. 377, i.e. suc., say, 840 or 841. Eanred r. 32 yrs., ib., therefore he suc. in 808 or 809. Allowing two years, or a year and a half, for Ælfwald IL, this would put Eardwulf's access. back to A.D. 806 or 807, which agrees with App. i. ‡ S. D. H. D. E. ii. c. 3.

[§] Chr. S. 734; Sym. D. H. R. § 34, 735.

Chr. S. a. 735. But Sym. D. H. D. E. ii. c. 3, implies that he was in Rome before his election.

[¶] S. D. H. B. § 45. Epist. D. A. E. § 2. He held his see for 32 yrs.

796; * rec. pall Sept. 8, 797. † He had been presbyter in the Cathedral of York. † He assisted Æthelheard in obtaining the abolition of the Archbishopric of Lichfield. He also presided at the second synod of Wincanhealth (or Pincanhealth) [Fincale?], A.D. 798, at which he ordered the adoption of the Confession of faith of the Five Councils as drawn up by Archbishop Theodore. § He died A.D. 808?

WIGMUND. Succeeded Wulfsig, A.D. 837. Died 854. WULFHERE. Succeeded Wigmund, A.D. 854.** On the invasion of Northumbria by the Great Army, and death of Osberht and Ælla, A.D. 867, he abandoned his see, and fled to Addingham in Wharfedale (W. Riding).†† He was expelled from Northumbria, along with king Ecgberht, A.D. 872, and was restored the following year. Died A.D. 900 or 902. 11

DANISH OR NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA.

Danish or Norse kings in Northumbria. HALFDAN. Viking leader. With his brothers Ivar and Ubbe commanded Viking fleet which wintered at Sheppey, A.D. 855.§§ One of the commanders of the contingent which in A.D. 870 joined the Great Army in Lincolnshire, and assisted in the defeat of the English army under Ealdormen Algar, Morcar and Osgod; joined with Bægsecg in command of one wing of Danish army at battle of Ashdown, A.D. 871; gained possession of London this year or 872, and struck coins with monogram of London (see p. 203); went with one half of the Great Army into Northumbria, A.D. 875, and 'divided the land' between his own followers

^{*} Chr. S. 796. Sym. D. H. R. § 58 (R. S.) Aug. 13.

[†] S. D. H. R. § 58.

\$ S. D. D. A. E. § 2.

\$ S. D. H. R. § 59.

\$ Stubba, R. S. A. and Haddan and Stubbs, Counc. iii. 611, note b. Sym. D. D. A. E. § 2, gives 16 years as the length of Wigmund's episcopate, and he d.

854 (see note below). R. Wend. however gives the unaccountable date 831.

[¶] S. D. D. A. E. § 2. Stubbe, R. S. A. R. Wend. 854.

^{**} S. D. H. R. § 67, 89; D. A. E. § 2.

^{††} Sym. D. H. D. E. ii. c. 6.

tt S. D. D. A. F. § 4.—900. Id. H. R. § 81.—902.

^{§§} Chr. S. 853. Pertz, xix. 506.

and the English, A.D. 876. The cruelty of his reign is commemorated by later historians.* Halfdan was driven out by his army, A.D. 877; sailed to Ireland and attacked the Norse colony in Strangford Lough, and was killed in battle?† Æthelweard and Fl. Wig.‡ however, relate that he fell in the battle of Tettenhall or Wodansfeld, A.D. 911.

Guder. Called son of Hardachut. Said to have been rescued from slavery by Abbot Eadred, to whom St. Cuthbert had appeared in a vision and commanded him what to do. He was brought by Eadred to the Danish army and acknowledged king. What claim he had to the throne we are not told. This Gudred is identical with the Chut whose coins are described p. 204. He died August 24, 894.

SIEFRED (SIEGFRED, SIEGFERD). This is probably the Earl Siegfer's who, in the lifetime of Gusred-Cnut, viz. in a.d. 892, came with a fleet of 140 ships to aid the fleet which Hasting had brought to the mouth of the Thames, and afterwards sailed round to the south coast and attacked Exeter.** He had perhaps come from Ireland this year 892,†† for he is probably the Siegfer's the Earl ‡‡ under whom part of the Danes of Dublin ranged themselves, while another part sided with Siefri's (Sihtric) the son of Ivar. §§

^{*} E.g. Sym. Dun. H. D. E. ii. c. 6 (R. S. i. 58).

[†] Ann. Ut. 876; Four M. 874. (Both = 877). Normannerne, ii. 91. War of the Gaedhill, &c. p. 27.

[†] Æthelweard, Chr. iv. 4, Halfdene, Euwysl quoque. Fl. Wig. i. 121. (E. H. S.) Eowils et Halfdene fratres regis Inguari. Ivar had not a brother named Eowils. § Sym. Dun. H. D. E. c. 18.

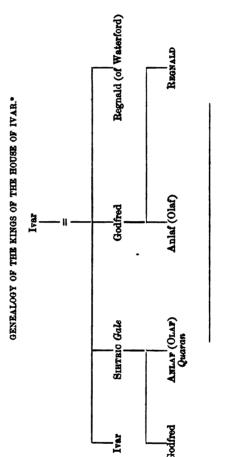
[[]Cf. Olaf Trygvassons Saga, c. 61-2; Steenstr. o. c. ii. 94; Haigh in Archeol. El. vii.; Rashleigh, Num. Chr. N. S. ix. Mr. Rashleigh, however, confounds this Guöred with Godfred or Godfriö, grandson of Ivar. (See Genealogy of House of Ivar.)

[¶] Æthelweard, iv. iii. ed. Savile, p. 482. Sym. D. H. R. 894; H. D. E. ii. 14.

^{**} Chr. S. s. a. †† An. Ult. 892. Steenstr. ii. p. 143, note 2.

^{‡‡} It may be noticed that Siefred seems to retain the title of earl (which was a personal and not a territorial title) along with that of king. See p. 222 and note.

^{§§} Todd, War of the Gaedhill and the Gaill, Introd. p. lxxxiii.



* Taken from Todd, War of the Gaedhill and the Gaill, App. D. p. 278.

KINGS OF THE HOUSE OF IVAR.

Regnald, grandson of Ivar, came to Waterford, A.D. 916. Kings of the [Had prev. been in Man, where he slew Bario, son of Ottir, A.D. 914.*] Went to Northumbria and drove out Aldred, Eng. k. in Bernicia, who fled to Constantine III., k. of Scotl. Sailed thence to Tyne stream in E. Lothian, and in A.D. 918 fought with Constantine at Dunblane, north of the Firth of Forth. † A.D. 919 he came from Scot. and took York. Did homage to Eadward A.D. 921, and d. same year. This is probably not the Regnald whose name appears upon coins.

House of Ivar.

Simple G_{ALB} ; or C_{AOCH} , grandson of Ivar, came first to Dublin [as a child], A.D. 888. Left Ireland and took refuge in Scotl. A.D. 902 or 903. Ret. to Ireland to Confey A.D. 917, and in A.D. 918 recov. Dublin. Slew, in battle of Kilmashogue 919,¶ king Njel Glundubh,** k. of Dublin. Driven out of Dublin by Irish, A.D. 920. Sailed to Engl. and rav. Devenport in Cheshire, 921. Suc. Regnald (above) as k. of York, A.D. 921 or 925, after Eadweard's death, and mar. A.D. 926 the sister of Æthelstan. D. A.D. 926 or 927.††

REGNALD, s. of Godfred, who was himself a grandson of Ivar, and who d. A.D. 934. In A.D. 943 was conferm. by Bishop Wulfstan and rec. by the k. at the bishop's hands. Was exp. with Anlaf (Olaf) A.D. 944, and prob. sl. same year. !!

^{*} An. Ult. a. 913 (= 914?). Todd, War, &c. p. lxxxiv., says 913, Steenstr. o. c. iii. 57, 914 (which is the correct date) and Anglesey (also Mona) not Man.

[†] An. Ult. 917. See Todd, l. c. lxxxvi., Steenstr. l. c. 13 seqq. Sym. Dun. (H. R.) gives the date quite wrongly 912.

[§] Blind (i.e. of one eye).

He died young, 'immatura setate,' An. Ult. a. 927. Therefore, if he came to Dublin in 888, he could not have been more than a child. See F. M. 885 (= 888) and Todd, l. c. lxxviii. ¶ Not 920 as in Chr. S.

^{**} Mis-called Sihtric's brother by Chr. S. E and F. Sym. Dun., H. Hunt., Gaimar (v. 3561), and Chron. Meilrose—unless he were his half-brother or his brother-in-law.

^{††} See Todd, o. c. App. D. p. 279, and Steenstrup, o. c. iii. pp. 16 seq., 61, 64, 109 seq.

¹¹ See Annal. Clonmacn. a. 937 (= 944); Steenstr. o. c. iii. p. 81 note.

Also called the Red. ANLAF OF OLAF QUARAN. Sihtric Gale (q. v.). Called in Chr. S.* Anlaf of Ireland; by Fl. Wig. 'pagan king of Ireland and of many other Isles.' He prob. left Ireland on the death of his father with the other Danes of Dublin. t Went to Northumbria same time (?) ‡ and was expelled thence with his uncle Godfred k. of Dublin in A.D. 927 (?). § Went to Scotland, and event, mar, dau, of Constantine III. In A.D. 934 | Æthelstan sent an exped. to harry in Scotland; and in 937 Constantine and Anlaf, in revenge prepared an exp. into North. Olaf, with his cousin Olaf Godfredsson I came to the Humber with a fleet of 615 sail and seized York.** Many other princes joined the league; but they were def. in the famous battle of Brunnanburg (Brunanbyrig) the same year, †† and Olaf fled with the remnant of the army. He was in Ireland again in A.D. 938 and pillaged Kilcullen. ## On the death of Æthelstan in A.D. 940 or possibly before & Olaf again came to York and was rec. as king. The Danes of Mercia and East Anglia likewise ackn. him, as did Wulfstan, Arbp. of York. He marched on Northampton, but failed to take it; he took Tamworth by storm. Edmund marched to attack him, and the two armies came face to face at Leicester. || By the intervention of the two Archbishops, Odo and Wulfstan, peace was made. Olaf was bapt. and took Northumbria, or according to Sym. Dun. ¶¶ all England N. of Watling Street (A.D. 941). He then div. North. with his cousin Olaf

^{*} D only. † Todd, p. 280.

According to Todd. He alleges no proof.

[§] Also according to Todd.

[|] Or 933 (Todd), Chr. S. 934, Fl. Wig. 934, Steenstr. 934. But Fl. Wig. gives 938 for date of Brunnanburg; and so is perhaps a year in advance here, and the dates of the Chr. are frequently wrong at this time.

[¶] See Todd, p. 282 note 3.

^{**} Todd says 115—by a slip? Steenst. 625. See Fl. Wig. and Sym. Dun.

^{††} Chr. S. 937, Song of Brunnanburg.

^{†‡} Or in 940? See Todd, o. c. p. 282. It is not easy to distinguish between the two Olafs in these records.

^{§§} Four M. a. 938 (= 940), S. D. 939.

TWhich, however, must be a mistake. See Stoenstrup. o. c. iii. 79.

Godfredsson (q. v.) who d. next year. Anlaf was expel. along with Regnald Godfredsson in 944.* The two following years he was in Ireland, and perh. became k. of Dublin in 945.† The account in the Chronicle becomes here very confused. It is probable that, in A.D. 948, Olaf succeeded Eric (q. v.) who had been expell by Eadred; but that Eric again became king in A.D. 952, when Olaf was driven from Northumbria for the last time. He is afterwards frequently heard of in Ireland. His last appearance in the field was at the battle of Tara, A.D. 980. Finally he became a monk of the monastery at Iona, and d. 981. ‡

Anlaf or Olaf Godfredsson, brother of the second Regnald § and cousin of Olaf Quaran. In A.D. 929 we find him plundering in Kildare, and in 933 he plundered in Armagh and Monaghan; in the latter expedition he was defeated. In 935 he was in Meath. In 937 he left Dublin to join in the expedition which ended in the battle of Brunnanburg. He was in Ireland again in A.D. 938, and plundered Kilcullen. He accompanied Olaf Quaran in his second expedition to York in A.D. 940 or 941; and, for a while, was joint king of England with him, but died the next year? (A.D. 941 or 942 ||).

It is not probable that any of the coins with the name of Anlaf or Olaf were struck by him. The distinction which numismatists have sought to draw

^{*} Chr. S. 944. † Todd, l. c. ‡ Todd. § Accord. to Todd (see Geneal.), though this is not absolutely certain.

[|] Chron. Scot. 940; Chr. Sax. (E F) 942; Sym. D. 941; 'Olilaf... mox periit'—'died soon after' (this date), Clonmac. 934 (= 941). Steenstrup gives 941 as date of his death. As Todd says, much confusion has been caused by confounding these two Olafs, and, again, by separating Olaf Sihtricsson and Olaf Quaran. The confusion is less likely to arise from reading any one MS. of the Chronicle. For observe that it is only MSS. E F of the Saxon Chron. which mention the death of Olaf Godfredsson under that patronymic: that the taking of Tamworth, &c. and the baptism of Olaf (who has no patronymic, but who is Sihtricsson) 943 (= 941), are mentioned—the former in D only, and the latter in A and D only; also that while the subj. of all Northumbria and expulsion of Olaf in 944 is mentioned in all MSS., in A-D only is this Olaf called Sihtricsson, while in E-F only (of 949) the same Olaf is called Quaran.

between the two spellings, Anlar and Onlar (see pp. 234-6), has no justification in the historical notices of these two kings.

Eric.

Eric. The paternity of this king is uncertain. According to Adam of Bremen, he was the son of Harald Blaatand, king of Denmark.* But this assertion is unsupported by other authorities. It is more probable that he was Eric the son of Harald Haarfagr. who, having been appointed by his father to succeed him in the kingdom of Norway, at length raised a rebellion by his cruelties, and was expelled by his brother Hakon. He appears to have first come to England in A.D. 948, and to have been received as king. Eadred invaded Northumbria, and the Danes immediately abandoned their king, but almost as soon accepted Olaf Quaran (q.v.). Eric returned in 852, and drove out Olaf and was himself driven out in 854. He betook himself to Stanmore Heath, in Cumberland, where he was attacked and slain by Maccus. Olaf's son.1

§ 6. Compo-NENT PARTS OF THE COIN. Method of coining.

'The modes of coinage, in early times,' says Ruding, so far as they can now be traced, were rude and inartificial; the sole expedient being to fix one die firmly in a wooden block, and to hold the other in the hand as a puncheon, when, by striking the latter forcibly and repeatedly with a hammer, the impression required was at length worked up.' On a coin of Charlemagne, struck at Melle, in Poitou, we have the representation of a block, with a sort of anvil fixed into it, and two hammers. T Doubtless these are meant for implements used in striking coins, but, of course, the

see Lenormant, La monnaie dans l'Antiquité, pp. 4, 84.

^{*} This statement is accepted by Todd, o. c. p. 266.

[†] Steenstrup, o. c. Heimskringla Sagu (Laing, vol. i. 310, 314 segg.).

¹ Steenstr. o. c. iii 89. § Annals of the Coinage, i. 67. || Concerning the importance, in the early middle ages, of the series of coins issued from Melle, and its influence on subsequent monetary terms,

[¶] Gariel, o. c. 2me pue, fl. ix. 97.

representation is not clear enough to give us any exact idea of the shape of such implements. The curiously broadened edges, which characterise the coins of certain series, must, one thinks, have been caused by gathering the coins up in rouleaux, and giving these rouleaux some sharp blows with the hammer all round the edges of the coins. Among the series described in the present volume, this characteristic is almost confined to the 'St. Eadmund' and Northumbrian pennies. But it is found in some of the contemporary West Saxon coins, and becomes common in the tenth and eleventh centuries.

No exact classification can be given of the types of Classification coins contained in the present volume. The coins of the of types. first (the anonymous) class, are so wholly different in character from those which follow, that any classification, which included all series, would give an erroneous impression. We may, perhaps, gain a useful distinction by the use of the words design and pattern. Thus, while the former word would apply to almost all the types of the sceat class, and to some of the earliest Northumbrian coins, the word pattern would apply to almost all the types of the pennies, except the heads or busts upon them, and to all the later Northumbrian stycas: some few of the late Dano-Norse pennies may, perhaps, be described as having designs on one or both sides. Making, then, this distinction, we have, for the general classification of the coins described in this volume,—

- 1. Designs on both sides, without intelligible legends (pll. i. 2-8; ii. 1-14, 19-26; iii.; iv. 1-20).
- 2. Designs on both sides, with legend on one or other, or both sides (pll. i. 1, 9-14; ii. 15-18; iv. 21, 22; xxviii, 3, 5, 9; xxix. 1; xxx. 2-4).
- 3. Design, with or without legend, on one side, legend and pattern on the other (pll. iv. 23-5; xx. 2-11; xxii. 1; xxiii. 1; xxviii. 8; xxix. 2, 5, 12, 13; xxx. 1).
- 4. Head or bust, * and legend, on one side, design and legend on the other (pll. v. 4, 5; xiv. 2).

^{*} These heads and busts include only those on the penny coinage, for there is a marked distinction between such as are designed to represent the author of the coin, and such as are merely designs imitated from Roman, &c. coins.

5. Head or bust, and legend, on one side, pattern and legend on the other (pll. v. 1-3, 6-15; vi. 1-9; viii. 1-5, 14-19; ix. 4-14; x. 1-7, 9-16; xi. 3, 4, 8, 9; xii. 6-13; xiii. 1-9; xiv. 4, 5; xxiii. 6; xxviii. 6, 7).

6. Patterns and legends on both sides (pll. vi. 10-16; vii.; viii. 6-13; ix. 1-3, 12, 15; x. 8; xi. 1, 2, 5-7, 10, 11; xii. 1-5; xiii. 10-14; xiv. 1, 3, 6-12; xv.-xix.; xx. 1, 12-14; xxi.; xxii. 2-19; xxiii. 2-5, 7-12; xxiv.-xxvii.; xxviii. 1, 2, 4; xxix. 3, 4, 6-11; xxx. 5-10).

We have included, in the last group, even those coins which have little else than a legend on either side (e. g. pl. xi. 2), because, even in these cases, there is an endeavour to form a pattern out of the legend.

Art.

Of the sceattas.

There are few known series of coins which contain, in proportion to their number, such a variety of designs as do the sceattas. We have said something about the types which are apparently inspired by Roman prototypes, and of those others probably copied from Frankish prototypes; and more is said about them in the notes preceding the descriptions of the various types, in the body of the Catalogue. There remain a still greater number of designs, which may be taken as examples of distinctively native art; that is to say, while the greater number of known coins of the sceat class belong to one or other of the imitative series, the greater number of sceat types are original. The reverses of Pl. ii. Nos. 15-17, 19-26, are, in a great degree, original, though, as is suggested (p. 10), probably inspired by Roman coins. Even the obverses of these coins have a great character of originality. The reverses of Nos. 9, 18 on this plate are quite original, and the obverse of No. 8 has, out of a degradation of a Roman type, in a noticeable way grown up again into an original The obverses of Pl. iii. 1-5, are all original designs; those of 14-18 become so by excessive degradation; the reverses of 16 and 17 are perhaps remotely indebted to Roman coins; the reverse of 18 is altogether English; and the rest of the coins in this plate, and almost the whole of those in Pl. iv. (1-20) show little or no trace of foreign influence on either side. With the designs upon the sceat

reries, we may group the few which appear upon the early Northumbrian coins (Pl. xx. 2-11, Pl. xxii. 1). Of these English designs — we may fairly call them so — some are worthy of special attention.

1. The bird upon the coins, Pl. ii. 17, 22-24 (rev.), represents, I believe, the Victory in Pl. i. 1, as the cross represents the labarum. No. 17 would, of course, be a later and more original development of the type, for here the likeness to the Roman prototype has entirely disappeared. No. 26 of the same plate we see a Victory alone, expanded to constitute the whole type. This may, possibly, be only a different development from the same prototype.

2. The cross of the type now called Irish cross, but equally an Anglo-Saxon (as well as a Frankish) form, which appears on Pl. ii. 18 (r.)*, Pl. iii. 25 (r.), Pl. iv. 2 (r.), is noticeable, as are the circles of dots by which it is accompanied, and which are a very characteristic feature of Anglo-Saxon and Irish manuscripts t of the seventh and eighth centuries. Very noticeable, too, is the development of the same type of cross into the design of wheels and pellets on Pl. iv. 13 (r.).

For other examples of this cross on the coins of Offa, see Pl. vii. 11 (r.), 15 (r.), and on Northumbrian stycas Pl. xxii. 6 (r.), 7 (r.).

3. The development of a sort of whorl as on Pl. iii. 4 (o.) out of the type of the bird or animal on Pl. iii. 2 (o.) is very noticeable. So are the whorls on Pl. iii. 5 (o.), Pl. iv. 12 (o.), composed, the first of three, the second of four animals' heads united by their tongues. (Comp. Pl. iii. 23, 24 (revs.).) We see a completer development of the type in Pl. iv. 10 (r.), in which the origin of the design is entirely lost. types become the more interesting, when we remember how characteristic the whorl-patterns are of the Irish and Northern English illuminated MSS. of the seventh and the early part of the eighth century, while they are almost, if not wholly, wanting in later and South English MSS.

^{*} The letters o. and r. are henceforward used to signify obverse and reverse. † See Num. Chron. N. S. vol. xv., Art on the Coins of Offa (the present writer), p. 215.

4. The change undergone by the type of the wolf on the coins, Pl. iii. 19-22 (revs.), is very noticeable. This wolf is perhaps derived from that on Pl. ii. 9 (o.), which is itself a copy from a Roman prototype (Pl. i. c).

5. A similar, but not quite so clear, development of a type is traceable from Pl. iii. Nos. 26-29, where in the first place both obverse and reverse designs become doubled, and

finally out of four birds there is developed a rose.*

6. The heads on Pll. ii. No. 24 (o.), iii. 19-20 (o.), and iv. 18 (o.) seem to show some indication of a special method of representing the hair which is characteristic of Hiberno-English MSS., viz. by a kind of interlacing or very open plaiting of the locks, quite different from the tight plaiting represented on the heads upon Offa's coins.† (See below.)

7. Most of the remaining sceattas as well as the Northumbrian coins, Pl. xx. 2 (r.) 4-11 (revs.), contain some fantastic animal of the kind with which we are familiar upon Anglo-Saxon illuminated MSS. The type of Pl. iv. No. 4 ‡ presents particular features which are noticeable on very many of the fantastic animals in MSS., e.g. the bent-up legs and the tail in the mouth. §

Of Offa's pennies.

The pennies, as a class, bear no comparison to the sceattas for variety of design. The richest in that respect are the coins of Offa. Offa's coins have always been celebrated for their artistic excellence, which is far greater than that displayed by any other Western series for some centuries. So far as England is concerned, making allowance for a certain rudeness in design, Offa's pieces may on the whole be pronounced artistically superior to any series of coins struck in this country before the reign of Henry VII. This beauty is chiefly shown in the busts upon the obverses of

^{*} The development would be more clearly shown, had a greater number of examples been photographed.

[†] There are numerous instances in the Book of Kells (Publ. Palseogr. Soc.), ii. pll. 57 and 58, Westwood Facsimiles, pl. 10. See also Westwood, pl. 28 (St. Gall MS.), Pal. Soc. ii. pl. 21 (St. Chadd's Gospels).

I The reverse type of this coin seems to be derived from a type on the coins of Anthemius (A.D. 467-472).

[§] Comp. Pealter of Augustine, Cotton MS. Vesp. A. 1; Durham Book, 15a, 16a.

a great number. These busts are perhaps derived from those on Roman solidi, but they are distinctly original in character and are really fine examples of Anglo-Saxon art. Some of these wear diadems similar to those of the Roman Emperors: one has an elaborate jewelled diadem or crown such as is not to be found on any contemporary coin. (Pl. vi. 1.) With the exception of one piece which has the hair of the bust loose and flowing (Pl. vi. 3), the busts have it either in close curls or in plaits. The plaits on Pl. v. Nos. 8, 9 are reproduced with considerable beauty and skill, and are probably very good representations of contemporary fashion. I have not been able to find any examples of hair dressed quite in this way upon Irish or Anglo-Saxon MSS. of this time; but the representations in these last are likely to be more conventional and less realistic than the representations upon coins. The arrangements of the hair in Pl. v. Nos. 1, 2, 10 are also curious and pleasing.

The most interesting reverse types are those which represent a serpent (Pl. v. 4, 5), or two serpents curled or intertwined (Pl. vi. 6). In the latter case, the intertwining forms remind one of the interlaced zoomorphic patterns which are so universal in the Irish and in the early Anglo-Saxon MSS. The difference is that the interlaced zoomorphic patterns scarcely ever consist of simple serpents, but almost always of some elongated form of beast or bird.* There are some other characteristics of the designs on this coinage which recall the art on Anglo-Saxon MSS.† Most of the remaining reverse types, and a great number of the obverse represent elaborate and ornamented forms of crosses.

The coins of Cynethry's are exactly like those of Offa. Of the Those of the succeeding sovereigns of Mercia—and the pennies. contemporary Kentish and East Anglian coins—are much more conventional and inartistic. The obverses show a

^{*} The interlacing bodies in the Book of Kells (Westwood, Facsimiles), pll. 9, 11 are apparently simple serpents. Even these, however, have animal heads; and they differ from the serpents on Offa's coins in this respect.

[†] See Num. Chr. N. S. xv. 196, Offa, k. of Mercia (Pownall), and p. 206, Art on the Coins of Offa.

closer copying of the Roman bust. Exception may be made in favour of the Archiepiscopal coins of Canterbury, with facing bust (Wulfred-Ceolnoo). The facing bust does not occur upon any of the Frankish coins contemporary with that of these archbishops; * and there is nothing to show that these busts are copied from any Roman or Byzantine The reverse types throughout the whole series of pennies generally consist of some form of cross. The other religious devices are a combination of \mathbf{x} and $\boldsymbol{\omega}$, the Christian monogram & or P, and the letters xpc. The tribrach, which appears chiefly upon the coins of the kings of Kent, and of the Archbishops of Canterbury, may be looked upon as a religious type, and as a symbol of the Trinity; but it is believed also to represent the pall of the archbishops, and to stand for a kind of heraldic symbol of the Canterbury The coins of Coenwulf, king of Mercia, with this type, were probably struck in Canterbury, †

The art upon the coinage continually deteriorates from the time of Offa till the end of the ninth century. As has been said above, this fact must not be looked upon merely as an evidence of declining civilization—though in part it is this. The greater use of a coinage generally tends to diminish its artistic merit; and it is fair to assume, from the evidence of modern finds, that, under the later kings of Mercia, a far larger number of pennies were minted (in proportion to the length of the reigns) than were issued by Offa. Another noticeable thing is that the pennies of the latter half of the ninth century (e.g. especially those of Berhtwulf of Mercia, Baldred, king of Kent, Ceolnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, and the later kings of East Anglia), show a nearer approach to the types and style of the Frankish deniers, than do the coins which precede them.

Of the stycas.

The first coin of the Northumbrian styca series, that of Ecgfrio, contains an interesting design (or pattern), that of the radiate cross, which, with the inscription LVX or LVX X

^{*} The full-faced bust occurs on Frankish coins of quite the end of the ninth century, Gariel, pl. lxii., lxiii. But most of these were struck in Italy. Their type was copied from Papal coins of an earlier date (Leo III., Adrian I., &c.).

(Lux Christus?), forms a sufficiently remarkable type. So does the coin of Eadberht and Ecgberht with the standing figure of the archbishop. This, we may suppose, is derived from some figure such as those on Pl. ii. 15, 19 (revs.) The rest of the Northumbrian styca series presents no types save those of animals, and of these we have already spoken. These animal types only occur upon quite the earliest stycas. The rest have no designs properly so called, and no pattern save a cross, circle, or pellet, &c.

There is one solidus in the archiepiscopal series of York Of the (that of Wigmund, p. 193, Pl. xxiii. 6), which has on the Wigmund. obverse a full-faced bust of the archbishop. It is the only Northumbrian coin which bears a head or bust, with the exception of a few pennies, doubtfully attributed to Regnald (p. 232). This solidus of Wigmund, with a few Canterbury coins (see above), and a very few Frankish,* are the only instances, north of the Alps and Pyrenees, of coins with full-faced bust, struck before the tenth century. The type of Wigmund's coin has all the appearance of being an original design; but it may perhaps have been suggested by Byzantine solidi with a similar bust.

The early Northumbrian pennies present no types of Of the Northumbrian interest, from the artistic point of view, unless, perhaps, it pennies. be the long cross which appears on the coins of Siefred (Pl. xxvi. 5, 6, 12). It also appears on Ælfred's coins; and it is difficult to say whether it was first introduced in the north or in the south. The patriarchal cross, which likewise occurs on these early pennies, is a more or less original design. It would, that is to say, be impossible to find an exact prototype for it on the earlier or contemporary English or Frankish, or even on the Byzantine coinage; though there are some types of Frankish denarii by which it may have been suggested. The remaining types of this early Northumbrian penny series are a cross pattée, which may have been derived either from the Frankish coinage, or that of Southern England, a cross crosslet, and the 'Karolus' monogram: the last is certainly taken from the Carlovingian coins.

^{*} See previous page, note *.

In the later Northumbrian pennies, the coinage of the tenth century, we get one or two interesting types, viz.:—

- 1. A curious trefoil pattern (Pl. xxviii. 3 (o.), xxix. 1 (o.)), formerly supposed to represent three shields laid one over the other. (See Worsaae, Om Danebrog, p. 9.) This notion seems to me fantastical, but I am unable to say from what the type is derived.
- 2. The flag or pennon, which is a wholly original device, and is peculiar to the coins of the Northmen in Northumbria (Pl. xxviii. 3 (r.), xxix. 1 (r.)). See p. 231 note. It is, as is there said, probably the earliest representation of a standard borne by any Scandinavian army. The type suggested the type of a very interesting Danish coin, representing the 'Danebrog,' the Danish national standard which (according to legend) came down from heaven. The Danish type shows a star in the same field as the flag, symbolising its celestial origin.
- 3. The raven (Pl. xxix. 2), which is generally believed to be also a war-standard. It may be suggested that the emblem of a raven, which was undoubtedly used by the Vikings (see Chr. S. a. 878), was an idea derived from the Roman aquila, and that it was not a raven painted on a banner, but a piece of cloth in the shape of a raven. In fact that it was this seems to result necessarily from the stories told of the auguries drawn from the attitude of its wings on going into battle. (Compare the figure from the Bayeux tapestry, given by Worsaae, Om Danebrog, p. 13.) would account for the difference between the standard or pennon, spoken of just now (Pl. xxviii. 3, xxix. 1), and this simple representation of a raven (Pl. xxix. 2). And the two types of banners would, in a certain degree, represent the vexillum and the aquila of the Roman armies; though of course there is only a remote connection between the cloth raven of the Norsemen and the bronze eagle of the Roman legions.*
- 4. The divine hand in Pl. xxviii. 8 (o.), of which enough is said in the body of the Catalogue (p. 233).

^{*} Haigh thinks that the bird is meant for a dove and not a rayen (Arch. Æl. vii.), but the shape of the beak seems to negative this theory.

- 5. The type on the reverse of Pl. xxviii. 9, is a bow and arrow; the obverse type may be meant for a club or battle-axe.
- 6. The sword on the coins of Eric (Pl. xxix. 12, 13) and (copied from them?), on the coins of St. Peter (Pl. xxx. 1-4) and St. Martin (Pl. xix. 14), is also an original type. Some rather absurd speculation has been set on foot with regard to its meaning. Mr. Haigh having observed in some passages of the Irish Annals,* mention made of the sword of Carlus, assumed that this was the sword represented on the coins of Northumbria. Mr. Haigh concluded, that it was a sword presented by Charles the Bald to Ragnar Lodbrog after he had advanced upon Paris, 845, and preserved by his descendants (?) There was certainly a sword of Carlus in the possession of the Norse kings of Dublin, which happens to have been twice taken by the Irish from the Norsemen and twice recovered. This Carlus is called, in the Four Masters, son of Anlaf (Olaf). He was the son of Olaf the White, and he was slain at Killinern, near Drogheda, A.D. 868.† That his sword was considered an object of such veneration or renown as to be represented on the coins of Eric (Blósöx) is in the last degree improbable. And it need not be said that this Carlus had no connection whatever with Charles the Bald.

The legends upon the coins may, in their turn, be classed Classification in the following way:-

of legends.

- 1. Names of those under whose authority, or in whose name, the coins are struck (i.e. of Kings, Archbishops, and, in cases of the memorial coins, of Saints).
 - 2. Names of moneyers.
- 3. Names of towns, which are very rare in the series contained in the present volume.

^{*} F. M. 994, 1029, 1058, Arch. Æliana, vii. 69. Haigh imagines that the 'Karolus' monogram is connected with the type of the sword.

[†] F. M. 868. Haigh, it must be said, was aware of this passage. Two Carluses, one son of Anlaf, and k. 868, another son of the k. of Lochlann (Norway) k. in the battle of Clontarf (1014), are hopelessly confused in the index to Todd's War of the Gaedhill, &c., but are distinguished by Todd himself in his Introduction.

4. Religious legends, very rare throughout the whole Anglo-Saxon series.

All these four classes of legends are given by the indexes at the end of the volume.

Proper names.

In printing the lists of names which occur upon the coins. some difference is made between the rendering of the names of the kings and archbishops, and that of the names of moneyers. The former, which are known to us from many documents, besides the coins, it has been considered best to print in a uniform and convenient spelling, which fairly represents the pronunciation of the original. diphthong Æ is always used at the beginning, though not in the last syllable of such a name as Æthelred. When, however, there are two or more alternative spellings of any name (e.g. Aldfrið, Ealdferð, Aldferð, Alfrid, &c.), the spelling given by the coins is always preferred. In the case of the moneyers the spelling of the name upon the coins has been more closely followed. If, for instance, we find a moneyer always, or even most frequently, spelling his name Ethelred, there seems no reason for printing that name Æthelred. There is no more reason in this case for adhering to any one orthography than there would be for refusing to accept the varieties of the name of, say, Smith (e.g. Smith, Smyth, Smythe, Smijth, &c.), which we meet with at the present time. Of course it is quite possible that the engraver of the coin was not the moneyer, and was not writing his own But the fact remains, that the coins are the only documentary evidence for the names of the moneyers.

The varieties which occur in the spelling of the same moneyer's name are sometimes very remarkable. These might, it has been said already, be taken as evidence that the moneyers were not the engravers of the coins. But we know the extraordinary ways in which uneducated people of the present day spell their names, and, therefore, this argument is not of great weight. We will instance some of these varieties, for they may not be wholly without interest to the philologist; seeing, that the more unconventional, and the more distinctly phonetic the spelling is, the more value will it have from this point of view. Among the moneyers

of Burgred, it will be noticed, that the two names, Guöhere (or Guönere) * and Huöhere (or Huönere), † occur; and a comparison of the coins which bear these two names, makes it almost certain that they are from the same hand. We have, of course, numerous proofs that, in certain positions, the Anglo-Saxon G and H represented almost the same sound. The name of Burgred himself, for instance, which, upon the coins, is spelt with a G, is in MSS. more usually written with an H; and a hundred other examples might be cited. In this case we have the alternative use of the letters G and H at the beginning of a name, which is, of course, the strongest possible evidence of their equivalence.

More curious still is the fact of the forms Degement (or -mond), Dagemond, Daiemond, being all used for the same personal name, as it is nearly certain that they are; as of the forms Sæmund and Sigemond § (or -mund), Ansiger (or Ansicar) and Ansier, || Wineger and Winier, || Ædelred and Aeilred.** The dropping or addition of the H (Heardwulf, Eardwulf), the simplification of diphthongs—E or A for E, A for EA (e. g. Tidweald, Tidwald ††), E for EI (Sten and Stein ‡‡)—call for no comment.

With regard to the moneyers' names themselves, it will be seen, when looking at the index, that a considerable number there given are almost inexplicable. But these extraordinary forms almost all belong to the curious 'St. Eadmund' series. The probable forms of these obscure names are sometimes obtained by comparison of a number of various spellings, and by a process of elimination which it would be impossible minutely to explain. It can only be understood by any one accustomed to the examination of coins. Very often, some slight mark, some peculiarity in the formation of a single letter, are sufficient evidence that two coins, whose legends seem very different, are really the work of the same moneyer, and present the same name variously written; and a long familiarity with the forms of mistakes to be anticipated in writing and spelling, assists

^{*} P. 58. | P. 105-107. † P. 62. † P. 111-113. § P. 127-8. · | P. 105-107. † P. 122, 133. ** P. 165. †† P. 82. †† Pp. 129, 130.

in the decipherment of the coin inscriptions. But there are, of course, many difficulties in the way, and these are largely increased by the perversity in spelling, and equal perversity in the formation of the letters.

Palseography.

The different forms of letters are given sufficiently for the identification of the coins by the type used in the body of the work. But in the accompanying plate, the shapes are exactly rendered, having been drawn with great care, in an enlarged form, by Mr. F. Anderson, and reduced by photography.

Runic inscriptions. i. The inscriptions, which are wholly or chiefly in Runic characters, are reproduced entire; for as they belong to different dates, it is important to show what modification (if any) the letters have undergone between one date and the other. With regard to the most important of these Runic inscriptions, I will repeat the remarks upon them with which I have been favoured by Dr. Wimmer, of the Royal University, Copenhagen—

1.* 'There can be no doubt that this inscription is as given on the plate, and that the runes are to be read Scanomodu. That it is an Old English inscription is evident from the specially English rune \mathbb{P} . The inscription is the more remarkable, as I look upon it as the oldest of all yet known English runic inscriptions. The first rune \geq (s), differs only by the little hook below from the common Germanic form, sprung from the Latin \otimes †, viz., \otimes or \otimes that is to be found in the Gothic, German, and Northern inscriptions. The last have, also, beside \otimes , \otimes , such forms as \otimes , \otimes , and the like; while the English inscriptions had, at an early date, the form \mathbb{N} , which also belongs to the later northern runes. In the same way the \otimes of \otimes is an intermediate form

^{*} This remarkable inscription has already been published more than once (see p. 1), but never with such exact reproductions as are given on this Plate, and by the photograph of the coin (Pl. i. 1).

[†] This, and some other remarks which follow, are, of course, part of the theory which Dr. Wimmer has made specially his own, touching the origin of the Runic alphabet. See Aarbog for nordisk Oldkyndighed for 1874. The theory is contested by Canon Taylor, in his Greeks and Goths, and his History of the Alphabet. I may mention that the most exact attention has been given to the drawing of the two letters ≤ and k or λ of this inscription, and that the forms given on the plate may be completely relied upon.

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Runic
                   Inscriptions
                  BMTWKYXPI
                                    111
    B R F P M R
                           PINTRMW
         Alphabelic Varieties
                   本るかで[4]
 B
      B
 C
     C
        a
       20
            9
 E
                € [Æ]
 F
     F
 G
        6
         h
               IE Æ
 L
 M
           M H H H W H M IO H VV M
        M
 N
        U
 0
 P
 a
     0
        0
 R
     R
        ß
 S
        Z
           M
 T
       5
           -7
                    U Ц [v]
              H
                 ч
W
              D
                  P
X
       [4-15]
 Z
thordh D
                 B.
```

between the original form (sprung from the Latin C), and the later English A. In the North, where cin like manner, in early times (with the addition of a straight line), appears in both the forms A Y, the latter form eventually survived: and from this form the r in the later runic alphabet is derived. In England, therefore, the development is ζ_{λ} h: in the North it is < Y r. Finally, the & in this inscription has still the original meaning o, the same meaning as in the Gothic, German, and Northern inscriptions. With this early stage of the characters the form of the language of the inscription also agrees, as Scanomodu is the name of a man in the nominative singular. While the corresponding later Old English form has the termination -mod (compare Heremôd in Beowulf), the end sound of the stem (-u) has here been retained. On palæographical and linguistic grounds, I should pronounce the date of the inscription (in round numbers) about the year A.D. 600.'

- 2. The next inscription, read, only tentatively, Beartigo, is, as will be seen from the drawing, very doubtful. Dr. Wimmer found, in the cast sent, only the letters 1 ≥; 2 M; 7 X; 8 ≥; quite clear. He considers it very doubtful whether the third letter can be ►. On the whole, he pronounces it to be, probably, nearer in date to the inscription 5, than to the inscription 1. This, it will be seen, accords perfectly with the numismatic evidence, and with the history of the coinage sketched at the beginning of this Introduction. The form ⋈ (o) might, Dr. Wimmer holds, have very well existed alongside of the other form ⋈ during a certain period. Putting the inscription 1. at circa A.D. 600, and this inscription at more near to A.D. 650 (the date of 5.), there would, of course, be left a certain interval for the development of the alphabet.
 - 3, 4. Obviously belong to nearly the same period as No. 5.
- 5. The date of this inscription is exactly determined (betw. A.D. 655 and 656 or 657), if we admit, as I think we must, that the name is that of Peada, the son of Penda. Dr. Wimmer finds, upon palæographical grounds, no difficulty in accepting this date.
 - 6 and 7. The date of Nos. 6, 7, would be, at least, twenty

years later than that of No. 5. In this case the inscription is boustrophedon. 'This fact,' Dr. Wimmer says, 'has, according to my theory, no special significance in determining its age. The original direction of the runic writing is straight, from left to right; but every inscription which runs round a circular, oval, or rectangular object, takes, in fact, a boustrophedon form. The fact that the inscription [No. 7] is here written from right to left is, probably, merely due to the forgetfulness of the engraver.' In fact, as we see in Nos. 6 and 7, the inscription runs both ways, from right to left and from left to right. The two inscriptions are copied, to show the contemporary use of the two forms p and 1 (for b).

- 8. This inscription belongs to the period of transition from the use of the sceat to that of the penny—i. e. to about the year 760. It will be seen that it is only partly in runic characters, the runic \approx being replaced by the far more convenient Roman form O. (Nevertheless we see in 10 the form \approx retained at a much later date.)
- 9. Belongs to twenty or thirty years later than 8. It accompanies the name of the king, which is written almost wholly in Roman letters. There is, perhaps, some significance in the fact, that the king's name is written in Roman, and that of the moneyer in runic characters.
- 10, 11. Belong to a still later period, the reign of Eanred, in Northumbria (A.D. 807 or 808-841). In these the mixture between Roman and runic characters is more complete than in any of the other nine inscriptions. In each case, too, the name of the king upon the obverse of the coin is written wholly in Roman characters. Besides this, the moneyer, in each case, has, upon the greater number of his pieces, written his name in Roman characters. If, then, there existed any doubt about the force of any of the runic letters in these two inscriptions, for the period to which they belong, these doubts would be at once set at rest by the transliterations into Roman characters. The most curious feature in these inscriptions is the retention in 10 of the runic , which one would have expected to be very early abandoned in favour of the Roman O, and which is abandoned in the much earlier East Anglian inscription, no. 8.

Looking, then, through the runic inscriptions (1-10), it will be seen that they afford no bad epitome of the history of this alphabet, in some of its important stages in England. They show a steady increase in the proportion of Roman to runic letters; and, but for the exception just cited, the three forms used for O-Q, \bowtie O—would be expressive of certain stages in the history of the runic alphabet.

Survival of runic letters. A further stage in this history is given by the survival of runic forms for certain letters, while the rest of the legend is given in Roman characters. The letters which survive in this way are given at the end of the alphabetic forms in the second part of the accompanying plate (p. lxxxv).

By far the longest lived were the letters P or D and P (W). The last two, especially, are found on coins long subsequent to the conquest. I do not think that any of the others extend much beyond the beginning of the tenth century.

- Y This form is given at the end of A and also of Y. In runic alphabets it is said to have had the force of a and of i. The name of the moneyer, in which it occurs, could scarcely have been written Cinwulf, but it might very well have been Cynwulf. However, the alternative form walso appears in his name, and we cannot determine whether the name was Canwulf, Cunwulf or Cynwulf, or even Coenwulf. It is only certain that, in this instance, we must represent some vowel sound.*
- B May perhaps be reckoned a runic or semi-runic form.
- F (Æ) Where it is confused with E may, as is suggested (p. 151 note), have been, in some sense, a survival of a runic form.
- X (G) This occurs both on the early coins of Mercia, and several times in the later Northumbrian styca coinage. In the latter series it is scarcely to be distinguished from the form for N (1).

^{*} Ψ has, in Scandinavian runes, the force sometimes of M, sometimes of R. Still earlier it had the force of Z. (Wimmer, in Aarbog for nordisk Oldkyndighed, 1874, pp. 114, 122, &o.) The value here must be a vowel sound. Wimmer also gives the form $A = \epsilon$ or ∞ ; others have given \ddot{o} : oe (Coonwulf) would suit the position of the letter Ψ in question.

- r (L) Occasionally occurs in inscriptions otherwise written in Roman letters; and it almost insensibly merges into the form Γ.
- M (M) This is far from infrequent upon the 'St. Eadmund' coinage, and occurs also in that of Northumbria; but not, I believe, in other series.
 - t (N) Of this form we have already spoken. It is most common upon the Northumbrian coinage.
- † (T) This is the only other runic form which occurs in inscriptions isolated among Roman characters. It is found in the coinage of Mercia and Northumbria.
- ii. With regard to the various forms of Roman letters, it Roman letters must be borne in mind first, that there is upon the coins no continuing of strokes below the line, such as we find in MSS., and, therefore, that all distinction given by this process is lost; secondly, that the inscription being nearly always circular, and requiring a constant change in the point of view of the observer, a careless engraver was in much greater danger of writing his letters sideways, than a scribe would be when engaged upon a manuscript. That the engravers of coins were much more careless than any ordinary scribe is also abundantly evident. These considerations will account for many of the peculiar forms which we observe upon the coins.
 - A The first seven forms of this letter call for no comment. The eighth is, I believe, very rare, if at all to be found, in manuscripts. It only occurs once upon coins (p. 25). The ninth form only occurs twice. (It is not represented in the type of the catalogue.) It may be due to a mere slip of the engraver's tool, or it may be a common manuscript (uncial) form written sideways.
 - C The closed or Lombardic form of this letter (C) is common enough on coins (as it is in manuscripts) of the twelfth century. But its use at so early a date as here (before A.D. 904) is hardly to be accounted for.

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^{*} See p. lxxxv. These numbers are counted not from the beginning of alphabetic varieties, but by including the normal form of the letter which stands first in each row.

The form given is more like a D reversed. It may be meant for G and not C (see p. 105). We have another instance (difficult enough to account for) of the alternative use of G and D in the same name; though this occurs in quite a different series of coins (p. 160).

- D The only form of this letter which calls for notice is the last (O). It is not taken from an isolated example, or due to any mere slip of the engraver, for it occurs several times, and on the coins of different moneyers; though it is confined to a portion of one series, viz. to the earlier coinage of East Anglia.
- F The single variety of this letter is entirely confined to the stycas of Northumbria. Its identity with the familiar manuscript form is noticeable, taken together with its local use on the coins; the inference being that the coin engravers of Northumbria were more familiar with manuscript (semi-uncial) forms, than the engravers further south. (See G.) The same form however is found occasionally in lapidary inscriptions from other parts of England.
- G The fifth form of this letter is peculiar, and no doubt only a chance ornamental form. It occurs only once. The sixth form is still more peculiar; but if it be turned round, it becomes more like an ordinary form. The others are varieties which may be closely matched in manuscripts. The forms (9-11) which most nearly resemble the semi-uncial writing are (like the MS. form, τ) confined to Northumbria. No. 12 (Γ) can only be explained as being the Greek gamma. It occurs only on a tenth century coin of Northumbria (p. 232).
- H, N The alternative use of these two forms, both for H and N, which constitutes the chief difficulty in the way of deciphering the names upon these coins, may be paralleled, to some extent, in manuscripts and in lapidary inscriptions, but not nearly to the same extent as here. It must, one thinks, have arisen

- chiefly from confusion between the runic and the Roman forms-of H.
- L The form Γ must likewise be a survival of runic influence.
- M The numerous varieties of this letter are remarkable. No. 2 (7) is, in these coins, very distinct from No. 3 (M), and is, likewise, the more common form of the two, whereas in MSS. on is extremely common, and T very rare. T is most common on the Mercian coinage, on on that of East Anglia. The various forms of double N (nos. 4, 7, 9) are, I believe, rare in MSS. No. 5 (H) is common enough, as is no. 8 (M) which is (e.g.) used almost universally as an ornamental letter in the Durham Book. But no. 6 is, so far as I have been able to find out, extremely rare, or even non-existent, in extant English MSS. An example of it occurs in Westwood's Facsimiles of Miniatures and Ornaments of A.-S. and Irish MSS. pl. 19. This is taken from the Gospels of Thomas. Abbot of Hagenau. It may be noted that this form only occurs upon the earlier coins of East Anglia. The same is the case with all the forms from 5 to 9. The form 4 (M) occurs both on the earlier and the later (the 'St. Eadmund') coins of East Anglia. The forms 10 (101), 11 (M), 12 (VV), are taken from the 'St. Eadmund' coins.
- N The varieties of this letter call for no special comment. No. 4 (N), which is one very common in MSS. is on the coins almost confined to the East Anglian series.
- O The different forms of this letter, which are chiefly fanciful, likewise require little comment. The diamond shape (nos. 2 and 6) is common enough in manuscripts.* So is the square form No. 7. But

^{*} Hübner says that this is common in Gaulish Christian inscriptions of the sixth and seventh centuries, but that it does not occur in Spanish or British. (Exemp. Scr. Ep. Lat. Proleg. p. lxiii. col. 2.) It scarcely occurs elsewhere in late Latin inscr. We must assume, therefore, that the form in Anglo-Saxon inscr. is derived remotely from Gaulish inscriptions; otherwise one might be tempted to connect it with the runic Q.

on the coins this last is confined to one particular Northumbrian king (p. 140). The forms 3-5 occur only on the coins of Mercia. No. 6 occurs only, in the present series, on those of Plegmund, Archbishop of Kent; but it is also found on contemporary coins of the West Saxon kings.

R This letter can only be distinguished by the open and closed forms. If, however, the straight stroke of some of the open forms were to be lengthened, we should get a form (P) which is a characteristic MS. form, and developes into the cursive letter p. (See what is said above, p. lxxxix.)

- 8 The use of M for 8 can hardly be explained. The fact however remains, that the same moneyer's name is spelt both Bomeon and Boseon, and the most reasonable interpretation is that M is the Greek (Σ) placed sideways. (See above, under G.) The form 5 (Γ) is cognate to a form which occurs in manuscripts, and which developes into the cursive letter r. It only occurs singly on 'St. Eadmund' coins, and on early stycas of Northumbria (pp. 105, 140). In the case of the coin Mercia No. 71 (Pl. viii. 8), the same form seems to be combined with the letter H.
- The curious decay of this letter, given on p. 124, is not drawn here, as it scarcely constitutes a new variety, and is sufficiently shown upon Pl. xviii. 6-8.
- V(U) Appears in a great variety of forms, many of which are, however, modifications of No. 2 (W). Nevertheless some of the forms which these modifications take cannot be distinguished from some of the forms of N. Of the form w we have already spoken. (See p. lxxxviii, also pp. 146-7.)

On the whole, by far the greater number of peculiar alphabetic forms are to be found upon the earlier pennies

^{*} The above forms of letters are, as a rule, made exclusive of reversed or inverted letters. But no doubt some of the forms of V here given come under one of these two heads.

—those of Mercia, Kent, and East Anglia, struck before the middle of the ninth century. A change in the general formation of the letters gradually sets in as this century advances. The strokes of which they are composed become more cuneiform. The coins of Mercia, from Berhtwulf onwards, the Archbishops of Canterbury from Ceolnoö, and the 'St. Eadmund' coinage of East Anglia, afford the best examples of this cuneiform style. (Compare Pll. x. xii. xvii.—xix.) It is not used to any extent upon the styca coinage of Northumbria, but is very noticeable on the Dano-Northumbrian penny series. (Comp. Pll. xxiv.—xxx.)

It will have been already seen that in a great number of cases identical alphabetic forms are used for several different letters. Thus, some among the forms for G and T (Z, &c.) cannot be distinguished; H, N, U, &c., may be either H or N; Γ either G, L, or S; X may be the runic form of G, or of N, or the Roman X; N may be N or V. possibilities of confusion are further increased by the great frequency upon the coins of reversed and inverted letters, letters placed sideways, &c.; the reason for which has been already given. So that A may be A or V, N may sometimes be Z (i.e. 8), and, as we have seen, O may (in one case, at any rate) be C, and M be E (S). These ambiguities. added to the extreme carelessness of the engravers, occasionally make the interpretation of the names upon the coins no easy task. It will further be seen, upon examination of the Catalogue itself, that whole inscriptions and individual letters are frequently written from right to left; sometimes the inscription reads from right to left, and each letter of it faces in the usual way, or, conversely, the inscription reads in the right direction, and the letters of it face to the left.

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C. F. KEARY.

CATALOGUE.

CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH COINS.

ANGLO-SAXON SERIES.

COINS OF UNCERTAIN DATE.

GOLD.

Solidus.

SIXTH CENTURY, A.D. ?

The following piece is believed to have been found in this country. It is a barbarous copy of a solidus of Honorius, such as that described in Cohen, Monnaies Impériales, tom. vi. p. 478, no. 21, viz., Obv. DN HONORIVS PF AVG. Bust r. diademed and wearing paludamentum. Rev. VICTORIA AVGGG. The emperor standing r. holding standard and Victory, and placing his l. foot upon a recumbent captive. In addition to a blundered imitation of this type, the piece in question contains a legend in runes which are of the Anglian form, as below.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	Blundered legend, VN·HNOI·INEIHNC points, small circles of dots. Diademed bust, r. wearing paludamentum or cuirass.	Blundered legend to l.; to r. > NF4. > APA D SCANO- MODU?]. Figure standing r., holding standard and Victory, and placing l. foot upon recumbent captive. Traces of legend in exergue. A 75 Wt. 67-2. I. 1.]

The piece is published in Stephens, Old Northern Runic Monuments, pp. lxviii. and 879, in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. viii. (1868), p. 87 and pl. iv. nos. 17-19 (B. V. Head), and vol. ix. (1869), p. 174, pl. v. no. 2 (D. H. Haigh). The legend has been interpreted SCAN O MODU "Scan owns this mot" (coin or die). It is more probably the name of a person, and it has been suggested that we may find a trace of the name in Scammonden, near Halifax. That the piece was used as a coin, and not merely as an ornament, must be considered doubtful. We may compare it with a similar coin discovered in Harlingen (Netherlands) and published by Thomsen, Allas, no. 251; Stephens, O. N. R. M., vol. ii. p. 554, and Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. ix. pl. v. no. 3.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

SCEAT SERIES.

A.D. 600-750?

I.—SMALL GOLD COINS.

Type 1.

Probably imitated from solidi of Magnus Maximus struck in London (see Pl. I. a; cf. Cohen, *Médailles Impériales*, tom. vi. p. xvi. no. 8); but possibly from those of Valentinian I. struck at Treves of the same type.

2	Blundered legend. demed.	·	above	ensts, with traces of hands orting an orb between them; e, head and two wings; on a raide of head, three dots. Ar · 5 Wt. 20·2.
8	Legend identical.	"	, »	M ·45 Wt. 19·1.
4	Legend identical.	"	,,	four dots on either side of head. Av 5 Wt. 20.2.
5	Legend identical.	,,	,,	₩ ·45 Wt. 20·3.

Type 2.

Apparently imitated from Merovingian trientes. Compare Num. Chron., O.S. vol. vi. p. 171, N.S. vol. x. (1870), p. 164, &c., pl. xiii., 27, and vol. xii. (1872), p. 72, the Crondal Hoard.

6	Bust r.; in legend.	front, a	trident.	No	NOTTEEMVW alduble	N Cross circle of d	potent lots.* Wt. 19:9.
				[Pl.	I. 3.]	20	W & 10 0.
7	,,	**	**		WVNEBETT Seorg	Single cir	cle round Wt. 19.5.

Type 3.

Imitated from Merovingian gold coins. (Cf. Conbrouse, pl. 1569, no. 1.)

With Runic Legend.

| Blundered legend formed into a | [BEA(R)TIGO?] | IIIXI : IIYM \(\) | pattern. Bust r. diademed. | Cross calvary on three steps. Cross calvary on three steps.

A' 5 Wt. 20-5. [Pl. I. 4.]

^{*} This is a type of which numerous varieties exist, representing probably a considerable issue. Compare papers cited above. The interpretation of other reverse legends of this type, which are in reality (there can be little doubt) merely blundered imitations of the inscription on some Merovingian triesa, has given occasion for the display of a good deal of misplaced ingenuity on the part of some English numismatists. For possible Merovingian prototypes, see Conbrouse, pl. 1830, and 1882, no. 18, &c.

† The runic legend has been read "feartigo" for "forty"—40 copper stycas. The reading is improbable.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		<u></u>

II.—SILVER COINS.

Types 1-23 of the following series are apparently all connected with some Roman prototype. Types 2-11 are derived, either on obverse or reverse, from Roman denarii of the time of the Constantines. Types 12-23 are apparently derived from gold coins of the time of Honorius or later. See Introduction.

Type 1.

Imitated, like the gold coins of the same type (Gold, Type 1), from the solidi of Magnus Maximus or of Valentinian I.

9	Blundered	legend.	Bust	r. d						
	demed.				1 8	upporting	z an o	rb betw	een 1	them:
					8	bove, he	ad an	d two	wing	s; on
					1	Pl. I. 2.)		æ ·45	Wi	. 19 ·3 .

Type 2a.

Probably imitated from the small brass coins of Constantine II. struck in London. Obv. Bust 1., radiate. Rev. Standard inscribed $\bigvee_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}$

10	TIC (blundered legend). Bust r., radiate; behind, A; behind bust, two annulets; in front, one.			Blundered legend, T[R1?] AT Square compartment within which, TT,			
				below, cr	088.	æ ·45	Wt. 19.4.
11	,,	"	n	TRI	,,	æ ·5	Wt. 20·0.
12	,	,,	"	RIA	**	æ ·5	Wt. 19-5.
			[Pl.	I. 5.]			
13	,,	99	,,	ΛT	"	æ ·45	Wt. 19·5.
14	,,	n	n	"	,,	æ ·45	Wt. 19·5.
15	,,	two annulets none visible		TRI AT		æ ·45	Wt. 20·0.
16	,,	,,,	,,	"		æ ·45	Wt. 19·2.
17	,,	one annulet bel in front.	nind; one	та іят		æ ·45	Wt. 19·5.
18	,,	one annulet none visible		[ТА] ІЯТ	**	æ ·45	Wt. 20·2.
19	,,	,,		TRI [AT]		Æ .2	Wt. 19-9. в 2

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.		
20	TIC (blundered legend). Bust r., radiate; behind, A; one annulet behind; none visible in front.	Blundered legend T[RI?]AT Squa		
		below, cross. 28 45 Wt. 198.		
21	" two annulets behind one in front.	TR AT " 28.45 Wt. 17-0.		
22	95 99 27	RA " 28.45 Wt. 19.0.		

Type 2b.

A degraded form of the same type.

23	IIC Degr annulet	Square compartment with traces of TT usually blundered, and a cross at every side.					
						A 45	Wt. 13·2.
24	۷۸۱ "	"	,,	"	"	æ ·45	Wt. 17·8.
25	ħ٧ "	annulet behinfront.	ind and in	"	**	æ ·45	Wt. 10.2.
		22024	[Pl.i	[. 6.]			
26	VER "	"	"	"	one cro	ss only.	Wt. 18-2.
27	No inscrip	t. Bust 1.	(Pl.	L 7.]"	four cro	8868 AR 5	Wt. 13·5.

Type 2c.

28 Blundered letters; degraded radiate bust r. Traces of legend +MOM. Cross; dot in each angle.

Ev. 45 Wt. 12·1.

[Pl. I. 8.]

Coins with Runic Legends.

Uncertain Legend IM▶?

29	Degraded form of radiate bust r. as in Type 2b, and in front traces of legend q 7 MI	Square compartment as in Type 2b, but with an annulet at every side. A:5 Wt. 10-5.
30	[Pl. " IM only.	I. 9.] " crosses at every side of compartment. " B: 5 Wt. 11.5.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
31	Degraded form of radiate bust r. as in Type 2b, and in front traces of legend MI only.	Square compartment as in Type 25, I at every side of compartment. R · 5 Wt. 9-2.
32	" Bust I. BM I.	,, cross at every side of com- partment. As (base) ·5 Wt. 9·7.

Legend MCP (EPA).

See Num. Chron., N.S. vol. viii. (1868) p. 75 (B. V. Head). Also Hawkins, Silver Coinage, 2nd ed. (R. L. Kenyon) p. 25, no. 557.

33		ed form of radia Type $2b$; in from		1	partment with O as in Typ	
			[Pl. 1	· 10.]		
34	,,	"	**	,,	æ ·5	Wt. 15·2.
35	Bust l.;	legend blunder	ed.	" do	g-tooth patte compartment; at sides.	no crosses
36	Radiate bust l., similar to Type 2a;		Compartmen	æ.45 nt within w	Wt. 10·1. T.T hich O;	
	behind head TVT; in front,			to 1. TA	Γ; below, a cr æ ·45	oss. Wt. 18-2.
37	T♥ beh	ind bust.		TAT AT ment	at sides of AR 45	
38	"	**	,,	"	" AR 45	Wt. 15·3.
39	TTA	"	"	TAT on eith	ner side of com zs ·45	partment. Wt. 17·7.
			[Pl.]	I. 11.]		
40	"	no letter visib head.	ole behind	Λl to l. of o	ompartment. æ ·45	Wt. 18·8.
41	"	♥ behind head	l.	Square com	partment; with	nin TT;
				to 1. blune	dered letters. .æ. 45.	Wt. 20·3.

Legend PCP (APA).

Degraded radiate bust r. similar to Type 2a. Behind, A; in front, PRP

Behind, A; in Type 2a On r. side Λ.

Behind, A; in A as in Type 2a On r. side Λ.

Behind, Behi

No.	o	bverse.	Reverse.			
48		ate bust r. similar Behind, A; in nnulets.	ᆺ	as in Ty	pe 2 a ; c	hin which cross above
			comp	artment;	to r. Λ[] æ ·45]. Wt. 19∙7.
44	"	two annulets.	,,	com	partment on every	ers within; outside, side. Wt. 18-0.
		[P1.	I. 12.]		A 10	W L 10 U.
45	,,	one annulet.	T T	ithin com	partmen	t; outside,
	į		cross	on every		Wt. 15·9.
46	,,	two annulets.	,,,	"	æ ·45	Wt. 18·6.
47	"	blundered.	Blunder angle			s, dots in Wt. 19.0.
48	PEP or PEP behind head	Same type as last; A.	Square T T	•	nent wit	hin which de.
	1	[Pl.	I. 13.]		æ ·45	Wt. 17·8.

Legend FMCF (LEPA?)

For other Sceattas with runic legends see Mercia.

Type 3a.

Obverse possibly derived from a Merovingian obverse type. The reverse has the same origin as that of the previous types, viz., the Roman coins with standard between two captives.

50	Bust r. diad long cross			Square compartment derived from standard; an annulet (O) and four crosses (X) within, and cross (+) on every side. R. 45 Wt. 17-2. II. 1.]
51	n	•	29	O, three crosses, and within compartment.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
	Тур	ve 3b.
52	Degraded form of the above type. [Pl.	Square compartment within which blundered letters. B 45 Wt. 17.8. II. 2.]
53		Square compartment; within, X with three dots in each angle. Around, blundered legend. 28 45 Wt. 18-8. II. 8.]

Type 4.
Degraded form of Type 8.*

54	Curved figure with long bristles behind and two angles in front, one below the other. [De- graded form of head r.]	Square compartment with remains of ToT; outside, cross. 28 ·5 Wt. 19-0.
55	" one angle; cross in front, annulet below.	Within compartment, annulet surrounded by four dots; outside, blundered inscription. B. 45 Wt. 18-9.
•	[Pl.	II. 4.]
56	" one angle; cross, annulet, and other marks in front.	Within compartment, annulet, surrounded by X and four dots; outside, cross and blundered letters. # 45 Wt. 18.0.
57	" one angle; cross in front, annulet below. [Pl.	Within compartment, annulet and four dots; outside, blundered inscription. At 45 Wt. 17.7. II. 5.]
58	" one angle; no cross or annulet.	Square compartment as in No. 54, cross not visible.
		æ 45 Wt. 180.
59	" type much defaced.	Square compartment; within, T,T;
		outside, crosses. AR · 5 Wt. 14 · 8.

² This type is a great degradation of the previous type, so great in the obverse that the relationship of the two can with difficulty be distinguished. A careful examination of the obverses of the following pieces will however, it is believed, show that the type began in an attempt to imitate the diademed bust proper to Type 3. A study of the same kind of degradation of type shown in the British Series will further tend to this conclusion (cf. Evans, Chins of the Ancient Britons, Pl. xvi.).

	,	
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.

Type 5. Degradation of Type 4.*

	Degradation of Type 4.							
60	Curved figure having long bristles behind (degraded form of the head to r.); trace of nose and eye; three straight lines in front.	Square compartment; within, remains of inscription, O; outside, slight traces of crosses. B:45 Wt. 20-2.						
61	" four straight lines (lower line of nose being sepa- rated) and two triangles in front.	" blundered letters outside compartment. æ 5 Wt. 20-2.						
62	" four straight lines and one triangle in front.	" four straight lines outside compartment. Æ 5 Wt. 20·1.						
63	" four straight lines, two triangles in front.	,, traces of inscription or crosses outside compartment. 28:45 Wt. 19:5.						
	[Pl.	II. 6.]						
64	" four straight lines, one triangle in front.	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,						
65	39 39	" " " Æ ·45 Wt. 19·2.						
66	" "	" " " æ 45 Wt. 18·5.						
67	" four straight lines, cross, and two triangles in front.	Within compartment, TT; outside, traces of inscription or of crosses. ## 45 Wt. 17.5.						
68	" four straight lines in front.	" outside, WOI R. 4 Wt. 15.7.						
69	, three straight lines in front.	Compartment with blundered form						
30	, the bangarile in item	of Tot; blundered letters outside. B 45 Wt. 168.						
70	" ≡ and triangle in front.	, " " 28.·45 Wt. 15·8. II. 7.]						
	1							
71	$"$ \equiv and $>$ in front.	" " " B. 45 Wt. 15-7.						

^{*}This type has been generally called a type of the Wolf and Twins, and referred for its prototype to Type 7, which again is reproduced on the coin of Æthelberht, king of East Anglia (q.v.). These coins may well have been derived from the small brass coins of Constantiae I., bearing the inscription "Urbs Roma." See Hawkins, Silver Coins of England, 2nd ed., p. 23, and Dirkrip. Les Anglo-Sazons et leurs secutias, pp. 51, 86 seq. It seems, however, more probable that this type is a degraded form of the diademed bust on Type 3, passing through the last type. The question is nevertheless difficult to decide, and on this account it has been thought better to let these coins constitute a separate type. The reverse is a form of the standard-device.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		

Type 6.

Altered form of Type 5, in which the degraded head has changed into a bird.

72		th long feathers back; in fro	in pr	receding t	ypes; wand dots nerous d	ar to those rithin, an- ; outside, ots. Wt. 18-3.	
73	"	"	"	"	crosses a		hree sides. Wt. 19·2.
74	,,	in front	of bird, ⊙ [Pl.	" II. 8.]	cross on	one side Æ 5	Wt. 190.
75	,,	"	**	(O) (::);	and four outside c	pyramid ompartn	annulets s of dots ent, cross Wt. 17.8.
76	,,	"	99	,,	"	æ ·45	Wt. 15·5.

Type 7.

The obverse of this type shows the wolf and twins, probably copied from the reverse of coins of Constantine, with the legend VRBS ROMA and the head of Rome on the obverse. Compare Pl. Io and Cohen, Médailles Impériales, tom. vi. p. 179, no. 13. The reverse is a bird and flower design, such as does not occur on early Saxon or Irish MSS. But a design similar to this of the coin is to be seen on the Bewcastle and Ruthwell crosses (cf. Stephens, Old Northern Runic Monuments, i. p. 398, &c.). Compare again an example of a design not dissimilar from the following, upon a Gaulish coin (Hucher, L'Art Gaulois, pl. 32, no. 1; cf. also pl. 13, nos. 1 and 2).

77	Wolf r., and t presented).	wins (di	stinctly re-	A bird	between tw	o stalki æ:5	of corn? Wt. 16-0.
	process,		[Pl.	II. 9.]			
78	,	**	29	۱ "	,,	æ ·5	Wt. 17·5.

Type 8.

The obverse of this type appears to have been imitated from Merovingian coins. (Cf. Conbrouse, pl. 158z, nos. 9, 10 [Poitou].) The reverse is a form of the standard type.

79	VIAOZ · A In centre, cross, two dots in angles. Square compartment as before (Type 6), outside of which a cross and traces of letters. As ·45 Wt. 18· [Pl. II. 10.]	pe id 4.
80	AAN three dots in angles of , no traces of letters. R: 45 Wt. 18:	9.

No.

81

Reverse.

Square compartment as before (Type

Ohverse

in Saxon fashion.

LVUDONIA Bust r., disdemed;

hair differently arranged, and possibly traces of helmet.

89

In centre cross, dot in

01	each angle.	6), outside of which a cross; no traces of letters. R: 45 Wt. 18:8.					
82	A+ numerous dots around cross.	" traces of two crosses and of					
	[Pl.]	letters outside compartment. I. 11.] .s. 45 Wt. 18:9.					
83	+V·HΔM numerous dots around cross.	" one cross outside compart- ment. æ 45 Wt. 204.					
84	Cross; annulets and uncertain letters around.	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "					
	Typ	pe 9.					
85	Bust r. diademed; in front, $+$ L \in L.	Degraded form of diademed head l. as in Type 5; four lines in front. R:45 Wt. 15.0.					
İ	[P1. 1	I. 12.]					
	Type	: 10 .					
86	Rude bust r.; in front, traces of letters.	Rude bust r.; in front, ILV (?). 28 45 Wt. 16-0.					
İ		I. 13.]					
	Туре	11.					
	Possibly Me	rovingian.					
87	cross.	AROALDOX© In centre, square compartment, within which saltire with dots in angles.					
	[Pl. I	I. 14.] R. 5 Wt. 17.8.					
With legend LVИDONIA.*							
Type 12.							
Remotely derived from coins of Honorius, similar to No. 1, (compare Num. Chron., 1869, pl. v.).							
88	CVMDONIA+ (somewhat blundered). Bust r.; hair dressed in Seven feshion	Helmeted figure, holding two long crosses, standing on boat-like					

[Pl. II. 15.]

curve, facing, head r.

B (base) 5 Wt. 15.3.

AR ·5 Wt. 14·8.

^{*} The legends upon the following coins have been read, CNOON, VNOONN, ELVNOOIIII, AELVNOOTIIA, &c. (see Hawkins, Silver Coins, &c., 2nd ed. p. 29), and some have been referred to Nunna, a king of the South Saxons. There is in reality little room for doubt that they are all forms more or less blundered of the legend LVNDONIA. A similar legend, it is to be noticed, is likewise found upon an Anglo-Saxon gold coin. See Coins found on Bagshot Heath [Crondal, Hants] Num. Chron., vol. x. (1870), pl. xiii. 28.

	,	
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
90	ППООПИ + Bust r., diademed.	Helmeted figure, holding two long crosses, standing on boat-like curve, facing, head r. B (base) 45 Wt. 15.8.
91	ONNIO? Bust r., diademed.	Similar type; no curve; straight line joining bases of crosses. B. (base) 5 Wt. 15.5. I. 16.]
	Type	10
92	VUOONU+ Bust r.; hair dressed in Saxon fashion.	Figure seated r. in chair, head turned back, holding in r. hand bird, and in l. long cross. R (base) '5 Wt. 15-3. I. 17.]
	Тұре	: 14.
93		Cross of peculiar shape, having circular spaces between limbs; in centre and on each limb, pellet, and in each space between limbs, circle of dots enclosing pellet. R (base) 5 Wt. 14.5.
	Without Legend	L VIJDONIA.
	Type	
94	Bust r., diademed; in front, long cross.	Helmeted figure, holding two long crosses, as in Type 12. R (base) · 5 Wt. 15·2.
95	" cross on a base.	" " no curve visible. Æ (base) · 5 Wt. 16·0.
	Type	156.
96	" " [PL 1	Helmeted figure, standing facing, head r., holding branch and long cross. & (base) 45 Wt. 134.
	Typ	e 16.
97	Bust r. diademed; in front, floral ornament.	Figure standing facing, holding two long crosses, bases joined by straight line.
		28 (base) ·5 Wt. 15·8.
98	27 29 29	" no straight line at base of crosses.
	[Pl, I	. zs. (besse) · 5 Wt. 15·0. I. 20.]

No.		Obverse.			Reverse.	
Type 17.						
99	Bust 1. die cross.	ademed; in t		Helmet crosse I. 21.]	ed figure holding two sa, facing, head r. AR (base) 5 Wt. 1	
			Tup	e 18.		
coin wi	ith reverse ty	well as the ob ype a standing me s. vol. iii.	verse is pro	bably der	rived from some Roman arum and Victory. Com	gold pare
100	Bust r. die cross.	ademed; in 1	front, long	onac	ed figure standing fac curved line, head r., hold hand a long cross, in 28.45 Wt. 1	ling 1. s
101	"	,,	,,	,,	to right of figure, T.	
			[Pl.]	IL 22.]	æ 45 Wt. 1	4.5.
102	,,	,,	,,	,,	to r., >	3.8
103	"	**	,,	"	no letter. R (base) 45 Wt. 1	8-0
104	,,	,,	,,	"	curve not visible; no let	
			Typ	e 19.		
105	Bust 1. dis cross.	idemed; in f		holdir	ed figure on curved lag long cross and bird, a ype. Æ (base) 5 Wt. l	s in
			Type	20.		
106		air and dress or, hand holdi	of Saxon	Helmet holdii	ed figure on curved l ng long cross and bird, s s 18 and 19.	
			CPI I	[I. 24.]	AR :45 Wt. 1	4.2
107	,	-	- ,	",	" æ.45 Wt. 1	7:1
	- 77	**	" i	,	77 11 41 4	
100	. Tros 3 1 -		Type		mith lang manatasha4	د
108		side of which		ing fo	with long moustaches, sta acing on curve, holding crosses.	two
			[Pl, 1	II. 25.]	R (base) ·5 Wt. 1	6.5
				_		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
	_	
	Type	22.
110	traces of letters (Runic?)	Helmeted figure standing facing, head r., holding two long crosses; double border, inner representing curve in Type 21. U. 26.] B (base) 5 Wt. 17-0.
In t		e 23a. complete departure from any Roman
prototy		ale Taich and Anala Green Mag. Ta-
	is dragon-like figure is common in ea pe is probably not to be looked for o	
111	Dragon-like figure r., head turned l.	Helmeted figure standing facing, head r., holding staff and long cross; double border, as above.
	[P1, 1	III. 1.]
112	Same figure l., head r.	Ruder form of same figure holding long cross in l.; to l., small cross. B. 45 Wt. 13.8.
	Турв	236.
113		Helmeted figure facing, on curve, head r., holding two long crosses. B 45 Wt. 187.
	[Pl.	III. 2.]
114	Varied form of same type.	Ruder form of same type. R ·45 Wt. 16·5.
	Туре	23c.
115	Bird-like figure to 1. pecking at branch.	Figure with long moustaches standing facing on curve, holding two long crosses as before (Type 21).
	[Pl. 1	III. 3.]
	Type	23d.
116	Bird almost changed into a whorl.	Helmeted figure standing facing,
	[Pl.	head r., on curve, as no. 88. III. 4.] #8.45 Wt. 18.8.
	Type	23e.
117	Whorl which seems to be composed of three heads with tongues meeting in the centre.	Helmeted figure standing facing, head r., holding two long crosses, the bases of which are joined by a straight line; no curve. R (base) 5 Wt. 16-7
	[P1.	HI. 5.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.			
Types 24-28 seem to be most nearly related to the series of Merovingian Coins, which have on the obverse a head, on the reverse a small cross, either plain, haussée, or moline in one limb.					
	Type	24a.			
118	letters.	Uncertain legend. Cross raised upon two steps; on either side of upper limb, an annulet, dot above and on left. 28 5 Wt. 19-7. UI. 6.]			
	_				
	Type	24b.			
119	Uncertain legend, MUIOT? Rude bust r.	Uncertain legend, IDEIA. Cross raised upon two steps, with annulets at extremity of each limb; between the annulets TT; above,			
		l , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
	(P1. I	small cross.			
120	Different legend, illegible. Bust still more rude.	Uncertain legend. Cross on two steps; around TT and four annu- lets; another cross above.			
		Æ:5 Wt. 18·5.			
121	" traces of letters. "	Different legend, but illegible. Two crosses as in last; around lower cross, annulets and dots. 22 45 Wt. 15.8.			
	<i>Type</i> 25.				
100					
122	Cross and uncertain legend. Very rude bust r. [Plate	Uncertain legend 'ANO'; cross with anabesque above. III. 8.] as 5 Wt. 14.8.			
	, m	- 96			
100		e 26.			
123	gend?) Bust r., diademed.	+ EVAMONVA+ Cross raised upon three steps; above it a bird r., and on either side an annulet with dot below. A: 45 Wt. 20.0. III. 9.]			
<i>m</i> ^=					
101	· ·	27a.			
124 _	a cross.	OIMTIOOO · · · · Cross, upon which bird r. B · 5 Wt. 19·0. II. 10.]			
125	Ruder form of same type; traces of letters only.	Ruder form of bird 1.; long cross; annulet on either side; traces of letters only. 28 5 Wt. 17.2.			

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
Туре 27ь.			
126		Legend as on obv. (ending VIO). Cross, on either side of which, annulet; above, bird r.; all within circle of dots in form of serpent. B. 45 Wt. 19-3.	
127	OTAVIMVAHVAO Same type.	・・・ AVHのVAHV・・ あ・5 Wt. 17・2.	
128	+онултлуно "	OTAVIO · · · · HAVTOO · · "	
129	ΟΤΛΥΜΥΛΗΥΛΙΤΟΟ "	OΤΛΥΗΜΥΛ·· VOO Æ '5 Wt. 19-0.	
130	Traces of legend only.	+ A · · · · · A + OOO _B · 5 Wt. 19·0.	
181	OTAVMVAHVAIIO "	OTAVHMVA in front of bird numerous dots. II. 11.]	
132	_	TAVHMVAH··· no dots in field.	
152	"	B · 5 Wt. 18·7.	
133	отлу… улнулоо "	O·· AHVIOOO···	
134	OTAV··VAHVAITO "	OTA····IVAHVAOO numerous dots in field. 28.5 Wt. 18.0.	
135	Traces of legend; bust r., diademed; in front, annulet.	VΛωV·····VΛΟΟΟ six annulets round cross. 28 '5 Wt. 19-1.	
136	" " no annulet	IVWAVMVA · · · OOO annulet above dot on each side of cross.	
137	19 29 29	VWAVMVAUVOO annulet above dot on each side of cross.	
138	Ruder form of head r., diademed; no traces of letters.	Traces of legend ···VAVAV··· on either side of cross, annulet; in front of bird, small cross. 28 · 5 Wt. 17·4.	
139	, n n n	VAV " AR '45 Wt. 17.5.	
140	Still ruder form of same type; no traces of letters.	No legend; much ruder form of same type; annulets only; double circle of dots. A: 5 Wt. 14.2.	
141	,, ,, varied.	,, dot within each annulet; numerous dots in field. III. 12.] R. 45 Wt. 10-2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
	·	pe 28. Merovingian coin.
142	radiate.	+ ····· CMONI Cross; around six dots. 28 4 Wt. 16-0.
	Тур	e 29 a.
obvers N.S., v derive	se of some Merovingian coin with the vol. xix., Pl. iv. 20 and Conbrouse,	type and types 30, 31 is probably the head of Christ. Compare Num. Chron., pl. 24, 3. It may however have been 395 and 705-712). Compare Sabatier, 2.
143	Bearded head, facing.	Traces of legend; cross fourchée on which a bird r.; ① on either side of upper limb. R 45 Wt. 19.2. III. 14.]
	T_{YY}	e 29 b.
144		Traces of legend: similar type: on
		II. 15.]
	Tun	e 30a.
145	Bearded head facing with long moustache and hair standing up from the head.	Two male figures in hats standing
	Tune	30b.
146	Rude head facing, with long beard and hair standing up from head; on either side, cross.	Two male figures standing facing,
	-	-
147		e 31. Dragon-like animal to r., head turned 1. towards raised claw.
	,	II. 18.]
148		Animal to l., head r. towards raised tail. 28 45 Wt. 17.5.
149	" " "	" " " æ 45 Wt. 16·0.
		1

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
	Tun	s 32a.	
151	Bust of Saxon type r., holding cross in one hand (compare Type 20).	Animal (wolf) with short fore legs and long hind legs and with long tougue, curved round to r. (compare Type 7, obv.). II. 19.] B. 45 Wt. 16.8.	
152	Uncertain legend D VVO; bust 1. diademed; no hand or cross.	Wolf to l.; tongue ending in trefoil. R (base) 45 Wt. 17.4.	
153	Similar to No. 151; dress varied.	The hind legs of the wolf have disappeared, and it has only two short fore legs and long tail. It is curved to r. B 45 Wt. 13.8. II. 20.]	
154	,, dress varied.	Fore legs of wolf have also disappeared, and it has become a wolf-headed serpent, curved to 1.; outside it, another curved line, ending in animal's head. II. 21.] B. 5 Wt. 17-2.	
155	yy yy yy	Serpent represented by a single dotted line, curved to r., and with wolf-head. B:45 Wt. 17.6.	
	Tune	e 32 b.	
156	Saxon bust 1., diademed; in field, four circles of dots enclosing pellets.	Wolf-headed serpent, curved to 1.	
,			
	~-	e 33.	
157	long cross; dog-tooth border.	Wolf's head r., with long tongue, collar of dots and dog-tooth pattern on neck; dog-tooth border. II. 23.] R:45. Wt. 18:2.	
158	" hair and dress varied; no dog-tooth border visible.	Similar head; tongue forked and knotted; no dog-tooth border visible. A: 45 Wt. 15.5.	
159	Similar, dress varied.	Similar head; tongue not forked or knotted; in front, long cross; no dog-tooth border. ax (base) 45 Wt. 14.5.	
160	Similar bust, varied.	Similar head 1.; long tongue twisted and forked, but not knotted; no dog-tooth border visible; numerous dots in field. II. 24.] R (base) 45 Wt. 15.5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.		
Type 34.				
	The reverse of this type is	similar to that of Type 14.		
161		Cross of peculiar shape, having circular spaces between limbs; on each limb, pellet; in centre and in spaces between limbs, circles of dots enclosing pellets. (Similar to Type 14 rev.)		
	[Pl. 1			
162	Similar bust, diademed; in front, branch.	Cross of same shape; upon it plain cross, with dot in each angle; in spaces between limbs, circles of dots enclosing pellets. R (base) 45. Wt. 12-8.		
	T_{VI}	oe 35.		
The of the	••	e 37 from the reverses of this type and		
163	numerous dots in field.	A fantastic bird l.; in front, cross; dots in field. 28 45 Wt. 13.5.		
	T_{yy}	pe 36.		
164	Rude bust r.; in front, cross.	Two birds r., the larger below, the smaller above; in front of them, a cross. R 45 Wt. 17-0. HI. 27.]		
165	Similar; bust varied.	" " " " » Wt. 16·0.		
	T_{VI}	oe 37.		
166	Two heads facing one another; between them, long cross on	A rose formed of four rudely-shaped birds; in centre, cross.		
	pedestal. [Pl. 1	AB ·45 Wt. 16·5.		
167	yy yy 17	, B·45 Wt. 12·3.		
168	" " " [Pl. 1	I "AR·45 Wt. 15·7. III. 29.]		
	$T_{1\prime}$	pe 38.		
169	Bust of Saxon type r.; in front, cross; cable border and border of dots.	A crested bird r.; in front, cross; all		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.		
	T_{yj}	pe 39.		
170	Fantastic bird r.	Cross of peculiar shape similar to that in Types 14 and 34; in centre and between limbs, circles of dots enclosing pellets. A: 45 Wt. 124. IV. 2.]		
es wel (610-(Il as the two figures of type $41b$, a	ing two crosses upon the ensuing type re derived from coins of Heraclius I. i. seqq., or from some Byzantine coins 175.		
	Typ	os 40.		
171	Dragon-like animal l., head r. [Pl.	Figure standing, facing, holding two long crosses. A:5 Wt. 18:9. IV. 3.]		
172	Similar animal; one leg raised above head.	" " " " » "5 Wt. 16·8.		
	<i>Тур</i>	s 41 <i>a</i> .		
178	tail in mouth.	Two figures standing facing one another, each holding a long cross, which stands between them; on either side, cross of dots. V. 4.] R. 45 Wt. 19-2.		
174	Similar.	Similar; figures helmeted; remains of crosses of dots. R 45 Wt. 154.		
	Type 41b.			
175	Dragon-like animal l., head r.	Two figures standing facing, each holding long cross; the left-hand figure bearded, the right hand with hood or perhaps nimbus; between them, cross of dots. V. 5.] R. 45 Wt. 19-5.		
176	Similar animal r., head l.	" no sign of beard or nimbus; crosses very indistinct.		

177 | Similar animal l., head r.
178 | ,, ,,

R 45 Wt. 18.8.

Same figures; crosses distinct.

R (base) 45 Wt. 18.5.

,, cross pommée between the two figures. A: 45 Wt. 15·3.

	BOBA	
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
179	Dragon-like animal l., head r.	Very rude figures, apparently with hoods or nimbate; long cross between them. R 45 Wt. 177.
	Тур	e 42 .
180	fashion; on l. shoulder, bird l.	Hound running 1, past a tree, looking back, as 45 Wt. 164.
181	Similar bust, holding a cross; no bird (compare Types 20, 32a).	, var.; tail knotted. B 45. Wt. 150.
	. Тур	e 43 .
uncom	mon upon Carlovingian (cf. Annuair	Merovingian coins, and is also not e de la Numismatique, iii. p. 314). But son Gaulish coins (Rev. de la Numis.

Type 44.

Dragon-shaped animal l., head r. | Irregular interlaced tetragram with

[Pl. IV. 7.]

dots inside (two rings interlinked).

Æ 45 Wt. 17.8.

Type 45.

184	Fantastic beast, crested and with long tongue r. [Pl. I'	Ornamental spiral; at outer end, © B: 5 Wt. 15-0.
185	" "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
186	Similar beast without crest l.	Spiral of different form. 28 ·45 Wt. 18·0.
187	Dragon with long wings r.; otherwise similar to last.	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

Type 46.

ORVIIIT ·· ONI TA TC (Uncertain legend). Bird walking r., looking back.

Square compartment with saltire in centre, the limbs ending in annulets; the whole within dotted circle.

[Pl. IV. 11.]

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.
	Tom	e 4 7.
189	Four wolves' heads from which issue long tongues joining in the centre, so that the whole forms a kind of whorl. (Comp. Type	A centaur-like figure, but having wings and female breasts, to l., head r. B 45 Wt. 17.8.
	23e obv.) [Pl. IV	7. 12.]
190	,, ,, ,,	" " " a 5 Wt 14·3.
	Tup	e 4 8.
191	••	Four wheels set cross-wise, a pellet in the middle and one between each pair of wheels. (Derived from cross in Types 14, 34, 39.) B 45 Wt. 14.8.
	[Pl. I	
	Tun	a 40
192		Fantastic bird r., similar to that on Type 39, outlined also in dots; in front, circle of dots enclosing pellet. B · 5 Wt. 14·5.
193	" ten annulets round head. [Pl. I	
194		⊙ behind head of bird; cross of dots in front. R. 45 Wt. 15.5. V. 15.]
195	,, ,, ,,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
	Tem	e 50.
	[Possibly a Mer	
196	Traces of letters. A chalice (?) or perhaps very degraded form of bust r.	Traces of letters. A cross, having a dot in each angle. 28:45 Wt. 19:1.
		[V. 16.]
	Tun	e 51.
197	Two men standing facing, side by side, holding long cross between them, and each a cross in outside hands. (Possibly from Byzantine type, see Type 41.)	

		,			
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.			
198	71	e 52. Cross-like arabesque of interlaced			
	Bust facing, hair plaited in Saxon Cross-like arabesque of interlaced lines, with dot in centre and in each open space. R 45 Wt. 15.9. [Pl. IV. 18.]				
	Type				
199	Very degraded form of bust r. (as in Type 4), with annulet beneath angle of nose.	Cross of zigzags with O in centre; dog-tooth border. 28:45 Wt. 16:2.			
	[Pl. I	V. 19.]			
	Tum	, KA			
	Тур				
200	Fantastic half-figure r., holding two long crosses, the limbs ter- minating in annulets.	Eight-rayed star composed of four crosses and four straight lines; annulet in centre. R:5 Wt. 19:5. V. 20.1			
	[Pl. 1	[V. 20.]			

MERCIA.

SCEATTAS.

PEADA.

A.D. 655-A.D. 656 OR 657.

				
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.	
1	Traces of inscription OTI OIZNO Helmeted bust r. [Pl. I	Traces of inscription in Roman letters · · · A & T T Standard type, reversed, cross below; on standard LPD4P [PADA] R · 45. Wt. 20·3. V. 21.]		
2	Similar to last OTIO OIZNO	standard type; within compartment TT XX side to r., CPDAP; and in Roman letters around, ACCT B:5. Wt. 17.5.		
8	Traces of inscription OH · VHC Filleted bust r. [Pl. I	Cross with annulet in each angle, enclosed in a circle; traces of inscription in Roman letters, AVIIVOAO, and in Runic letters EPDAP 28 45. Wt. 18-7.	,	

No.	Obverse,	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
140.	Obverse.	100 40190.	Mint. Moneyer.

ÆTHELRED.

A.D. 675—A.D. 704 (ABDICATED).

4	as in Type 5 of Sceattas. Dog-tooth pattern in front.	PPIFI RPX (ÆPILIRÆD) in two lines boustrophedon, second line inverted; triple border. B. 5. Wt. 19-2.	
	[Pl. IV. 24.]		
5	Same; type l.	PPIP RPÞ≺ (dots) single border. Æ 5. Wt. 18·2.	
6	Same ; type r.	legend from right to left MAN 141+4 B. 5. Wt. 20.0.	
	[Pl. IV. 25.]		

PENNIES.

OFFA.

A.D. 757-A.D. 796.

Moneyers of Offa.

* * The list here given contains only substantially different names, and only such varieties of spelling as are necessary for the assistance of the student.

The names printed in italics are those of moneyers not represented among the coins in the Museum Collection, and have in most cases been taken from descriptions of coins only.

Babba. Beaghard?[Begherd = Beanneard?]. Beanneard [Bannard, Bernard]. Botred. Ciolhard [Celhard]. Deimund. Dud [= Udd?]. Eadberht. Eadhun [Eadmund?]. Ealhmund [= Alhmund]. Ealred [= Alred?]. Beana? U. Ebelnob. WEbelnob.	Heagr [or Hearer?]. bba [= Eobba?]. no5 [for Wino5?]ul [Lulla]. beselred [Oeselres = Eselred?]. bend: ben
	Vinos.

FIRST SERIES.

Coins with head or bust.

	T		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
7	+OFFA REX+ Bust r.; Dots in legend. hair elaborately dressed in Saxon fashion.	TLH in three lines with- in wreath ending in scrpent-heads; numerous dots in field. Wt. 16-3.	Alhmund [Alchmund]
8	(Dots). type.	+XLHTUND in spaces left by elaborate pat- tern, an orna- mental and a plain cross form- ed into star of eight rays; nu- merous dots. x. Wt. 19·1. V. 2.]	

[•] The measurement of the pennics is so nearly uniform that it has been thought unnecessary to give it in each individual case. In the present series it only varies between 65 in. and 7 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint, Moneyer.
9	OFFA REX Bust (the latter word r., hair from right to much left). curled; dots in field.	+ A L R E O in four compartments of a cruciform pattern, having in centre compartment a small cross, and between limbs floral ornaments; numerous dots. 28. Wt. 19-5.	Alred
	[Pl.]	V. 8.]	
10	+ FFA REX+X Bust r., hair much curled.	CELH A serpent coiled between lines of legend. 28. Wt. 17-7.	Celhard, or Ciolhard.
	[Pl.	V . 4.]	
11	+OFFA REX+ Similar (Dots). bust.	+CIOL Similar type. HARD & Wt. 18-0.	
	[Pl.	V. 5.]	
12	+OFFAREX+ Undraped diademed bust r.; to r., branch.	by cruciform pattern composed of one large circle and four smaller ovals; in centre of large circle quatrefoil with trefoils between leaves. A (pierced). Wt. 18-2.	Dud.
13	+ FFA REX MERCI- ORUM (Dots). Draped and dia- demed bust r.; in front, long cross. [Pl.]	(Dots). between leaves of large quatrefoil, trefoils within and between leaves. R. Wt. 16.3.	
14	+ FFA REX MERCIOR (Dots). Draped bust r.; hair plaited in Saxon fashion.	+E AD HV N Cross (Dots). having crosses at end of limbs and voided; small cross surrounded by dots in centre. B. Wt. 17-2.	Eadhun, or Eadmund?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
15	OFFA Similar bust r.; (Dots.) dress varied.	+€ AO HV µN Similar (Dots). type; the small cross with dots (∴) in each angle. V. 9.]	Eadhun, or Eadmund?
16	OFFX REX TERCIORI Bust r., hair simply plaited round head. [Pl. V	(Dots). Lozenge-shaped compartment; in centre, floral ornament. W. 10.]	Ealmund.
17	EXLRXED Bust r., diademed; dots in field.	within four limbs of a cruciform pattern, having cross in centre with dot in each angle, and floral ornaments between limbs. 28. Wt. 18-0.	Ealred.
18	(Dots). bust r., diademed or with hair simply plait- ed, as on No. 16?	Eð IL VA Lð Cruciform (Dots). pattern composed of one large circle and four smaller ovals; in centre of circle floral ornament (Comp. No. 12). #R. Wt. 18-1.	Eŏelwald.
19	IBBA Bust r., diademed; (Dots). cross behind and another above head.	O.E. (Comp. No. 17). Cross R. T. flory, voided in centre, contain- ing cross with dot in each angle. 28. Wt. 20.7. V. 13.]	Ibba.
20	OFFAR Bust r., dia- EX (Dots). demed.	+IBBA Same type. (Dots). R. Wt. 167.	
	[Pl. \	V. 14.]	
21	OFFX Similar; REX (Dots). dress varied.	+IBB 本 "," . A. Wt. 16·5.	
	[Pl. V. 15.]		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
22	+OFFX+XBB+ Bust r., (Dots). draped and diademed.	+L U LL A Four bosses (Dots). surrounded by dots between letters of inscr.; in centre, floral ornament, as on No. 12. E (thrice piercod). Wt. 20-2.	Lulla.
23	+OFFX REX+ Similar; bust undraped. [Pl. VI. 2.]	" " Wt. 16·5.	
24	OF FARE XX Undraped (Dots). bust r., hair unbound, within losenge- shaped compart- ment having cross at each angle. [Pl. V	+LULLA as before. Similar type; floral ornament varied. ### Wt. 16-8. VI. 8.]	
25	OFFX+REX Draped bust r.; on each side long cross. [Pl.	OE SE LR ED Cross with smaller crosses at ends of limbs, voided and containing quatrefoil and circle combined in centre. AR. Wt. 18-5.	Oefelred [Efelred?]
26	+OFFN REX+ Bust r., draped.	PE H VA LO in circular spaces between limbs of a cruciform figure, on which is an ornamental cross flory. 28. Wt. 14-0.	Penwald, Wenwald, or Wehwald.
27	OFFA REX on two bands; (Dots). between them, a serpent coiled. Bust r., draped, hair much plaited. [Pl. 7]	HREN In centre, oblong compartment within which two serpents intertwined. B. Wt. 16-7.	Rendred.

	,		
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
28	+⊙FF⊼ REX+ Bust r.	+OOV [for DVD?] (Dots). Four bosses surrounded by dots between letters of inser., as No. 22; in centre, cross within circle. 28. Wt. 17-0.	Udd [Dud?]
	[Pl. '	VI. 7.]	
29	+OFFπ REX+ Bust r., (Dots). draped.	voided in centre, containing double cross. B. Wt. 16-7.	Winow?
	[Pl. \	VI. 8.]	ł
30	OFFAR Bust r.; hair EX curled. (Dots).	O.E. Within four limbs R.T. of a cruciform (Dots). pattern, having cross in centre and trefoil ornaments between limbs. (Comp. No. 17.) 28. Wt. 17.8.	No moneyer.
	[Pl.]	VI. 9.]	I

SECOND SERIES.

Coins without head or bust.

31	···X+ RE X Square compartment; on each side of which a branch dividing the legend. [Pl. VI. 10.]	Alemund [or Alhmund.]
32	O F Legend divided by R A cross; numerous dots in field. [Pl. VI. 11.]	
33	♦ E Cross flory, voided R T and with ⊙ and four dots in centre; numerous dots. [Pl. VI. 12.] divided and enclosed by double anchor pattern; numerous dots. A the divided and enclosed by double anchor pattern; numerous dots. A the divided and enclosed by double anchor pattern; numerous dots. A the divided and enclosed by double anchor pattern; numerous dots. A the divided and enclosed by double anchor pattern; numerous dots.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
34	S E Cross flory, voided and with O and four dots in centre; numerous dots.	+ divided and en- ALH closed by double MUN anchor pattern; o numerous dots. A (pierced) 7 Wt. 16.2.	Alemund [or Alhmund].
35	+ FFA REX T Double (Dots). circle, inner of dots, enclosing pellet.	BABBA between two lines; above OTO, be- low XX; dots. 28:75 Wt. 19:5.	Babba.
	(Pl. V	I. 13.]	
36	On either side of OFFA Triangle; lines dividing legend.	" 28 ·8 Wt. 14·5.	
87	+ FAR EX Quatre- (Dots). foil over which a cross having limbs ter- minating in loops.	+BXH in two lunettes, HARO a double cross between. A 65 Wt. 17-7.	Beanneard.
	[Pl. V	I, 14.]	
38	T Dotted lines be- +OFFA tween; dots in REX field.	(Dots). traces of double cross. 28 75 Wt. 197.	
89	+O FF AR EX Round- (Dots). limbed cross, leaf · shapes in four angles; all with dots within.	+BEG in two lunettes; two long crosses connected by dotted line between. 2. 65 Wt. 18-0.	Beagnard [Beannard?]
	[Pl. V	I. 16.]	
40	OFFA (Dots). Floriated REX line between lines of legend; dots.		Dud.
	[P1. V		
41	OF (Dots). Cross cross- R T let voided, and with rosette of dots in centre.	EAD (Dots). Dotted BERH lines between TO lines of legend. a. 65 Wt, 18-0.	Eadberht.
	[Pl. V	II. 2.)	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
42	[O] E Cross crosslet voided, and with rosette of dots in centre.	[E]AD Dotted lines be- [B]ERH tween lines of [T]Gr legend. A (fragment).	Eadberht.
43	OF FA (Dots). Lozenge- X3 A+ shaped compart- ment, in which circle enclosing quartefoil with trefoils between leaves.	EAD (Dots). "," BERH 28:65 Wt. 18:3. TG*	
	[Pl. V	'II. 3.]	
44	↑ Similar to +◇FFA No. 38. REX	EXLHTVNO (Dots). Small open cross in centre. 3. (much broken).	Ealhmund.
	[Pl. 7	II. 4.]	
45	Dotted compartment with long cross through it (standard type as in No. 1 [Peada].) In compartment $\Diamond F F A$; below, $R \cap T$; numerous dots.	Coss Cross Cross Worlded in centre and having cross of dots within; limbs ending in broken circles. ■ 7 Wt. 17-8.	Eoba.
46	-	∈ ⊙ B ⊼ Cross voided in	
10	" "	centre, having small cross within; limbs of large cross ending in triangles; numerous dots. 28: 65 Wt. 18:2.	
	1	7II. 6.]	
47	cross having quatrefoil over it; numerous dots.	E O (Dots) in four circles joined by lines; in centre, cross with dots in angles; between circles, trefoils.	
	[Pl. V	7II. 7.] A. 7 Wt. 15.0.	
48	T Lines between + \$\frac{1}{2}FF\tau\$ legend as on REX No. 35 (rev.); numerous dots in field.	EPEL (Dots). Oblong compartment with bi-lobed ends between lines of legend; pellets within it; dots in field. m '75 Wt. 21.7.	Etelnot.

•

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
49	T Between lines + FFX of legend, lines of dots, as in No. 38; nume- rous dots in field. [Pl. V	EPEL (Dots) within compartment shaped like Bœotian shield; a cross at each side joined by dots. A. 75 Wt. 19-9.	Ečelnoč.
50	OFFA in two lunettes; REX between, two crosses connected by dotted line. [Pl. V	EPEL (Dots). Cross above NOP and below; double anchor pattern between lines of legend. 28.65 Wt. 18.8. II. 10.]	
51	+O FF AR EX in angles of plain cross with quatrefoil in centre; numerous dots.	FE A 5 R in circular spaces between limbs of cruciform figure (as in Secatas Type 14 rev.) in centre of which is an ornamental cross. R 7 Wt. 17-8.	Heagr, or Hourer?
52	∴ T ∴ Dotted lines +◇FFX between lines REX of legend. [Pl. V.	+ L II L in compartments of quartered quatrefoil. Three pellets in each outer cusp, and numerous dots within. R ·8 Wt. 21·3. II. 12.]	Lulla.
53	↑♦FFX tween legend; REX dots in field.	OSMOD (Dots) between two lines; ornaments above and below. R:75 Wt. 14.7. II. 13.]	Osmod.
54	+O FF AR EX between limbs of cross botonnée over which is a smaller cross of same kind.	O SM O D between limbs of cross botonnée voided in centre; numerous dots. 20 25 Wt. 18.8. U. 14.]	

• Or B.

No.	0	bverse.	Reverse	Mint. Moneyer.
55	TP +◇FFTA REX	ing the wor below); dotte lines between dots in field.	crucifo (comp. having square and fo each tween	rm figure No. 51), double in centre, ur dots in space be-
56	T +OFFA REX	Dotted line between line of legend; do in field.	S NI ment lobed en lines (having in it, a	Compartwith bi- ds between f legend, dots with- s No. 48. Wt. 19-5.
57	,,	" "		Same type. Wt. 19·1.
58	ጥ +◇FF ⊼ [REX]	,, ,,	ИОВ nected line bet of lege	mses con- by dotted ween lines ad. gment) ·7.
			[Pl. VII. 1	17.]

CYNETHRYÐ.

WIDOW OF OFFA, 796.

Moneyer.

Eoba.

59	€♦B⊼ (Dots). Bust r., hair in long curls; behind head, long cross.	+ LYNEÖRYÖ REGINA (Dote). In centre, within double circle, Τ; dots. x:65 Wt. 17-4.	Eoba.
	[Pl. VIII. 1.]	25 05 W 6. 17 4.	
60	€OB⊼; no cross behind head.	,, RE6 ¹ N지 T within single circle. 盘-65 Wt. 15·9. III. 2.]	
61	E♦BA; no cross.	+EYNEDRYÖ REGIÑ T within single circle. AR 7 Wt. 19 7. III. 3.]	
			D

COENWULF (CENWULF).

A.D. 796-A.D. 822.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Babba.	Etelmod [$=$ Etelnot?].
Beornfree [Biornfrie, &c.].	Hereberht.
Ceolbeald.	Huntael?
Ciolheard [Ceolheard, &c.].	Ludoman [Ludaman].
Dealla [Deola, &c.].	Lul.
Diar[mod? = Diormod].	Oba = Eoba?
Diormod.	Pendwine [Wendwine].
Duda.	Sigeberht (Seberht, &c.).
Dun.	Sigestef.
Ealhstan.	Swefheard [Swefneard].
Eama.	Tidbearht.
Eanmund.	Werneard, [Wermeard, Werheard.]
Ecgberht.	Wigherd [Withard?].
Edifotr?	Wilhun.
Ethun $[=Elmund?]$.	Withard [Withed, Witnerd?].
Elmund $[=Alchmund ?]$.	Wintred $[=$ Withard?].
Eoba [Eaba = Oba?].	Wodel.

FIRST SERIES.

Coins with head or bust.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer
62	과드OENVVLF REX 한 Bust r., diademed.	HBIORNFRED TONETA Cross flory of peculiar form; dot in centre. As 8* Wt. 21.7. [Comp. Pl. VIII. 16.]	Biornfrið.
63	+C◇ENVVLF REX T Head r., diademed.	+B > TRED (Dots). In centre, within circle, diamond compartment quartered diagonally, joined to circle by lines from centre of sides; dots. R Wt. 21.8.	Botred.
	[Pl. V	III. 4.]	
64	+EOENVVLF REX T Bust r., laureate.	CEOLBEALD Cross, dot in each angle. A: '75 Wt. 20-0.	Ceolbeald.

 $[\]boldsymbol{\ast}$ The size of the coins in this series varies between '8 in. and '85, except in the few cases specified.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
65	+EOENVVLF REX T Bust r.	DEAL LAMO NETA Circle from which spring three crosses dividing the legend; within circle, cross cross- let, with dots in angles. B. Wt. 21-8. [Pl. VIII. 6.]	Dealla.
66	,, Bust r., diademed.	No crosses dividing legend, nor dots in angles of cross crosslet. R Wt. 20-5.	·
67	3)))))	", MONETA In centre crosscross- let over St. An- drew's cross pom- mée.* B Wt. 21-7. [Pl. VIII. 7.]	
68	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	+DIORTOD TONETΛ Cross flory as No. 62. as Wt. 21.8.	Diormod.
69	3) 3) 3)	"Cross moline. 28 Wt. 19-5.	
70	,, no diadem.	+DVN TONETA. Cross crosslet; dot in each angle.	Dun.
71	,, Bust r., diademed.	HEXLHITAN TONETA Cross surrounded by crescents and wedges. [Pl. VIII. 8.]	Ealhstan.
72	+COENVVL F REX T no diadem.	+EXEHZTAN TONETA Cross crosslet. R Wt. 18-7.	

^{* &}quot;Botone." Hawkins, S.C., 2nd ed., p. 40.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
73	→ E C ENVVLF REX T Bust r., diademed.	FLVL in the four compartments of a quatrefoil, enclosed in circle and having dots in outer cusps. B. Wt. 21-6.	Lul.
		[Pl. VIII. 9.]	
74	" no diadem.	Similar. 28 .75 Wt. 18.5.	
75	" Bust r., diademed.	◇BA TON ETA Legend divided by three crosses springing from circle in centre; within circle, cross moline. B:75 Wt. 21-0.	Oba, or Eoba.
		[Pl. VIII. 10.]	
76	39 29 39	OBA TON ETA in centre eight-foil. # Wt. 22-2.	
		[Pl. VIII. 11.]	
77	. 25 25	+OBA+TON+ETA Cross with leaf in each angle. AR Wt. 21.8.	
		[Pl. VIII. 12.]	
78	27 22 27	HSEBERHI TONETA (Dot) Cross with wedges in angles (cross pommée over cross pattée). 28 '7 Wt. 20-0.	Seberht.
79	∔ ОЕИVVLF REX Т Bust r., diademed.	本SINESTEF TONET In centre 及 a. Wt. 16·8. [Pl. VIII. 13.]	Sigestef.
80	中COENVVLF REX 存 Same type.	子〉VVEFHERD MOHETA Cross fourchée, with dots in angles. 来 Wt. 22·3.	Swefherd.
	[PL V	III. 14.]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
81	+COENVVLF REX TO Same type.	TIDBEARH TONETA Cross flory as on No. 62. B. Wt. 21-7.	Tidbearht.
		[Compare Pl. VIII. 16.]	
82	Var: no division in legend.	,, TONET⊼ as Wt. 20·3.	
83	Same.	HTIDEARH MONETA Same type. 28 Wt. 18.5.	
84	·OENVVLF RE · · Same type.	♣TIDBE ·· HT TONET⊼ Quatrefoil. Æ (fragment).	
85	Similar. COENVVLF, &c.	4-VERHEARDI TONETA Cross pommée over cross pattée. 28 · 75 Wt. 21·0.	Werneard.
	[Pl. V]	III. 15.]	
86	,, ,, ,,	HPERIEARDI TONETA Cross flory as on No. 62.	
	[Pl. V.	R Wt. 21·2.	
87	" legend undivided.	ФРЕПИЕЛПО MONETЛ Same type. .m. Wt. 21·3.	
88	" legend divided.	TPERHEARDI TONETA Cross moline with dots in angles.	
	[Pl. V		
89	+EOENVVEE REX T Head r., diademed.	Tribrach with dots in each angle. B. 75 Wt. 21-2.	Wintred.
	[Pl. V	III. 18.]	
90	+СОЕИVVLF REX Т Head r., diademed.	pi HA R ED Lozenge- shaped compart- ment from angles of which spring crosses dividing the legend; cross in centre. R Wt. 22.5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
91	Head r. diademed; traces of bust.	PO BE L+ Similar type, cross of dots in centre. III. 19.] 28.75 Wt. 18.2.	Wodel.

SECOND SERIES.

Coins without head or bust.

92	★C◇ENVVLF REX (Dots). In centre T	EIOL HARD Tribrach moline, voided, dividing the legend; dots in field. **E** Wt. 13.8.	Ciolhard.
93	" (No dots). "	D VD X (Dots). ,, æ Wt. 19·5.	Duda.
94	小COENVVLF " (Dots).	" " Wt. 18·0.	
95	♦ (Dot) "	EAN TV ND ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (Pierced). Wt. 19-2.	Eanmund.
96	EOEHVVLF " (Dot).	HE OB A Tribrach mo- line composed of three lines to each limb; dots in each angle. a. Wt. 19-8. [Pl. IX. 1.]	Eoba, or Oba.
97	+E♦ENVVLF ,, (Dots). [Pl. I.	EP EL MOD Tribrach as in No. 92; nu- merous dots in field. X. 2.] & Wt. 21-0.	Etelmod.
98	·:· COENVVLF (Dot)	,, small circle in each angle of tri- brach. &R Wt. 20·0.	
99	T Broken C◇ENVVL dotted REFX lines between legend; dots in field. [Pl. I	LVD within compartment shaped somewhat like Besotian shield; dots in field. X. 3.]	Ludoman.

^{*} The size of the coins in this series is '75-'8 in.

COENWULF.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
100	☆COENVVLF REX (Dot). In centre 다. Similar to No. 92.	SIC EBE RHT Tribrach moline, voided, dividing the le- gend; pellet in each angle. Si- milar to No. 92. & Wt. 17-1.	Sigeberht.
101	+C♦ENVVLF REX "	VV I3H ARD	Wighard [or Withard?].

There can be no doubt that many of the coins of both Offa and Coenwulf were struck at Canterbury. This may be affirmed with most certainty with regard to the coins of the above series bearing the type of the *tribrach*, which probably represents the Archiepiscopal pall. See Num. Chron. N.S. vol. v. p. 351 seqq. (J. Evans), and 3rd S. vol. ii. p. 61 seqq. (J. Evans), and Introduction.

CEOLWULF I.

A.D. M22 - A.D. M23 OR M24 (1) comment.

Minusyers.

Heat mide on p. 25.

Million [= Almound, &c. ?]

Coolbaild,

Coolbaild,

Coolbaild,

Douling,

Douling,

Dinni,

Dinni,

Dinni,

Dinnic,

Partin [Kneeds ?]

Varigur ?

Valgar ?

Valiaban,

Kanwalf [Varwalf]

First BERIES.

Chan with local or local

X 4,	(Arresue	Kerne	Misa Manager
<i>1172</i>	4-CIOLVVLF REX T Bust 1., disclosus d	◆DVMN (TONETA In entre (人養力) M* Wt. 21 8 IX. 4)	Dunn.
103	+CEOLVVLF REX T ,,	FEALEV TONEEA Cross crosslet; sermed, eight data M Wt 21%	Kantu.
194	+ A • EONULF REX " (Nack laters.)	+ EAD Two long eroman, 15 V ft suchion at lone; (Rinde eroma and tonne; lattern). Ionn dela lattern, the whole dividing legand. I W t. 29+4 IX 6 j	Endyne? 'Mae nim No. 111.]
195	4CIOLYVLF REX 74	HEALHTAN TSPETA Crime, meinsial lines responsible mid lines diche M. 205.	Kaliman.
1/05	4CIOLIVLE REXT	FEALWIRN TOPET In a new A. A. WI 197	

1 141 1 11 1

Min	(pps-sum	Hoveree.	Mint. Munnyer.
107	中CIOLYYLF REX 个 lime r., diademed.	EAN Lines between ALLFTO begreat with NETV creaks, one at (links) r, the other at l. cml. M. 21.2	Kanvvif.
108	+CEOLVVLF REX ቸ	HER Similar type, lines +383 with crubs at LHE LHE with earlie. M. 21 Q. M. 21 Q. X. Hereborht.	
(W)	" " "	PER INT IN MAIL BALD M WI 19-12 TONE	Worbahi.
110	+CELVVLF REX 作	+ (1hm). Lines PER4 with heat early Hid between hypoth. M. 19th (X. 8.]	Wortnik, or Nortnik ?
uı	CEOLYVLE + REXT	This huge consists on three high sidenmin; between them, St. Andrew's cross. Above (E) \$4.00, bodies 6\$\text{AZ}\$ W. 174.	! !"mrrtain [Kulpur!]
	(14.1	X. 10.)	
	' Struck at Chaterl	wer (Ihmboron)	(`LSTERRURT.
112		POOROBREBIA CIBI T In centre 1 V (for DOROBERNIA CIVI-TAS) M We 21 % X. 11.]	`
	(,,,		

STATUS SERVERA

(his without head or heat.

Struck at Chak thany (Danbermin). CANTERM RY. 118 +CIOLYVLFRE\MERCI +SIGESTEF D\R\1.445 (NOW ON COLOR)

MAY OF WANTE CR V

MY 21 :

14 12 12

School !

BEORNWULF.

A.D. 823 OR 824-A.D. 825.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Eadnos. Esonos [
Eadwar [Eadwar for Eadgar ?]. Monna.

Eucsta [= Eactu ?]. Werbald.

Ečonoč [= Ečelnoč?].

Monna.

Workeld

(Dots). Bust r., diademed. Cross crosslet. B 85 Wt. 19-2. 115 +BEORNPVLF REX Bust r., no diadem. PER Bust r., no diadem. BALD	No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
Bust r., no diadem. BALD	114	+BEORNPVLF REX (Dots). Bust r., diademed.		Etonot, or Eadnot?
TOHE #8.75 Wt. 22.2.	115	+BEORNPVLF REX Bust r., no diadem.		Werbald.

LUDICAN.

A.D. 825, SLAIN SAME YEAR.

Moneyers.

WIGLAF.

A.D. 825. DEPOSED 829? RESTORED 830-839.

Moneyers.

Hunnoel.

Redmand.

117 | YVIGLAF REX T | D D and h in two (Dots). Small cross with dots in angles. | HEDTA lunettes of dots, with pellets on either side.

Redmand.

Redmand.

Redmand.

Redmand.

Redmand.

Redmand.

FILIX. 15.]

^{*} If the reading be EADNOD the name of the moneyer is Eadnob. O is sometimes written for D, especially on coins of East Anglia.

† The R and H (=N) apparently transposed.

BERHTWULF (BEORHTWULF).

A.D. 839---A.D. 853.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Brid. Byrnwald [Burnwald].
Deneheah [Denemean, Denehean?].
Eadwald.
Eanbald. Liaba. Oswulf. Sigeheah. Tatel.

Eanna [Eana].
Eanrald.

Wigeheah [Wigehean, Sigeheah?].

Wine.

FIRST SERIES.

With bust.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
118	BERHTVLF REX Bust r., diademed.	HBRID TONETA Cross crosslet. B* Wt. 19:3.	Brid.
119	FF ,, [Pl.	, ТОИЕТА " ж. Wt. 17·8. Х. 1.]	
120	,, [br	#BVRNVVALD Cross with annulet in each angle. R Wt. 19-5. X. 2.]	Byrnwald, or Burnwald.
121	НТ " [Pl.	, Cross having two limbs crosslet. R Wt. 17.5.	
122	FF ,,	HBVRNVXLD In centre & Wt. 19-7.	
123	BERFTVVL "	PORNVVX · · · Cross potent. 28 (fragment).	
124	BERFTVVLF REX "	子DENENEAH Cross crosslet voided in centre. R Wt. 19-3.	Deneheah.

[•] The size of the coins of this series is from '8-'85 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer
125	BERHTVLF REX Bust r., diademed.	**DENEHEAH Cross, two limbs ending in crosslets, two moline, or ending in T B Wt. 20-3. K. 5.]	Deneheah.
126	22 23 23	#DENEHEXH ,, B (two fragments joined).	
127	BERHTVVLF REX "	EXHHA TONETA Cross crosslet over quatrefoil. B. Wt. 20-2.	Eanna.
	[Pl. :	X. 6.]	
128))))))	サEA小田子ス ↑ Cross moline. あ Wt. 19·3.	
129	BERHTVVLF REX "	HLIXBX TNO Cross crosslet, voided in centre. 28 Wt. 16·5.	Liaba.
130	,, ,,	HLINBA TONET: Cross, voided in centre, with annulet in each angle. B. Wt. 16-2.	
131	BERHTVLF REX Bust r., diademed.	+0~VVLF T Cross crosslet. 28. Wt. 18-7.	Oswulf.
132	BERHTVLF REX "		Sigeheah.
133	♣BERĦVLF REX "	,, Cross with dots in angles, three in first quarter, one in others. R Wt. 19-9.	
13 4	BERHTVLF REX "	" Cross, annulet in each angle. æ Wt. 19·2.	
135	", ", ",	,, A kind of cross fourchée. &R Wt. 18·2.	

BERHTWULF.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
136	*BERFVLF REX T Bust r., diademed, dividing legend.	H≁IБЕНЕ⊼Н " In centre 次 æ Wt. 23-7.	Sigeheah.
	[Pl. 1	X. 7.]	
137	BERHTVLF REX ,, legend undivided.	本くIGEHEXH 英 æ (broken).	
138	BERHTVLF REX "	#VVINE TONE Cross crosslet. ** (broken).	Wine.

SECOND SERIES.

Without head or bust.

139	+BERHTVVLF REX ጥ	+T⊼TEL M♦NET⊼	Tatel.	
	Cross potent over	Cross potent.		
	plain cross.	#B Wt. 22·3.		
[Pl. X. 8.]				

BURGRED (BURHRED).

A.D. 858-A.D. 874, DEP.; DIED SAME YEAR.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Elfear. Wulfheard.		Adhelm [Aldhelm]. Beacilia [Beaglia]. Beagstan. Bearneah [= Beanneah?]. Berhtel. Berned. Bhlghm? Biarneulf [for Diarwulf?]. Biornoë [= Diornoë, Diormod?]. Blehtia? Cenred [Ceinred]. Coëelwulf. Ceëliaf [= Ceëelwulf?]. Ciallaf [Ceollaf]. Cunehelm. Cuöherh. Cuöhelm. Cuöhere = Guöhere. Dealge [= Dealla, Dela?]. Dela. Dialinc [Dialing]. Diarwulf. Diga. Dudda [Duda]. Dudeman. Dudhelm [for Cuöhelm?]. Dudwme. Eadnoö. Ealdwulf. Eanred. Elfear.	Eğelheah. Eğelwulf. Eğered. Framric. Gubhere [Gutnere, Guntere = Gunter?]. Gutmund. Hatwic. Heewulf [Hewulf]. Hereferb. Heremelb. Hewig [= Heavulf?]. Hugered. Hussa [Hassa, Hucca]. Hubhere [= Gubhere?]. Idiga. Inca. Lefla. Liafman. Liafwald. Liudle [= Ludiga?]. Ludiga. Humman? Messa. Osmund. Tata [= Totel?]. Tatel. Tidehelm. Wine.
ranter. Wide.			
Ealdwulf. Tidehelm.	Ealdwulf. Tidehelm.		
Eadnos. Tatel. Ealdwulf. Tidehelm.	Eadnos. Tatel. Ealdwulf. Tidehelm.	Dudwing	
Dudwine. Tata [= Tatel ?]. Eadnos. Tatel. Ealdwulf. Tidehelm.	Dudwine. Tata [= Tatel?]. Eadnos. Tatel. Ealdwulf. Tidehelm.		
Dudhelm [for Cubhelm?]. Dudwine. Eadnob. Ealdwulf. Osmund. Tata [= Tatel?]. Tatel. Tidehelm.	Dudhelm [for Cubhelm?]. Dudwine. Eadnob. Ealdwulf. Oamund. Tata [= Tatel?]. Tatel. Tidehelm.		
Dudeman. Dudhelm [for Cubhelm?]. Dudwine. Eadnob. Ealdwulf. Messa. Oamund. Tata [= Tatel?]. Tatel. Tatel. Tidehelm.	Dudeman. Dudhelm [for Cubhelm?]. Dudwine. Eadnob. Ealdwulf. Messa. Osmund. Tata [= Tatel?]. Tatel. Tatel. Tidehelm.		
Dudecil. Dudeman. Dudhelm [for Cubhelm?]. Dudwine. Eadnob. Ealdwulf. Mamman? Messa. Oamund. Damund. Tata [= Tatel?]. Tatel. Tidehelm.	Dudecil. Dudeman. Dudhelm [for Cubhelm?]. Dudwine. Eadnob. Ealdwulf. Mamman? Messa. Osmund. Tata [= Tatel?]. Tatel. Tatel. Tidehelm.		
Dudda [Duda]. Dudecil. Mamman? Dudeman. Dudhelm [for Cubhelm?]. Dudwine. Eadnob. Eadwulf. Lulla. Mamman? Messa. Oamund. Datuel?]. Tata [= Tutel?]. Tatel. Tidehelm.	Dudda [Duda]. Dudecil. Mamman? Dudeman. Dudhelm [for Cubhelm?]. Dudwine. Eadnob. Eadwulf. Lulla. Mamman? Messa. Oamund. Dawind. Tata [= Tatel?]. Tatel. Tidehelm.		Ludios
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Cebliaf [= Cebelwulf?]. Ciallaf [Ceollaf]. Cunehelm. Cubehelm. Claing. Cubehelm. Cubehelm. Claing. Cubehelm. Cubehel	Cebliaf [= Ceŏelwulf?]. Ciallaf [Ceollaf]. Cunehelm. Cunehelm. Cubberht. Cuöherm. Cuöhere = Guöhere. Dealge [= Dealla, Dela?]. Dela. Dialina [Dialing]. Diarwald. Diarwulf. Diaga. Dudda [Duda]. Dudeman. Dudhelm [for Cuöhelm?]. Dudwine. Eadnoö. Elessel Hewwif [= Heavulf?]. Hussa [Hassa, Hucca]. Huöhere [= Guöhere?]. Lidga. Liafman. Liafman. Liafwald. Lialla. Lialla. Lude [= Ludiga?]. Lude [= Ludiga.]. Mamman? Messa. Osmund. Dudwine. Tata [= Tatel?]. Ealdwulf.	Cenred [Ceinred].	Herefer's.
Ceöelwulf. Ceöliaf [= Ceŏelwulf?]. Ciallaf [Ceollaf]. Cunchelm. Cubelm. Cubert. Cubert. Cuberc. Cečelwulf. Cečliaf [= Cečelwulf?]. Ciallaf [Ceollaf]. Cunehelm. Cučberht. Cučberht. Cučhere = Gučhere. Dealge [= Dealla, Dela?]. Dela. Dialino [Dialing]. Diarwald. Diarwald. Diarwalf. Diga. Dudda [Duda]. Duddecil. Dudeman. Dudhelm [for Cučhelm?]. Dudwine. Eadnoč. Ealdwulf. Hevig [= Heawulf?]. Hugered. Hussa [Hassa, Hucca]. Hushere [= Gučhere?]. Lidga. Liefia. Liefia. Liafman. Liafwald. Lialla. Liude [= Ludiga?]. Ludiga. Dudde [= Ludiga.]. Duderil. Mamman? Messa. Dudhelm [for Cučhelm?]. Dudwine. Tata [= Tatel?]. Tatel. Tidehelm.	Blehtia ?	Heawulf [Hewulf].	
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Biornoš [= Diornoš, Diormod?]. Blehtia? Cenred [Ceinred]. Cešelwulf. Cešliaf [= Cešelwulf?]. Ciallaf [Ceollaf]. Cushelm. Cušberht. Cušhelm. Cušhere = Gušhere. Dealge [= Dealla, Dela?]. Dialino [Dialing]. Diarwald. Diarwald. Diarwalf. Diaga. Dudda [Duda]. Dudeman. Dudhelm [for Cušhelm?]. Dudwine. Eadnoš. Ealdwulf. Hewuif [Hewulf]. Hewuif [Hewulf]. Hewig [= Heawulf?]. Hugered. Hussa [Hassa, Hucca]. Hushere [= Gušhere?]. Lidiga. Liafman. Liafman. Liafman. Liafwald. Lialla. Lialla. Ludiga?]. Ludiga. Cudda [Duda]. Mamman? Messa. Osmund. Tata [= Tatel?]. Tata[e]. Tata[e].	Biornoë [= Diornoë, Diormod?]. Blehtia? Cenred [Ceinred]. Ceöelwulf. Ceöliaf [= Ceŏelwulf?]. Ciallaf [Ceollaf]. Cunehelm. Cuberht. Cuberht. Cuberht. Cuberhe. Cuberne. Dealge [= Dealla, Dela?]. Dela. Dialino [Dialing]. Diarwald. Diarwald. Diarwalf. Diga. Dudda [Duda]. Duddecil. Dudeman. Dudhelm [for Cubhelm?]. Dudwine. Eadnob. Ealdwulf. Hewuif [Hewulf]. Hewulf]. Hevig [= Heawulf?]. Hugered. Hussa [Hassa, Hucca]. Hubhere [= Gubhere?]. Lidiga. Liafman. Liafman. Liafman. Liafwald. Lialla. Lialla. Lude [= Ludiga?]. Dude [= Ludiga]. Duderil. Mamman? Messa. Osmund. Tata [= Tatel?]. Tatel. Tidehelm.	Biarnwulf [for Diarwulf?].	Autmund.
Biornoš [= Diornoš, Diormod?]. Blehtia? Cenred [Ceinred]. Cešelwulf. Cešliaf [= Cešelwulf?]. Ciallaf [Ceollaf]. Cushelm. Cušberht. Cušhelm. Cušhere = Gušhere. Dealge [= Dealla, Dela?]. Dialino [Dialing]. Diarwald. Diarwald. Diarwalf. Diaga. Dudda [Duda]. Dudeman. Dudhelm [for Cušhelm?]. Dudwine. Eadnoš. Ealdwulf. Hewuif [Hewulf]. Hewuif [Hewulf]. Hewig [= Heawulf?]. Hugered. Hussa [Hassa, Hucca]. Hushere [= Gušhere?]. Lidiga. Liafman. Liafman. Liafman. Liafwald. Lialla. Lialla. Ludiga?]. Ludiga. Cudda [Duda]. Mamman? Messa. Osmund. Tata [= Tatel?]. Tata[e]. Tata[e].	Biornoë [= Diornoë, Diormod?]. Blehtia? Cenred [Ceinred]. Ceöelwulf. Ceöliaf [= Ceŏelwulf?]. Ciallaf [Ceollaf]. Cunehelm. Cuberht. Cuberht. Cuberht. Cuberhe. Cuberne. Dealge [= Dealla, Dela?]. Dela. Dialino [Dialing]. Diarwald. Diarwald. Diarwalf. Diga. Dudda [Duda]. Duddecil. Dudeman. Dudhelm [for Cubhelm?]. Dudwine. Eadnob. Ealdwulf. Hewuif [Hewulf]. Hewulf]. Hevig [= Heawulf?]. Hugered. Hussa [Hassa, Hucca]. Hubhere [= Gubhere?]. Lidiga. Liafman. Liafman. Liafman. Liafwald. Lialla. Lialla. Lude [= Ludiga?]. Dude [= Ludiga]. Duderil. Mamman? Messa. Osmund. Tata [= Tatel?]. Tatel. Tidehelm.	Bhlghlm ?	Gunder?].
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Berhtel. Bernred. Bernred. Bernred. Bernred. Bernred. Bhlghlm? Biannoulf [for Diarwulf?]. Biornob [= Diornob, Diormod?]. Blehtia? Cenred [Ceinred]. Ceblisf [= Cebelwulf?]. Ciallaf [Ceollaf]. Cubelm. Cubert. Cubelm. Cubert.	Berhtel. Bernred. Bernred. Bernred. Bhlghlm? Biannoulf [for Diarwulf?]. Biornoö [= Diornoö, Diormod?]. Blehtia? Cercel [Ceinred]. Cercel [Beagstan.	
Bearneah [= Beanneah?]. Berhtel. Bernered. Bhlghlm? Biarnwulf [for Diarwulf?]. Biornož [= Diornoč, Diormod?]. Blehtia? Cenred [Ceinred]. Ceöliaf [= Ceöelwulf?]. Ciallaf [Ceollaf]. Cunchelm. Cubhere. Cubhere = Gubhere. Dealge [= Dealla, Dela?]. Della. Dialinc [Dialing]. Diarwulf. Diga. Dudda [Duda]. Dudeman. Dudhelm [for Cubhelm?]. Dudwine. Ealdwulf. Framric. Gubhelm = Cuthelm. Gubher = Guthere, Guntere = Guntere, Hexulf (Ieudif). Hexulf (Ieudif). Hexulf (Ieudif). Hexulf (Ieudif). Hexulf (Ieudif). Hexulf (Ieudif). Hexulf (Ieudif). Hexulf (Ieudif). Hexulf (Ieudif). Hexulf (Ieudif). He	Bearneah [= Beanneah?]. Berhtel. Bernvel. Bhlghlm? Biarnvoulf [for Diarwulf?]. Bionob [= Diornob, Diormod?]. Blehtia? Cenred [Ceinred]. Cebelwulf. Cebliaf [= Cebelwulf?]. Ciallaf [Ceollaf]. Cunchelm. Cubhere = Gubhere. Dealge [= Dealla, Dela?]. Dela. Dialvoulf. Diarwulf. Diarwulf. Diarwulf. Diaya Dudda [Duda]. Dudeman. Dudhelm [for Cubhelm?]. Dudwine. Eadnob. Ealdwulf. Framric. Gubhelm = Cuthelm. Gubher = Gubhere, Guntere = Guntere? Guntere = Guntere, Guntere = Guntere? Huthere. Heewulf [Hewulf]. Hevig [= Heavulf?]. Hugered. Hussa [Hassa, Hucca]. Huthere [= Gubhere?]. Idiga. Liafia. Liafia. Liafia. Liafia. Liafia. Liadla. Liadla. Liadla. Liadla. Dudeja. Mamman? Messa. Osmund. Tata [= Tatel?]. Tatel. Tidehelm.		
Bearneah [= Beanneah?]. Bearneah [= Beanneah?]. Berhtel. Bernved. Bhlghlm? Biarnwulf [for Diarwulf?]. Biornoö [= Diornoö, Diormod?]. Blehtia? Cenred [Ceinred]. Ceŏelwulf. Ceŏliaf [= Ceŏelwulf?]. Ciallaf [Ceollaf]. Cunehelm. Cubhere Guöhere. Dealge [= Dealla, Dela?]. Dela. Diarwulf. Diarwulf. Diarwulf. Diarwulf. Dudeman. Dudhelm [for Cuöhelm?]. Dudwine. Eöered. Framric. Guthelm. Guöhere [Guthere, Guntere = Guntere]. Hatwic. Heawulf [Hewulf]. Herefert. Heremett. Hewig [= Heawulf?]. Hugered. Hussa [Hassa, Hucca]. Huthere [= Gubhere?]. Lidiga. Liafman. Liafman. Liafwald. Lialla. Lude [= Ludiga?]. Ludiga.	Beagstan. Bearneah [= Beanneah?]. Berhiel. Bernred. Behlghm? Biornoz [= Diornoz, Diormod?]. Blehtia? Cenred [Ceinred]. Cečelwulf. Cetliaf [= Cečelwulf?]. Ciallaf [Ceollaf]. Cunehelm. Cuzberht. Cuzberht. Cuzberhe. Dealge [= Dealla, Dela?]. Dela. Diarwulf. Diarwulf. Diga. Dudda [Duda]. Dudeman. Dudwine. Evered. Framric. Guthelm. Guthelm = Cuthelm. Guthere = Guntere, Inca. Liafman. Liafwald. Lialla. Liafwald. Lialla. Lude [= Ludiga?]. Ludiga. Domman? Messa. Osmund. Tata [= Tatel?]. Tatel. Tidehelm.		Eðelheah.

Description of Types.

Obverse.	Reverse.
2	Гуре а.
Bust r., diademed.	Legend in three lines; the upper and lower portions enclosed in lunettes. Pyramids, &c., of dots in one or more of the spaces left by legend.
[Comp.	Pl. X. 9, 15.7

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Т		
	Bust r., diademed. [Comp.	Legend in three lines; upper and lower portions enclosed in lunettes broken in centre of curve. Dots as before. Pl. X. 12.]	
	Т		
	,, ,, [Comp.	Legend in three lines; upper and lower portions each enclosed between line with crook at each end and curve; forming lunette, broken at the angles. Dots as before. Pl. X. 13.]	
	I	ype d.	•
	,, ,, (Comp. F	Legend in three lines; lines with crooks at each end between. Dots as before. l. X. 10, 14.]	

(Type a.)							
140	BVRERED	RE-X M		MOH XDhELM ETA	æ	W t. 16·8.	Adhelm.
141	BVRGRED	REX ⁻		"	æ	Wt. 22·2.	
142	,,			MON TONLEM ETT	Æ	Wt. 17:2.	
	1		(Тур	ve a.)			
143	BVRERED	REX ⁻ጥ		FMON BEAGITA		TT: 01.0	Beegstan.
				EΤX	æ.	Wt. 21·0.	
144	,,	,,		,,	Æ	Wt. 21·0.	
145	,,	REX [−] ♣		**	Æ	Wt. 20·3.	
146	"	"		"	æ	Wt. 20·6.	
147	,,	,,		,,	æ	Wt. 19·9.	
148	"	REX Ŧ	P1. 2	K. 9.] "	æ	Wt. 20·8.	

^{*} The size of the coins in this series is from $\cdot 75 - \cdot 8$ in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Ty	pe a.)	
149	BVRGRED REX	rMON BEAG≷TA ETA AB Wt. 17·0.	Beagstan.
150	" REX-	" Æ Wt. 19·5.	
151	" "	VMON & Wt. 21-2.	
152	" REX	VMON & Wt. 19-3.	
	(T _i	pe b.)	
158	BVRGRED REX-	UMON BEAGITA ETA AR Wt. 18-2.	
	(Ty	rpe a.)	
154	-BVRGRED REX T	MON -∰BE⊼RNE ET⊼ ÆS Wt. 20·3.	Bearneah?
155	BVRGRED REX M	FMOH BERHEAT ETAT AR Wt. 19:3.	
156	" REX⁻♣	「M共N ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	
157	,, ,,	" & Wt. 21·3.	
158	" REX⁻ ∔	(rMON) AR Wt. 20·0.	
159	" RE ⁻ X+	FMOH BERHEAT ETAT 28 Wt. 21-2.	
160	" REX⁻⊹	FMON FBERHEAT ETA B. Wt. 22-0.	
161	" REX ⁻	,, AR Wt. 22.0.	
162	" REX	FMOH BEARHEA ETA & Wt. 21-2.	
163	" "	(BERHETA) & Wt. 17.8.	
164	,, ,,	(♣BERHEXT) AR Wt. 19·2.	
165	ቶBVRGR ጥ ED REX	M 출 N 과 BERANN ETA & Wt. 20·7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.			Mint. Moneyer.
	(Ty_1)				
166	BVRGRO-LED REX-	hMON ∳BER⊼N ET⊼	æ	Wt. 20-6.	Bearneah?
167	- BVRGRED REX	,,	æ	Wt. 21·2.	
168	♣BVRGRED REX	MON ∳BEVRN ET⁄T	æ	Wt. 19·5.	
169	BVRGREDREX-	MON BERLM ETA	æ	Wt. 20·5.	
170	BVRGRED REX M	MON BIORHOĐ ETA	æ	Wt. 17·3.	Biornov [Diormod ?].
171	BVRERED REX T	MON CENRED ETA	æ	Wt. 18·0.	Cenred.
172	BVRGRED REX M	,,	æ	Wt. 19·7.	
173	" REX	(ETX)	æ	Wt. 22·0.	
174	" "	,,	R	Wt. 20·8.	
175	" "	,,	æ	Wt. 19·7.	
176	"	M → N CENRED ETX	æ	Wt. 18·5.	
177	39 19	MOH CEIHRED ETX	æ	Wt. 21-7.	
	(Tu	pe c.)			}
178	₩BVRGRED REX MT	MON TENRED ETX	æ	Wt. 20·6.	
179	" REX M	(M&N)	æ	Wt. 18·2.	
180	" REX	(MON)	æ	Wt. 20·2.	
	(77	pe d.)			
181	₩BVRGRED REX	Pe a.) M♣N ♣CENRED ET⊼	æ	Wt. 19·2.	
ί,					E

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Ty)	pe d.)	
182	♣BVRGRED REX	M 小 N 小 E E N R E D E T 不 . As Wt. 19·8.	Cenred.
183	" RE	(MON) 28 Wt. 19·8. [Pl. X. 10.]	
	(Type d, var: lis	nes dotted on rev.)	
184	- BVRGRED REX	MON FEENRED ETA & Wt. 20.5.	
185	,, ,,	" & Wt. 20·7.	
186	BVRGRED REX	(CENRED)	
	(Ty)	oe c.)	
187	-BVRGRED REX M-	LF MO ₩CEÐELLV	Cetelwulf. [for
	[Pl. X. 11.]	IETA & Wt. 21-7.	Æčelwulf?]
	(Tyj	pe c.)	
188	♣BVRGRED REX T	MON 小CEÐLI⊼F ET⊼ & Wt. 24·0.	Cetliaf = Cetelwulf?
	(Ty)	pe c.)	
189	♣BVRGR ED REX- Bust dividing legend.	FMON TEIALLA ETA & Wt. 20-2.	Ciallaf.
190	+BVRGRED REX Legend undivided.	F MON #CIALLA ETA & Wt. 19-0.	
	(Tue	pe d.)	
191	♣BVRGRED REX	F MON PCIALLA ETA & Wt. 18-5.	
	(Тур	e a.)	
192	BVRGRED REXTO	MMON EVNEHEL ETAT AR Wt. 20.0.	Cunehelm.
193	>> >>	(CVNEHE) as Wt. 18·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.			Mint. Moneyer.	
	(Type a.)					
194	₽BVRERED REX-	MMXN CVNEHEL ETA	æ	Wt. 21·0.	Cunehelm.	
195	" REX	MMON EVNEHEL ETX	æ	Wt. 20·1.		
196	BVRGRED REX ጥ	MMON EVNEHL ETA	æ	Wt. 19·5.		
197	" "	(ΕΤπ)	æ	Wt. 17·1.		
198	" REX-	(ET ⊼)	æ	Wt. 19·7.		
199	" REX	,,	æ	Wt. 18·7.		
200	BVRGRED REX	pe b.) MMON EVNEHL ETA	æ	Wt. 20-7.		
	(Typ	ne c.)				
201	BVRERED REX ጥ	MMON CVNEHEL ETA	æ	Wt. 18·6.		
202	" REX-	MON EVNEHLM ETX	æ	Wt. 19·8.		
203	♣BVRER ED REX- Bust dividing legend.	M&N CVNEHLM ETX	æ	Wt. 20·7.		
204	BVRERED REX Legend undivided.	MON EVNEHL ETA	æ	Wt. 21·3.		
	(Typ	pe d.)				
205	BVRERED REX-	ETX	æ	Wt. 19·3.		
206	₽BVRERED REX T	(CVNEHL)	æ	Wt. 21·0.		
207	" REX	,,	æ	Wt. 20·1.	2 2	

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No.	Obverse.	Rev	erse.	Mint. Moneyer.
208		d, var.) MOH EVHEHLM	Dotted lines above and below crooked lines. B Wt. 20-6.	Cunehelm.
	(Tu)	pe a)		
209	BVRERED REX	MON DEALGE ETA	28. Wt. 20·5.	Dealge.
	(Tur	oe a.)		
210	BVRERED REX Obverse very rude.	MON PDELA ETA	æ Wt. 18·3.	Dela.
	(Tyr	oe a.)		
211	BVRERD REX TO	MON DIARVLF ETA	æ Wt. 21·1.	Diarwulf.
212	BVRGRED REX-	,,	Æ Wt. 21.5.	
213	,, ,,	(MXN)	Æ Wt. 21.0.	
214	" RE ጥ	LMON DIXRVF ETX	.B. Wt. 20·8.	
	(Tur	oe b.)		
215	BVRGRED RE T	MON DIARVLF ETA	.as Wt. 21·3. K. 12.]	
216	♣BVRGRED REX-	"	AB Wt. 20-0.	
	(Typ	os c.)		
217	BVRGRED REX T	MON DIXRVLF ETX	ж Wt. 18·4.	
218	yy yy	MON DIXRYL F ETX	æ Wt. 19·2.	
219	 BVRGRED REX	MON DIARVLF ETA	æ Wt. 18·1.	

No.	Obverse.	Rev	7e rse.	Mint. Moneyer.	
	(Typ	oe d.)			
220	BVRERED REX-	MON DIARVLF ETA	B Wt. 21·3.	Diarwulf.	
221	-BYRGRED REX	"	.a. Wt. 20·0.		
222	" "	(M&N)	AB Wt. 20·1.		
223	39 39	F MON DIARVL ETA	æ Wt. 22·5.		
224	BVRGRED REXT	IMXN DIARVLF ETA	æ Wt. 20·1.		
	(Typ	pea.) IMON			
225	BVRGRED REX M	#DIGA	Æ Wt. 20·1.	Diga.	
226	" REX⁻ጥ	,,	B Wt. 16.0.		
227	" RE T	(MXN)	æ Wt. 21-2.		
228	" REX⁻♣	(MON)	Æ Wt, 20.6.		
22 9	" REXT	,,	AR Wt. 20.7.		
23 0	" REX	,,	B Wt. 20.8.		
	(Ty)	pe a.)			
231	BVRERED REX T	MON ♣DVDDX ET X	æ Wt. 19•9.	Dudda, or Duda.	
232	" REX	,,	.R. Wt. 20.0.		
233	,, ,,	,,	æ Wt. 19·3.		
234	,, ,,	MON DVDDX ETX	Æ Wt. 19·6.		
235	BVRGRED REX	pe b.) MON ↑DVDDπ ETπ	R Wt. 21.6.		

No.	Obverse.	Re	verse.	· 	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Typ	pe c.)			
236	♣BVRERED REX M ⁻ Bust dividing legend.	MON ♣DVDDX ETX	Æ	Wt. 22·8.	Dudda, or Duda.
237	BVRGRED REX	,,	æ	Wt. 21·1.	
238	BVRGRED REX M⁻	(♣DVD⊼)	R	Wt. 18·0.	
239	" REX	,,	Æ	Wt. 20·7.	
240	♣BVRGR TED REX	M ^O N ∳DVDX ETX	æ	Wt. 20·8.	
		[P1.	X. 1	3.]	
	(Tour	oe d.)			
241	♣BVRGRED REX	M&N VOOVO	æ	Wt. 18·8.	
242	" REX	MON ₩DYDX	æ	Wt. 22·0.	
243	♣BVRGR ED REX Bust dividing legend.	M∳N ∳DVD⊼ ET X	æ	Wt. 19·2.	
244	,, ,,	(MON)	B	Wt. 20·1.	
245	♣BVRERED REX Legend undivided.	(M♦N)	æ	Wt. 18·7.	
	(Type d, var : dotted lines		ooke	l lines.)	ŀ
246	BVRGRED REX-	M ^O N P DVD X ETX	æ	Wt. 19·3.	

The three following coins are much more barbarous than the other coins of this type, and may be barbarous imitations of the time of the Danish invasion of Mercia.

	(Type a.)				
247	♣BVRGR ED REX- Bust dividing legend.	MON +DADX ETX	R	Wt. 21·0.	
248	17 17	(+DVDY)	æ	Wt. 19•9.	Ì

		<u> </u>			·
No.	Obverse.	Rev	erse.		Mint. Moneyer.
249	(Typ BVRER ED REX- Bust dividing legend. [Pl. X		æ	Wt. 19·1.	Dudda, or Duda.
	-	-			
	(Typ	ea)			:
250	 BVRGRED REX M	MÓN ♣DVDECIL ETA *	R	Wt. 20·8.	Dudecil.
251	+BVRGR ED REX M Bust dividing legend.	(M © N)*	æ	Wt. 21.7.	
	(Ty)	oe c.)			
252	♣BVRE RED REX Bust dividing legend.	LMON #DVDECI ETX	æ	Wt. 22·3.	
25 3	♣BVRER ED REX- "	ILMO *DVDEC NETA	æ	Wt. 22·1.	
	(Tour	oe d.)			
254	+BVRGRED REX	ILMA DVDEC NETA	æ	Wt. 22·3.	
255))	LMON +DVDEC ETA	æ	Wt. 21·3.	
256	,, ,,	"	R	Wt. 21.6.	
	(Tour	os d.)			
OF-		N MON		•	Dudaman
257	∔ BVRGRED REX	DVDEMX ETA	R	Wt. 22·6.	Dudeman.
258	,, ,,	(MNON)	R	Wt. 21·1.	
	(Ten	pe a.)			
259	BVRGRED REX M	MON DVDPINE ETA	æ	Wt. 21·0.	Dudwine.
260	" REX⁻ጥ	, ,	æ	Wt. 18-0.	

^{*} Nos. 250, 251 are somewhat barbarous.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Typ		
261	BVRERED RETX T	MON DVDPINE ETAL & Wt. 21-0.	Dudwine.
262	" REX™	(DVDINNE) & Wt. 21·1.	
263	" REX I	(DVDPINE) & Wt. 19-6.	
264	" REX-	(DVDPINE) & Wt. 20.4.	
265	" REX	" 28. Wt. 21·1.	
266	"	(DVDPINE) & Wt. 20-5.	
	(Typ	oe d.)	
267	BVRERED REXT	MXN DVDÞINE ETA & Wt. 19:3.	
268	» »	MON DVDPNE ETM & Wt. 19:3.	
	(T_{y})	oe a.)	
269	BVRERED REX M	M & N EXDNOD ETX & Wt. 23-2.	Eadnov.
270	" REX	(MON) 28 Wt. 20-8.	
	(Tv	pe a.)	
271	BVRGRED REX M	MON HEADVLF ETA & Wt. 21-3.	Eadwulf.
272	,,	" æ Wt. 18·5.	
273	" т	(EXTDLVLF) B. Wt. 194.	
274	" REX ⁻ X	(小EXDLVLF) B Wt. 19·4.	
275	" REX	MON EXDVLF ETX & Wt. 17-8.	
276	" REX	MON EXLDVLF ETX & Wt. 16·1.	
277	,, • ,,	(EXDLVF) & Wt. 20.2.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.	
	(Ty	pe a.)		
278	♣BVRGRED REX T	MON INFERIORED ETAS BE Wt. 22·3.	Eanred.	
279	" REX	(M & H) B Wt. 21-2.		
280	♣BVRERE D REX M ⁻ Bust dividing legend.	DM◇N -HE⊼NRE ETAT AS Wt. 21:9.		
281	♣BVRGR ED REX- "	DM-4-N EXNRE ETX & Wt. 21-5.		
282	" REX "	M⊘N EXANRED ETA 28 Wt. 18·0.		
	The four following coins a	re barbarous. (See p. 54.)		
	(Typ	e a.)		
283	+BVRGR ED REX Bust dividing legend.	M◇N EXNRED ETX Æ Wt. 19·5.		
284	" REX ⁻ "	МОМ ЕУИВЕ В Wt. 20-0.		
285	" "	NON EVNBEED as Wt. 20·8.		
286	" "	MON GENARED ETA & Wt. 17-6.		
	(T			
287	BVRGRED REX	ea.) rMON EÐELhEAT ETA AB Wt. 20-5.	Etelheah.	
	(Type a.)			
288	BVRGRED REX M	MON EÐELVLF ETA & Wt. 174.	Ečelwulf.	
289	" REX I	" za Wt. 17:3.		
290	" REX	,, & Wt. 18.6.		

Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.		
(Typ	pe a.)			
BVRGRED REX TO	MON EÐEVLF	Evelwulf.		
" T	(EÐELLÆF) Æ Wt. 18-8			
(Ty_1)	pe b.)			
BVRGRED REX	MON EDELVLF ETA & Wt. 19-8	i.		
$(Ty_1$	98 c.)			
- BVRGRED REX	F MON TEDELVL ETA & Wt. 22-0			
BVRGRED REX T	FMXN ♣EÐELVF ETAT ÆR Wt. 19-5	i.		
BVRGR∯ED RE\$	(F MOH) & Wt. 20-2			
BVRGRED REX	HM → M EÐEL ∧ EL ET x æ Wt. 13:3	s.		
(Typ	e d.)			
+BVRGRED REX	F MON TEDELVL).		
" "	, as Wt. 21:3			
+BVRERED REX M-Bust dividing legend.	LMON ∰FRAMRI	Framric.		
(Type a.)				
BVRGRED RE T	M◇N EVÐhERE ET⊼ Æ Wt. 19-8	Guthere or Gutnere [for Gunther?].		
" RE ጥ	MON GVÐHERE ETA & Wt. 200	3.		
[Pl. 2				
	BVRGRED REX TO "TYPE BVRGRED REX (Type BVRGRED REX BVRGRED REX BVRGRED REX BVRGRED REX """ (Type BVRGRED REX """ (Type BVRGRED REX M- Bust dividing legend. (Type BVRGRED REX M- Bust dividing legend. (Type BVRGRED REX M- Bust dividing legend.	BVRGRED REX T ETA B Wt. 18-2 "T (EĐELLAF) B Wt. 18-8 (Type b.) MON EĐELVLF ETA B Wt. 19-8 (Type c.) F MON FEDELVL ETA B Wt. 19-8 (Type c.) F MON FEDELVL ETA B Wt. 19-5 BVRGRED REX (F MOH) BVRGRED REX (Type d.) F MON FEDELVL ETA B Wt. 19-5 BVRGRED REX (F MOH) BVR 19-5 BVRGRED REX (Type d.) F MON FEDELVL ETA B Wt. 19-5 Wt. 19-5 (Type c.) CMON FEDELVL ETA B Wt. 19-5 Wt. 19-5 Wt. 19-6 WT-PP C.) CMON FRAMRI Bust dividing legend. (Type a.) BVRGRED REX (Type a.) MON BVPDHERE ETA B Wt. 19-6 MON FRAMRI ETA B Wt. 19-6 MON FRAMRI ETA B Wt. 19-6 MON BVPDHERE		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Ty)	pe a.)	
303	BVRGRED REX	MON EVÐHERE ETA & Wt. 20-7.	Guthere or Guthere [for Gunther?].
304	"	(MON) B Wt. 18·5.	
305	" "、	MXN GYÐÆRE ETA & Wt. 21-0.	
306	"	(MON) Æ Wt. 20-5.	
307	" REX ⁻ ጥ	MOH GVÐERE ETAT Æ Wt. 21:3.	
308	" REX ጥ	, & Wt. 19·2.	
	(Tv	pe o.)	
309	BVRGRED REX	M N EVÐHERE ETÆ Æ Wt. 17-6.	
310	" RE ⁻ X	M-A-N GVÐHERE ETA Æ Wt. 18·8.	
	(Ty	pe a.)	ŀ
311	BVRERED REX T	MON HEXVVLF ETX & Wt. 20·3.	Heawulf.
312	" REX	" B Wt. 18·5.	}
313	" REX ⁻	(HEXVVLF)	
814	" REX	(HEXVVLF)	
815	" REX ⁻ ጥ	F MON HEAVVL ETA & Wt. 20:3.	
316	" REX-	" & Wt. 20·2.	
317	" REX	MON HEXVVL ETπ & Wt. 20·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.	
	(Ty)	pe c.)		
318	♣BVRGRED REX	MON HHEVVLF ETA & Wt. 199.	Heawulf.	
	(<i>Typ</i>	e d.)		
819	♣BVRGRED REX	FMON HEATVVL ETAT 28 Wt. 21-2.		
320	» »	MON ♣HEVVLI ETX Æ Wt. 20·0.		
	(m.	pe a.)		
321	BVRERED REXTO	DIMON herefer ETAT AS Wt. 22:8.	Herefert.	
322	- BVRGRED REX	" B Wt. 21·2.		
	(Tur	e d.)		
		I D MON		
323	BVRGRED RE T	herefer ETAT as Wt. 19.5.	ŀ	
324	" REX	" .a. Wt. 21·0.		
325	-BVRERED REX	" Æ Wt. 18·0.		
326	,, ,,	" B. Wt. 18-2.		
327	,, ,,	,, As Wt. 20-2.		
(Type a.)				
328	BVRGRED RE T	D MON HVEERE ETX & Wt. 19-0.	Hugered.	
329	" REX I	" AB Wt. 17·7.		
330	,, ,,	,, & Wt. 18·2.		
331	₽BVRGRED REX	, as Wt. 20·3.		
(Type c.)				
332	+BVRGRED REX	D MON HVGERE ETA & Wt. 19-7.		

No.	Obverse.	Reven	se.	Mint. Moneyer.
333	(Ty) ♣BVR⊑RED REX	ps c.) MON HVGERED ETA a	B Wt. 21.5.	Hugered.
	$(T_{\mathcal{Y}_1})$	oe d.)		
884	∯BVRGRED RE ጥ	D MON HVGERE ETA A	Wt. 20-0.	
835	₽BVRERED RE U	,, 2	Wt. 189.	
336	BVRGRED REX-	" д	Wt. 16·8.	
337	" REX I	,, д	Wt. 19·5.	
838	∔ BVRGRED RE	", "	Wt. 20·0.	
339	BVRGRED REXT	M-F-N HVGERED ETA J	wt. 21·8.	
340	- BVRGRED REX	(MON) a	Wt. 20·5.	
841	(<i>T</i> ሃ <u>)</u> BVRGRED REኧ ጥ	% a.) MON ቊዘለኒኒፕ ETT #	. W. 10.0	Hussa.
842	" REX ጥ			
343		A (本以文文本) A		
344	""" "RE 介	(HV\$\$\overline{A}\)		
845	" REX	(πεενιή) ε (πεενιή)		
		. (2		
	(Type c.)			
346	BVRGRED REX-	ETA T	Wt. 20·7.	
	(Type d.)			
847	∯BVR⊑RED REX-∯	MON ETA A	3 Wt. 20-2.	
348	BVRERED REXT	" д	Wt. 20.7.	
349	" "	,, a	B Wt. 19.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(2		
350	 BVRGRED REX⁻	MON 	Husea.
351	BVRGRED REX-	(M+N) 28 Wt. 20.5.	
	(1	Type a.)	
352	BVRGRED RET	MON HVÐIÆRE ETΛ & Wt. 19-5.	Huthere [for Guthere ?]
353	" REX	" B Wt. 20.9.	1
354	₩BVRGRED REXI	Type c.) MON HVDHERE ETA #8 Wt. 21.8.	
355	(7 BVRBRED REX+	Type a.) MON +IDIEπ ⊼Τ∃ æ Wt. 20·3.	Idiga. [= Diga?]
356	BVRGRED REX	Type a.) MON LEFLE ETA & Wt. 19-5.	Lefte.
	·	Гуре с.)	
357	 ♣BVRGRED REX ⁻	MAN AN WL 19-2.	Liafman.
358	BVRERED REX	Fype a.) MON +LVDE ETA & Wt. 21-2.	Lude.
859	BVRERED REX	Type c.) MON HLVDIG ETM & Wt. 20.7.	Ludig[a?].

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.	
360	(Tyn	oe d.) MON	Ludig[a?].	
	(Typ	oe a.)		
361	BVRGRED REX⁻ጥ	MON PLVLL A B Wt. 20.5.	Lulla.	
362	" REX	,, As Wt. 20:8.		
	(Tyr	pe b.)		
363	BVRGRED REX ጥ	MON TLVLLAT ETA & Wt. 19-2.		
364	" REX	" B Wt. 19-5.		
	(Typ	pe a.)		
365	BVRGRED REX-M	MON OSMYND ETA & Wt. 18-7.	Osmund.	
366	" REX	" B Wt. 21·1.		
367	" REX	(OSMPND) & Wt. 20-2.		
368	yy yy	M☆N O∫MPND ETM Æ Wt. 22-2.		
369	" REX⁻ጥ	MOH O\minhb ETA & Wt. 20.4.		
(Type d.)				
870	BVRGRED REXT	MON OSMPND ETA & Wt. 23-0.		
371	BVRERED REX	(OSMHND) & Wt. 22-5.		
872))))	M≱N O∫M⊨ND ET A as Wt. 22·6.		
373	,, ,,	(M叠N) AB Wt. 20·7.		

4

	 	T]
No.	Obverse.	R	everse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Ty)			
374	-BVRGRED REX T	MON ♣T⊼T⊼ ET⊼	Æ Wt. 20∙7.	Tata.
375	" "	,,	Æ Wt. 20·8.	
	(Ty	pe c.)		
876	-ABVRGRED REX-	MON ♣T⊼T⊼ ET⊼	B Wt. 20·6.	Tata.
877	,, ,,	,,	.R. Wt. 19·8.	
378	BVRGRED REX-	,,	Æ Wt. 22·3.	
379	" "	,,	.B. Wt. 21.5.	
•	(Ty)	pe d.)		
380	BVRGRED REX-	MON TATA ETA	æ Wt. 21·5.	
381	,, ,,	,,	B Wt. 21.5.	
382	» »	,,	B Wt. 22.6.	
383	" "	,,	AB Wt. 20·1.	
384	,, ,,	(M····································	æ (broken).	
	The following coin is l	barbarous. (8	See p. 54.)	
	(Typ	pe d.)		
385	♣BVRER ED REX- Bust dividing legend.	TON ₩TATA ETA	љ Wt. 20·4.	
	(Ty2	pe a.)		
386	BVRGRED REX MT	MÓN TATEL ETA	æ Wt. 20·5.	Tatel.
387	,, ,,	(TON)	æ Wt. 21·1.	

BURGRED.

No.	Obverse.	Rev	ver s e	•	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Ty				
388	♣BVRERED REX T	MON TVVINE ETX	R	Wt. 20-0.	Wine.
389	REX	,,	æ	Wt. 20·4.	
390	+BVRER ED REX- Bust dividing legend.	(VVINE)	æ	Wt. 19-7.	
	(T)	rpe d.)			
391	₩BVRER ED REX- Bust dividing legend.	M & N ♣VVINE ET X	æ	Wt. 21·1.	
392	BVRERED REXT Legend undivided.	(M4N)	B	Wt. 20·8.	
	(Tour	e a.)			
393	BVRERED REX M	D MON VVLFER ETA	æ	Wt. 20-6.	Wulfeard.
	(Ty	pe b.)			
394	BYRERED REX T	D MON VVLFEXR ETA	R	Wt. 20·1.	
395	" REXT	,,	æ	Wt. 15·9.	
39 6	,, ,,	,,	æ	Wt. 21·8.	
397	" REX	"	æ	Wt. 18·5.	
	(Typ	e d.)			
398	♣BVRERED REX	MON VVLFEXRD ETA	æ	Wt. 15·8.	
399	BVRGRED RE T	D MON VVLFETAR ETA	æ	Wi. 21-0.	
400	-BVRERED REX	,,	B	Wt. 20-0.	
401	19	"	æ	Wt. 17-9.	
402	"	MON PFFEARD ETA	æ	Wt. 21·2.	

CEOLWULF II.

A.D. 874. DEPOSED BY THE DANES SAME YEAR.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Dealing. Dudecil. Eadowulf. Liofwald.

No. Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
3 CIOLVV LFREX r., diademed.	LIO FV AL DMO Diamond-shaped compartment, having cross at each angle, one limb of which extends to edge of coin. In centre of compartment small cross. B. Wt. 21-2.	Liofwald.

KENT.

ECGBERHT.*

A.D. 765-A.D. 791?

Moneyers.

Babba.

Babba.

Udd.

Jaenberht.

No.	Obver	86.		Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1	E6CBERHT	·	VDD:	between two dotted lines; above and below, cross with dots in angles, within a floral scroll. R '65 Wt. 17.3.	Udd.

EADBERHT II. PRÆN.

A.D. 796-A.D. 798, DEP. BY COENWULF, KING OF MERCIA.

Moneyers.

Etelmod.

	_			
2	EATD BEATRIT REX	Dotted lines be- tween lines of legend; nu- merous dots in field.	BABBA Above, in lunette, ATA; below, in another lunette, N-4-0 B 75† Wt. 20-4.	Babba.
3	EAD BEARH REX	Plain lines be- tween lines of legend; dots in field.	IXEN (Dots). Plain BERHT lines dividing legend; below, ornament, -[+] B Wt. 22:3.	Jaenberht.

^{*} The Ecgberht of this coin was formerly supposed to be the son of Offa, who reigned for about six months in A.D. 796. Ecgberht, King of Kent, is mentioned in charters only, but from these his reign is known to have extended for about twenty-five years. See Hawkins, S. C., 2nd ed. p. 31. + Size of all the coins of the kings of Kent, unless otherwise specified.

Kent under the supremacy of Mercia.

CUTHRED.

A.D. 798-A.D. 806 OR 807.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Beornfrið. Duda Eaba. Heremod. Sigeberht. Werheard [Werneard].

FIRST SERIES.

Coins with bust.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
4	+CVDRED REX CANT Bust r., diademed, dividing legend.	*BEORNFRED TONETA Cross pommée over cross pattée. B Wt. 21·1.	Beornfriö.
	(Pl. 2	KI. 8.]	
5	29 29	♣DVD⊼ ጥONET⊼ " æ Wt. 19·3.	Duda.
6	» »	₩ΕΧΒΆ ΨΟΝΕΤΆ " (Dots). Æ Wt. 21·7.	Eaba.
7	29 29	#HERETODI TONETA Same type. At 7 Wt. 20.3.	Heremod.
8	" Legend undivided.	#SISEBERITI MONETA Same type.	Sigeberht.
	(P1.)	' & Wt. 18·1. KI. 4.]	
9	+CVDRED REX CANT Divided as before.	#VERIEARDI MONETA Same type. .в. Wt. 21-5.	Werheard.
10	» »	HVERHEARDI TONETA Same type. 28 Wt. 19-8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.

SECOND SERIES.

Coins without head or bust.

	Coins without nead or oust.			
11	CVD RED REX Tribrach voided in centre, dividing the legend, having in centre smaller tribrach with wedges in angles. [Pl. X	DVDA Cross moline voided in centre, within which, pellet. E Wt. 21·1.	Duda.	
12	EVĐRED [REX] Cross (Wedges in pattée legend). with dots in angles.	[E] AB A Tribrach mo- (Dots). line having three lines to each limb, divid- ing the legend; wedges in field. a (fragment).	Eaba.	
13	EVD RED REX Tribrach voided in centre, and having annulet at end of each limb, dividing legend; in centre, small tribrach with dots in angles. [Pl. X	SIC EBE RIT. Tribrach moline with wedges in angles. B. Wt. 21-5.	Sigeberht.	
14	♣CVĐRED REX Cross pattée with wedges in angles. [Pl. X	+PE RHE ARD Tribrach moline voided, ⊙ in centre, wedges in angles. B. Wt. 21·5. J. 7.]	Werheard.	

BALDRED.

A.D. 806 OR 807-A.D. 825; DEPOSED BY ECGBERHT, KING OF WESSEX.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Diormod.

Dunun.

Ecelmod.

Oba.

Sigestef. Swefneard [Swefheard]. Tidbearht. Werneard [Werheard].

WITH NAME OF MINT.

CANTERBURY.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
15	∔BALDRED REX CANT Head r., diademed.	*DIORTOD TONETA In centre DĀ VR EĪ TS [DOROVERNIA CIVITAS]. B 85 Wt. 20-7.	CANTERBURY. Diormod.

[Pl. XI. 8.]

WITHOUT NAME OF MINT.

i. Coin with bust.

16	BALDRED REX II Bust r., diademed.	Circle surrounded by six long wedges, forming star.	Etelmod.
	·	AR ·8 (broken)	
	[P1. 2	KI. 9.]	

ii. Coins without head or bust.

17	Tross pattée with dots in angles. Cross pattée with dots in angles. A O B A Legend vided by for limbs of a cr moline void within when circle enclose cross pattée with pellets in angles. [Pl. XI. 10.]	our oss ed, ich iing ith les.
18	中BELDRED REX EAN 中SVVEFN[ER]D Cross crosslet. Cross crosslet. B (two fragme joined).	oss Swefneard.
19	本BELDRED REX Cross pattée. 本PERNEARD Cross pattée. pattée. R Wt. 21	Werneard.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

JAENBERHT.

A.D. 766-A.D. 790.

With the name of Offa, King of Mercia, A.D. 757-796.

	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
20	+IENBERHT ARP Cross potent; rays diverging from angles. [Pl. X	OFFA (Dots). Between REX lines of legend, double anchor pattern; above and below, cross. E 65 Wt. 180.	
21	+IMENBRHT TREP Star of eight points.	(Dots). Similar OFFA type, but double REX anchor pattern extending to enclose all the legend, and to form a compartment shaped like Bootian shield. B 65 Wt. 18-2.	

ÆTHELHEARD.

A.D. 793-A.D. 805.

1. With the name of Offa. Struck between A.D. 793 and A.D. 796.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
22	♣'⊼EDILHE⊼RD ⊼R : C In centre EP.: [Pl. X	HO FF AR EX Legend divided by limbs of a cross pattée; in centre, circle enclosing T a: 7 Wt. 21.8.	
28		T divided by lines; NEX numerous dots in field. B 75 Wt. 20·3. III. 4.]	

2. With the name of Coenwulf. Struck between A.D. 796 and A.D. 805.

24	In centre, EF; (wedges in legend).	CO ENV LFRE X V T Tribrach voided; dots in field. 28:75 Wt. 21-9.
	I IPI. AII. i	D. I

There exist also coins of Æthelbeard on which his name appears with the title PONT (Pontifex) instead of ARLEP. These coins are regarded as having been struck between the time of his being nominated to the See and that of his receiving the pallium from Rome. See J. Evans, Num. Chron., N.S., vol. v. p. 351, seqq.

WULFRED.

WULFRED.

A.D. 805-A.D. 832.

Moneyers.

Luning.

Seberht [=Sigeberht?]

Swefheard.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
25	**VVLFRED ARCHĪEPIŞ Bust facing, head tonsured.**	·····································	
26	**VVLFRED: A RCHIEPI Bust facing, ton-sured, dividing legend.	Monogram (for DOROBERNIA EIVI). At 8 Wt. 20-9.	Sæborht.
27	[+V]VLFREDI ARCHI- EPI\$COP. Bust facing, tonsured; on either side, pellet.	+SAEBER[H]T TONETA Same monogram. & 7 (broken).	
28	#VVLFRED ARCHIEPIS Bust facing, ton- sured; on either side, pellet. [Pl. 3	#SVVEFHERD MOHET In centre CITS #8 8 Wt. 20-8.	Swefheard.

There is a series of coins of Canterbury bearing only the names of the place of minting and of the moneyer. These are generally believed to have been struck during the interval (sede vacante) between the death of one Archbishop and the investiture of his successor. The moneyers whose names appear in this way are—

Diormod. Seberht. Swefneard. Luning. Sigestef. Werheard.

These are moneyers either of Wulfred, Ceolnoö, or of Baldred, King of Kent (Dep. 825). The coins probably therefore belong to the interval between Wulfred and Ceolnoö, and their types are consistent with this supposition.

^{*} The head appears at first sight as if it wore some sort of round hat. On comparison of the bust, however, with some of the figures in illuminated MSS. It becomes evident that a tonsured head is meant. See Westwood, Anglo-Suzon and Irith MSS., Pl. XIX., St. Peter from a MS. of the eighth century; compare also the coins of Ceolnob following.

CEOLNOD.

A.D. 833---A.D. 870.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Biarnred. Biarnwulf. Biornmod [Diormod]. Hebeca. Hereberht.

Cealmod. Cenwald. Diala. Evelwald. Liabing.
Lil [Lilla?].
Swebheard [= Swefneard?]. Tocga.
Wunhere [Wunnere].

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
29	♣EEOLNOÐ ARHIEPI Tonsured bust, facing, dividing legend.	Full-face bust. H-DOROVERNIA : CI VI T A5 in angles of a plain cross. m* Wt. 17-2.	
30	♣CEOLNOÐ ⊼RCHIEP— three pellets ∴ on either side. [Pl. X	HEIARN RED MO NETA written upon limbs, and be- tween angles of a cross outlined in dots. B. Wt. 24-0. II. 10.]	Biarnred.
81	,, one pellet on either side.	HBIARN VLF MO NETA Same type. & Wt. 21-3.	Biarnwulf.
32	슈디지LNOD ARCEPIS no pellet.	HBIORHTOD TOHETA In centre, Christian monogram P; dots in angles. R Wt. 20-2.	Biornmod.
33	♣CIALNOÐ ARCES "	₽BIORNTOD TOHET	
	(Pl. X		
34	♣CI⊼LNO Đ ⊼RCE "	+BIORNTOD MONET Monogram blundered (for DORO BERNIA LIV?) R Wt. 19-2.	
	[Pl. A	II. 12.]	•

^{*} Average measurement to end of series of Archbishops of Canterbury, '8-'85 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
35	子CIALNOÐ ARCEPIS Tonsured bust, facing, dividing legend. [PL X	**HOBNTOD TONET Christian monogram *** Wt. 21.8. II. 13.]	Biornmod.
36	♣CEOLNOÐ ⊼RCHIEP- "	HCEXLM: OD TO NETA upon limbs and between angles of outlined cross. B Wt. 21-0.	Cealmod.
37	» »	本CIALM: OD MO NET ボ	
38	♣CEOLNOÐ ⊼RCHIEP	수CENV·지B MO N E T 지 Same type. 표 Wt. 18·2.	Cenwald.
39	♣CEOLNOÐ ⊼RCHIEP- "	PADIALA MONETA DORO Lozenge-shaped compartment, hav- ing cross moline dividing sides, and smaller plain cross in centre. R Wt. 20.5. III. 1.]	Diala.
40	♣CEOLNOÐ ARCHIEP-	FEDELV XLD MO NETX upon limbs and between angles of out- lined cross. π Wt. 20-4.	Etelwald.
41	♣CEOLNOÐ ⊼RCHIEP- " (Pl. XI	♣HEBE: CA MO NETA Same type. 28 Wt. 19·5. II. 2.]	Hebeca.
42	" "	MON HEBELX ETA Service of the servi	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
48	♣CEOLNOÐ ⊼RCHIEP- Same type.	*HEREBEX RIT TO NET A on limbs and in angles of out- lined cross. B Wt. 20-2.	Hereberht.
44	₩CEOLNOÐ ⊼RCHIEP— three pellets on either side of bust.	小LIABIN :: CE MO NET A Same type. 28. Wt. 19·8.	Liabing.
45	19 29 29	" as Wt. 17:8.	
46	Similar bust, wear- ing pallium.	FLIL MONETA DORVER In centre, CI VI T A in angles of a cross pattée. III. 8.] R Wt. 20·1.	Lii.
47	♣ΕΙΧLΝΟΦ AREEL "	♣√VEBNEARD MONE· In centre ∰ Æ Wt. 21-0.	Swebheard, or Swefneard?
48	(D) "	+5VIBHEARD MOI: ,, P; wedges in three angles. B Wt. 20-0.	
4 9	♣CI⊼LNOÐ ⊼RCE₹ "	本SVEBHEARD MOI ,, dots in angles. あ Wt. 18:4.	
50	"	小SVEBHETRD MO: " no dots. "	
51	" "	→SVEBHEARD M· ,, dots in angles. B. Wt. 19·6.	
52	♣CEOLNOG ARCHIEP Bust facing, ton- sured.	(Dots). upon limbs and in angles of outlined cross.	
	[Pl. 2	KIII. 4.] R Wt. 22-2.	·
53	*CIALNOD ARCEPIS Tonsured bust, fac- ing, wearing pal- lium.		1
54	♣CIVLNOÐ ARCEPIS Same type.	#VVVNER MONETA "; & (broken).	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
55	₹CIALNO D ARC Tonsured bust, fac- ing, wearing pal- lium.	HVYYNNERE MONETA In centre P & Wt. 19-0.	Wunhere.
56	♣CIΛLNOÐ ⊼RCE ₹ "	♣VVNNERE MONETA: ,, dots in angles. .æ. Wt. 19:3.	
57	♣ΕΙΧΝΟĐ AREE\$ " [Pl. X	,, no dots. 28 Wt. 19·1.	
58	♣CIALNO Ð ARC " [P1. X	Monogram & [DOROBERNIA EIVI] a. Wt. 21-9.	
59	♣CI⊼LHO DARCE " [Pl. X	#VVHERE MONETA Monogram & [for DOROBERNIAC?] B. Wt. 22-2.	

Type 2. Profile bust.

Type a of Burgred, King of Mercia, p. 46.

60	**LEOLNOĐ πRCHIEP- Bust r., diademed, dividing legend.		The upper and lower lines within lunettes. B. Wt. 20.5.	Toega.
	l rei. Xi	TT. 8.7	*** **********	

ÆTHERED.

A.D. 870-A.D. 889.

Moneyer.

Efered.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
61		EÐ ER ED MO N E T A within and without leaves of a quatrefoil, over which cross pattée, having circle in centre and wedges in angles. B Wt. 31-1.	Evered.
	[Pl. X	wedges in angles.	

PLEGMUND.

A.D. 890-A.D. 914.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Biarnwald [Biornwald or Diarwald?].

Burved [= Biarnwald?].

Desaud [= Diarwald?].

Diarwald [= Biarnwald?].

Eicmund.

Elfstan.

Ebelstan.

Evelwulf.
Evered.
Herefrev.
Hunfrev.
Sigehelm.
Tidweald.

Many of the coins with the name of Plegmund are of barbarous work and have blundered legends. They are very probably either the work of Danes or of ignorant artificers working in the anarchy which prevailed over large portions of the country during many years of Ælfred's reign. Some still more blundered coins are described under Ælfred (see below).

Almost all of these coins are from the great Cuerdale Hoard, Num. Chron., vol. v. p. 1.

1. With the name of Ælfred. Struck between A.D. 890 and A.D. 901.

No.	Obverse.	1	Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
62	♣ELFRED REX PLECИ Small cross pattée.	EĐ⊼L YY ĿΜ ❖	In field, pellets	•	Evelwulf.
	[Pl. X	' [II . 10.]	æ Wt.	24.8.	

2. With the name of Plegmund only.

63	♣PLECMVHD EP In centre ♦9 [for DOROBERNIA].	BIRHV IID III In field · · · · Birnwald, or Biarnwald Biarnwald [Diarwald].
64	PLEEMVHD EDIŞETIN centre, XDF (for XPS)	DIXRV
	[Pl. XI	ш. 11.]
65	♣PLEEMVND ⊼REI9A O O ⊗ O ⊗ A	DIXIY In field pellets ir- XDL & regularly disposed. & Wt. 19-8.
66	◇R◇GUVMEÐELP∯ (for +PLE6MVNDDORO retrograde) Small cross pattée.	DEST . Desaud? VDM D In field B Wt. 21-0.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
67	*PLESMVND ARCHIEF Small cross pattée.		Eicmund.
68	♣PLEGMVND XRCHIEP D♦ R♦	ELFSTX	Elfstan.
69	22	,, 444 & Wt. 240.	
70))))	(ELF\(\frac{1}{4}\)TX) ,, B. Wt. 28-7.	
71		ELF2T , + TMG + B Wt 20-2.	
72	27 27	ELFST ,	
78	" ХКСНІЕР	ELF\tx "	
74	♣PLEGMVHD EPI≷C-	Æ Wt. 22·8. EL\tag{T}\tag{T}\tag{T} N M \(\mathbf{Q} \) Æ Wt. 24·8.	
75	♣PLE6EMVND M "	ELFSTA , 4	
76	◇R◇DNVME6ELP‡ (5∞ No. 66.)	(ELF\(\frac{T}{A}\)),, cross and dots irregularly disposed. B. Wt. 21.5.	
77	♣PLESMVND EPISE Small cross pattée.	EĐELST In field ·	Etelstan.

PLEGMUND.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
78	♣PLEGMVND EPI∫C ⁻ XĎ∫ Small cross pattée.	(EĐELZT) In field, . 22 Wt. 22-8.	Eðelstan.
79	추PLEEMVND 자RCHIEP Small cross pattée.	EĐELV In field, LF M	Ecelwulf.
80	,, Blundered legend.	", pellets ir- regularly disposed. 28 Wt. 21·5.	
81	♣PLEEMVND ⊼RCHIEP In centre, R. ♦	Ð M Ģ Æ Wt. 27·1.	Hunfreð.
	[Pl. XI	11. 13.]	
82	♣PLEGMVND ⊼RCHIEP- D♦ R♦	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	
88	39 21	HVNFR ,	
84	" (P)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
85	" (P¯)	 ,, , +++ & Wt. 23-5.	
86	♣PLECMVHD ⊼RCP "	HVHFR "中 中 中 B Wt. 24-5.	
87	PLEEM/ND ARCHIË Small cross pattéc.	HVHFR , 4 EĐ M ợ 4 .B. Wt. 22·0.	

					
No.	Obverse.	Reve	Reverse.		
88	♣PLEGMVND ⊼RCHIEF In centre, D♦	LD Mo	field, • • • • . B. Wt. 23.5.	Tidweald.	
89	+PLE6MVND πRCHIEP Small cross pattée.	, ,	,, . B. Wt. 22:5.		
90	" "	TIDVE:	" Wt. 23·2.		
	[Pl. X	III. 14.]			
91	♣PLESMVND EPISE— Small cross pattée.	TIDVEX	,, B. Wt. 22·2.		

For a series of blundered imitations of the Canterbury coinage of Ælfred and Plegmund which read sometimes AELFRED REX $D\diamondsuit R\diamondsuit$, sometimes AELFRED REX $D\diamondsuit R\diamondsuit$, sometimes AELFRED REX $D\diamondsuit R\diamondsuit$, see the coins of Ælfred (vol. ii.).

EAST ANGLIA.

BEONNA (BEORN?)

CIRCA A.D. 760?

If we assume that this king is the same as the Beorna mentioned by Florence of Worcester (anno 758) and Alured of Beverley (Annal. lib. vi. p. 41, ed. T. Hearne) his date would fall about A.D. 760. We can scarcely place the following coin at an earlier date than this. See Introduction.

Moneyer.

Efe.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1	+BEOLLE REX [BEONNA REX partly in Runic letters]. Cross.	+ E F E in angles formed by cross, having open lozenge in centre, within which five dots; before and after initial cross and each letter dots B. 6. Wt. 16.3. IV. 1.]	Efe.

ÆTHELBERHT.

MURDERED BY OFFA, KING OF MERCIA, A.D. 794.

Moneyer.

Lul.

2	+EŠIPBERW :: † hh [Inscription partly in Runic letters]. Bust r. diademed.	REX	Dotted compart- ment within which wolf l. and twins; numerous dots in exergue. R. 65. Wt. 16.8.	Lul,
---	---	-----	---	------

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EADWALD.

CIRCA A.D. 819-CIRCA A.D. 827.

Moneyers.

Eadnov.

Regniht.

Wintred.

No.		Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
3	本FD E本DV REX (Dot).	Dotted lines di- viding legend.	E AD N & within the four compartments of a quartered quatrefoil. 28 75 Wt. 21 0.	Eadnov.
	1	[Pl. X	IV. 3.]	ľ

Eadwald and the following three kings, Æthelstan I., Æthelweard, and Berhtric, are unknown to history, and the dates assigned to them must be looked upon as merely conjectural. The name of Berhtric (Beorhtric) occurs upon charters of Berhtwulf, king of Mercia, of the dates A.D. 840-845, as filius regis. This personage is possibly the same as Berhtric on the coins of East Anglia.

ÆTHELSTAN I.

CIBCA A.D. 828—CIBCA A.D. 837.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Eadgar.
Eadnoö.
Eariadd.
Eöelhelm.
Mon.

Rerner [Werner?]. Torhthelm. Tuduwine. Werner?

FIRST SERIES.

Coins with head or bust.

4	EDEL ZTAH RE HEADEAR MOH Bust 1. (Dot). Cross crosslet. [Pl. XIV. 4.]	Eadgar.
5	サモトミングスト REX Head r. 中のOH numerous dots in のOHE field. TA R Wt. 18.8.	Mon.
	[Pl. XIV. 5.]	

^{*} Average measurement ·8 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
			l

SECOND SERIES.

Coins without head or bust.

6	₩EDEL©TA® RE Cross patté saltire pat	e over kée.	TEADCAR MONE Cross pattée over saltire pattée. B. Wt. 19-8. IV. 6.]	Eadgar.
7	#EPEL®TANI Cross	pattée. [Pl. X	HEADHOP NOH Cross pattée. B. Wt. 21.5. IV. 7.]	Eadnoth.
8	♣EPEL®TANI In œm	tre, 太 [Pl. X	HEADHDP HOH Cross pattée over saltire pattée. B. Wt. 20.7. IV. 8.]	
9	INYTOLEDE#	**	*EADNOD HO (Dot). Cross pattée with dots in angles. R Wt. 20-7.	
10	EPELOTAH RE Cross pattée dots in ang	with gles.	The transfer of the transfer o	Mon.
11	хЕӨІ∟∾ТХН Р	,,	HOH HOHET ", æ Wt. 20·6.	
12	∔EÞEL©TANI In centre,	· 页 . [Pl. X]	ቊጥОНН МОНЕТА " æ Wt. 20·3. [V. 10.]	
13	**	"	MOM Numerous dots in field. TA B Wt. 20-8.	
14	+EPELSTUI	A	+RERNMER Circle enclosing dot. B. Wt. 20.8.	Rerner [cor- rupted from Werner?].
15	,,	" [Pí. X	₩ ER N ИРЕR	.

EAST ANGLIA.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
16	+EPEL®TANI In centre, Ā	4-TORHTHELH Cross pattée with dots in angles. 28. Wt. 18-7.	Torhthelm.
17	₩EPEL©TANI ,, Dots in field.	" .B. Wt. 22-2.	
18	ÆEÞELØTANI "	子ORHTHELH ,, 由 Wt. 21·2.	
19	₩EDEL∞T⊼N·I "	HREX ANG In centre, 5 (Dots). B. Wt. 21-0. IV. 12.]	No moneyer.
20	÷EDEGΦTAN "	ትREX	

ÆTHELWEARD.

CIRCA A.D. 837-CIRCA A.D. 850.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Æselhelm. Dudda. Eadmund. Eanbald. Rægenhere? Tuduwine. Twicga.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
21	EĐELÞARD REX Cross pattée with crescents in angles.	πΕΘΕLΝΕLΝ Cross pattée with dots in angles. R Wt. 20-4.	Æðelhelm.
22	EĐELÞARD REX (Dots). "	TEDELHELH (Dots). B. Wt. 21.4.	
23	" "	AEBELNELN (Dots). Cross pattée with wedges in angles (cross pattée over saltire pattée).	
	[Pl. 2	KV. 1.] #8 Wt. 21.5.	
24	EĐELÞÆRD REX "	(No dots in legend). R Wt. 21.3.	
25	中EBELPARD REX (Dot). In centre, 森	TOVDDA MONE Cross pattée with dots in angles. 28 Wt. 17.8.	Dudda.
26	(Dots). (Pl. 2	," AR Wt. 20·3. XV. 2.]	
27	♣EÐELÞ⊼RD RE (Dots). "	DVDDA MOHE (Dota). R Wt. 20-9.	
28	*NEDELVVEARD REX (Dot). In centre 5	+EADNVND NN ∵ Cross pattée with dots in angles. n Wt. 19'3.	Eadmund.

^{*} Many of the A's of East Anglia, from this reign to the end of the series, are distinguished by a rather peculiar form, e.g. Λ A instead of Λ A. As the two forms run into each other, it has not been possible to show this distinctive type throughout.

	·					
No.	Obverse.			Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
29	AEDELVVEAR	RD REX	∳ EπDNN	Cross r	N attée. 20:9.	Eadmund.
30	,,	" [Pl. X	" [V. 8.]	Same æ Wt.	N: type. 20·4.	
81	n	添 [Pl. X). Cross p with wedge angles.	es in 21.7.	Tuduwine.
82	∱EθELVVE⊼RI In œnt		• •	Cross pattée dots in angl		Twicgs.
33	,,	"	,,	æ Wť.	20.2.	

The following coin has been thought to contain on the reverse the name of an unknown king, ENHEBE T. RAEX. It is most probable that, like the other coins, it bears simply the name of a moneyer (Rægenhere) spelt with the Runic X (G), RAEXENHERE.

84	本本EDELVVEARD REX RAEXEHHEB! In centre 気 Cross ps dots in A	E· T attée with angles. Wt. 20-1.	Rægenhere?
	[Pl. XV. 6.]		

37.	A1	-	
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.

ÆTHELWEARD?

35	∔EPENYHTR In œntre, Д	小三NENER (In cent pomm	re, iée.		Rægenhere?
		R	Wt.	20.7.	
	[Pl. X	[V. 7.]		- 1	

The above piece is placed by Kenyon (Hawkins' English Silver Coins, 2nd ed. p. 60) among the coins of Æthelstan I. The type and lettering closely resemble those on some of his coins. But they do not greatly differ from those on some of Æthelweard's coins; and by the transposition of a single letter the obverse of the piece before us may be read Epelwart. No possible transposition of letters on either side can give the reading Epelstan.

BERHTRIC (BEORHTRIC).

CIRCA A.D. 852?

Moneyers.

Deocthun (Peocthun).

Ecghard.

36 | HEORHTRIC REX In centre, A (Dots). In centre, dots in angles.

[Pl. XV. 8.] | Ecghard.

(ST.) EADMUND.

SLAIN BY THE DANES, 873.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Ætelhelm (Etelhelm).
Alex.
Bæghelm.
Beornheah.

Beornferð.

Delaulex [Desaulex].

Dudda.

Eadberht. Eadmund. Eadwald. Eðelwulf.

Sigered [Sibered?].
Twicga.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
37	EXDMVND RE XN Cross pattée with crescents in angles. [Pl. X	AEBELHELH Cross (Dots). pattée with wedges in angles. R Wt. 21.5. VI. 1.]	Ætelhelm. See also Etelhelm.
38)))))	D ,, _R Wt. 23·2.	
39	NA ER DLITVMDAE ,, (EADMVND RE AN written backwards).	D " 28 Wt. 21·2.	
40	"	⊼EÐELNEL₩ " æ Wt. 20·3.	
41	子EADMVND REXTIN centre, 东	HBAETHELM MO Cross pattée with dots in angles. R Wt. 21-0.	Bæghelm [or Bælhelm?]
42	" "	♣BEΓħELM MO ⁻ " Æ Wt. 19·8.	
43	HEADMVIID REX Cross pattée with dots in angles.	♣ В⊼ЕГНЕЬМ М.: " (Dot). л. Wt. 18·2.	
44	₩Е⊼DMVИD REX		
45	♣EXOMVHD REX·	, MO ,, æ Wt. 21·4.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
46	中国 (Dots). 本 (Transformed.)	BEORNFEERD HO Cross pattée with dots in angles. R Wt. 21-7.	Beornfers.
47	4, ,, (No dots). ,,	BEORNFERD HO ,,	
48	本 ,, (Dots). ,, [Pl. 3	(Dots). ". ". Wt. 21-0.	
49	" RX AN (Dots). "	,, (No dots). ,, R Wt. 21·2.	
50	₩EXDMVUD REX In centre, X	∔ ВЕОRИН⊼ЕН М · "	Beornheah.
51	"	∔ ВЕОRИН⊼ЕН · "	
52	子EXDMVIND REX AN In centre, 太	TOVDDA MONE ,, (Dot). A Wt. 21.3.	Dudds,
	[Pl. X	CVI. 5.]	
53	子EADMVHD REX In centre, 気	EADBERHT MO (Dots). " **B. Wt. 20.8.	Eadberht.
54	♣EXDMVND REX XN-	♣E⊼DMVND MONE⁻", Æ Wt. 20·8.	Eadmund.
55	"	" MONE " Æ Wt. 21 [.] 9.	
56	" · AN	,, MONE B Wt. 21.0.	
57	,, AN:.·	" A. Wt. 18.5.	
58	₩ΕπΟΜΥΝΟ REX πN	₩E⊼OMONV MONE ,, as Wt. 20·1.	
	(P1. 3	(VI. 6.]	
59	♣EADHIVIID REX In centre, 気	+EXDHVND HN: 1	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
60	予EADHVUD REX In centre, 気	+ΕπDHVND HN Cross pattée with dots in angles. & Wt. 22·0.	Eadmund.
61	₩EπDMVND REX	-¥ΕπΟρπLD: Μ⊙ИΕ· 	Eadwald.
62	♣E⊼DMVND REX:	-	
63	♣E⊼DMVИD REX In centre, ⊼	♣E⊼D⊅⊼LD M⊙ Æ Wt. 21·2.	
	[P1. X	IVI. 7.]	
64	,, ,,	" MO (Dots) " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	
65	" "	" M⊙· Æ Wt. 19·1.	
66))))	" M⊙·.· " æ Wt. 21·0.	
67	" REX· In centre, 気	" (Dot). " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	
68	+EXDMVID REX (Dote). "	♣E⊼DVV⊼LD ⋈OΛI (Dots). Æ Wt. 20.0.	
69	₩ΕΧDMVИD REX (Dot). "	NOM G_A TEXT MON	
70	EADMVND REX AN Cross pattée with crescents in angles.	HEDEFNERM MO Cross pattée with dots in angles. R Wi. 22.5.	Etelhelm.
71	수도지DMVMD REX · Cross pattée with crescents in angles.	HEDELDVLF M⊙I Cross pattée with wedges in angles. B Wt. 23.5.	E ^g elwulf.
72	π (No dot). ,,	" AR Wt. 18.0	
73	♣E⊼DMVND REX ⊼N:	(Dots). R Wt. 21.6.	

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer
74	♣E⊼DMVND REX (Dota.) Cross patté crescents in ε	e with	(No dots). Cros with we angles.	s pattée	Æbelwulf.
75))	,,	★ MOH EBETA Cross patte dots in as Æ V	ée with	
76	∳ E⊼DMVIID REX	π Μ "	∳ННОН EDEГ⊼Λ (Dot). Æ V	\LE Vt. 20∙0.	
77	∳ E⊼DMVИD REX	· 太 ·	小JIFERED MON Cross patt dots in a 恋 V	ée with	Sigered.
78	3 3	79	" MOI Æ V	I Vt. 21 [.] 1.	
79	π	・本・	" M⊙l	E Vt. 19 [.] 5.	
		[Pl. X			
80	x	· X ·	" MO· æ V	.· Vt. 19 · 0.	
81	∳ E⊼DMVND REX	·太·	小SILKED WON:	Vt. 22.2.	
82	∳E⊼9MVND REX In centre		with dots in	ss pattée nangles. Vt. 19:7.	Twicga.
83	**	,,	TN (No dots). Æ V	Vt. 19 [.] 8.	
84)	"	Ж " Ж	Vt. 18.6.	
85	27	Б [РІ. Х	(Do ts). R. V VI. 9.]	Vt. 20.7.	
86	,,	,,	HOW YOLLA	Vt. 23 [.] 0.	

Coins which have been attributed to an uncertain King Oswald (circa 870).

The two following coins are apparently of East Anglian type, and belong to about the year 870. The moneyer on No. 88 is probably "Beornheah," and by this name, as well as by the fabric and the formation of the letters, the coin is connected with the money of St. Eadmund.

The obverse type of No. 88 is probably a degraded form of what is called the temple or Christiana Religio type of Charlemagne, Louis the Pious, and their successors. It represents the façade of a Christian temple, or rather basilica, undoubtedly meant for the basilica of St. Peter, Rome. By its types, as well as by the name of the moneyer, No. 88 is connected with two coins bearing the name of Ethelred which will be described in the next volume. These pieces are the only coins which show the temple type in connection with the name of any known English king. Mr. D. H. Haigh, in his monograph upon the coinage of East Anglia, p. 20, gives it as his opinion, that in these coins of Oswald and Ethelred we have the names of two otherwise unrecorded successors of Eadmund during the troubles of East Anglia (indeed of the whole island), between the years 870 and 878. Undoubtedly there are difficulties in the way of assigning to Æthelred, the king of Wessex, pieces which differ so greatly in character from the rest of his coins. But these difficulties are not sufficient to authorise us in removing the coins with the name of Æthelred from the only known king of that name who was on the throne at the time at which the pieces were struck. Moreover, the adoption of the temple is, as Mr. Kenyon has argued, consistent with the close relations subsisting between the kings of Wessex and Charles the Bald in France about this period (Hawkins' Silver Coins of England, 2nd ed. p. 119).

The case stands somewhat differently with the two uncertain coins which follow. The coins struck in the name of Æthelred must have been struck in East Anglia, though they bear the name and were very likely issued by a king of Wessex. All we can be certain of in respect to the two following coins is that they are coins of East Anglia, and that they precede the coinage of Guthorm-Æthelstan in 878. In fact they were probably struck very near to the year 870.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
87	+O~PπJDDE (Dot). In centre, π	+OPLΛΩΝΜΞ Cross pattée. & Wt. 22.6.	Uncertain.
88	··ALPDE Uncertain (Dot). design (front of temple?).	VI. 10.] HBEOR · · · · MO Cross pattée with dots in angles. At (fragment).	Beornheah

ÆTHELSTAN II.

GUTHORM, BAPTISED WITH THE NAME OF ÆTHELSTAN AFTER THE PEACE OF WEDMORE, A.D. 878, DIED A.D. 890.

Moneyers.

Abenol. Ælven. Beriebe. Berter. Ciolwulf. Ecgwulf? Elda. Enodas. Guntere. Judelberd.

			<u> </u>			
No.	Obverse.		·	Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
89	∯ED EL I⊼ RE In centr	re, 🛧	EDEL	In c	entre, dot. Wt. 21·0.	No moneyer.
90	**	,,	XBE NEL	Æ	Wt."20·0.	Abenel,
91	#ED EL IX RE	,,	XEL: VEN	æ	Wt. 18·9.	Ælven.
92	♣ED IX EL MI	"	BER ICBE	æ	Wt. 21·7.	Beriebe.
93	[♣]ED EL IX RE	,,	BER TER	æ	Wt."21·1.	Berter.
94	+ "	,,	BER ZER	æ	Wt. 21·8.	
95	ED EL TX RE	"	CIOL.	æ	Wt."21·1.	Ciolwulf.
96	♣ED EL IX RE	,,	ECP NLF	æ	Wt."19·3.	Ecgwulf?
97	,,	"	ELDX ME FE	æ	Wt."21·0.	Elda.
		[Pl. X	VI. 12.]			
98	"	"	"	below three	above and (··), and lots (··) on lines of ·· Wt. 19.7.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
99	并ED EL T⊼N RE In centre, 并	ELDX: Dots above ME FEC: and below (), and three dots() between lines of legend. R Wt. 21.3.	
100	XED EL I⊼ RE	EFDT: ME FEC: AR Wt. 19·1.	
101	[*] " "	ENO Dots	Enodas.
102	♣ED EL S⊼N RE·	GVNT In centre, dot. ERE & Wt. 21-9.	Guntere.
103	" "	IVDEL In centre, dot. BERD & Wt. 21·1.	Judelberd.
104	¥ED EL I⊼ NV	" ar Wt."20·8.	
105	33 39	IVO 730 & Wt. 21.4.	

All these coins of Guthorm-Æthelstan are from the Cuerdale Find.

MEMORIAL COINAGE OF ST. EADMUND.

STBUCK IN BAST ANGLIA.

For the relationship of these coins to the earlier pennies of East Anglia, as well as to the Dano-Norse series of Northumbria, see Introduction.

Moneyers.

• • On account of the variations in the spelling of the names and the frequency of blundered inscriptions on the coins of this series, it is almost impossible to determine what are the distinctive moneyers of the "St. Eadmund" coinage, except after a detailed and careful examination of the coins themselves. This list therefore comprises only moneyers represented in the National collection. As the immense majority of the St. Eadmund coins came from the Cuerdale Find, the greater part of which found its way to the British Museum, it is not probable that there are many moneyers of St. Eadmund beside those in the following list.

Many of the names in this series are apparently foreign ones. Some, such as Heming, Sigemund, Quaran (?) seem to be Danish; many more, Adalbert, Albert, Adradus, Beringar, Ergemond, Fredemund, Hlodovicus, Johannes, Milo, Otbert, Rotbert (Robert), Wandefred, Wineger, &c., are Frankish or French. No attempt therefore has been made to preserve the usual old English forms, as has

been done in the previous lists.

Abbonel.* Eadwine [Ædwine]. Eadwulf. Adalbert [Adelbert = Odulbert? = Eiondæmun. Albert? Eldecar. Adiret? Elismus. Adradus. Elofroed? AEdinwine [=Aoedwine = Ead-Eratinof? wine?7. Erdnune? Aifa Ergemond. Ainmer. Erlefrannio? Albert $\Gamma = Adalbert ?$ Erlefredus? Ersalt. Alus. Ewram? Ansier. [=Ansiger]. Ansiger [Ansicar]. Francundo? Arbronce [Abbonel?] Fredemund. Gislefred. Arna. Asten. Grim. Bado. Gulcreo? Bascic. Gundbert. Beringar. Haiebert. Beslin. Hartmari? Heming [Hamin]. Hfirudoic? Bomecin [or Bosecin]. Chenapa. Comm? Hlodovicus. Cunernet? Hodumrbedo? Degemund [Dagemund, Deimund, &c.]. Huscam. Jaord [Jaocd]. Denutæ? Jemsoër? Deinolt. Deomunhæ? Johannes. Dohrneis? Isiemund. Domundan? Martinus? Drome. Meuter. Dumeoa, or Dumeda? Milo. Eadred. Oandert?

^{*} Abenel occurs as a moneyer of Guthorm-Æthelstan (878-890).

EAST ANGLIA.

Odomoner.	Sivefa?
Odulbert $[=Adalbert?]$	Snefren.
Odulf.	Sten [Stein].
Oid?	Stephan.
Onnonea?	Tedredo.
Oswulf.	Tedwine [Tidwine = Tiduwine].*
Otbert.	Udareno.
Otibuinro.	Undela.
Otie.	Usca.
Quaran?	Utflof?
Rather.	Walter.
Reart [Rerar].	Wandefred.
Remigius.	Waruc.
Risleca [or Sisleca].	Wigbold [Widbold, &c.].
Robert.	Winedulf [Wædulf]
Sigemund [Sæmond, &c.].	Wineger [Winicer, Winier].
Sisleca? see Risleca.	Wulfold.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
106	+SC EXDMVND R In centre ⊼	中SC ENDMVND RE Cross pattée. 来 Wt. 23·6.	
	[Pl. X		
107	, ∳ωCE⊼MDI	Ж. "6·1. Wt. 16·1.	
108	∯ΦC E⊼DN "	₩L 22:5.	
	[Pl. X	VII. 2.]	
109	♣∞C E⊼DIIVN "	₩CEXNIVIDIE B. Wt. 17·5.	
110	∔ωC EπDIOI†VNDE In centre, ⊼	+πBBOE MAIIRE‡ " Cross pattée. B. Wt. 20.8.	Abboe; perhaps for Abbonel.
111	"	∰⊼BBOE MAIIE 森 Wt. 19·3.	
112	29 29	∰πBOE MAIIIE " æ Wt. 22·5.	
113	₩ΦC EXDIOVNI "	" "." Wt. 18·1.	
114	₩ως IXDIOIVIIDE "	♣⊼BIIOE MIIIE B. Wt. 20·3.	
115	♣ΦC I⊼DMVNE "	" "." Wt. 15·8.	•

^{*} The name of a moneyer of Eadweard (c. 837-850).
† [O] for M. This form frequently occurs throughout the series.
‡ These final letters are probably a blundered contraction of the word monetarius.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
116	FωC EXDIOIVNE In centre, X	子不PBOE ITNIIE Cross pattée. R Wt. 20·5.	Abboe; perhaps for Abbonel.
117	∔SC E⊼DMVND RE In centre ⊼	∱⊼BBOEIEL MONE⊼ Cross pattée. æ Wt. 19·3.	Abbonel.
118	₩œC EXDIOVNI "	∰πBONEL MONE " æ Wt. 21·8.	
119	₩ως Εχρίοινης RE		
120	"	" MR⊼E " Æ Wt. 22·6.	
121	"	" MRIE " aa Wt. 18•4.	
122	₩OC EXDIOIVNDE "	"MRE " Æ Wt. 21·8.	
123)	" МІЕ " я. Wt. 21 [.] 8.	
124	29	" ME " Æ Wt. 21·5.	
125	₩ C EXDIOIAIII 🛣	" ME " a Wt. 22 ⁻ 0.	
126	♣ΦC EXDIOVII Ā	-∱⊼BONELLO : ⊼ ,, -	
127	♣∞C EX: DHIIE "	" 28. Wt. 20.6.	
128	ψΕΙΟπΥDΝπΕ " (Dots) Blundered legend.	∳⊼BBONOE ME " Æ Wt. 20·2.	
129	+8C EXDMVND RE In centre · Λ ·	小瓜の木LBERT MONE Cross pattée.	Adalbert, or Adelbert.
	(P1. X.	R. Wi. 20·4.	[See also Odulbert.]
130	» »	" MOE " æ Wt. 19 [.] 8.	
181	" ∙⊼⋅	" NE " 思 Wt. 21·1.	
132	♣ΦC EXIDMVNE ♣	∯⊼D⊼LBERT M æ Wt. 21·4.	 9

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	T T		
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer
133	-FωC ΕπDMVИ In centre, Δ	小スDALBERTE Cross pattée. 来 Wt. 17.8.	Adalbert, or Adelbert. [See also Odulber'
134	φοςιπμιίοι R "	" æ Wt. 23 [.] 5. [Pl. XVII. 4.]	Outlo
135	₩œCIXNIID· "	π	
136	₩œCIXIIVIE "	A B. Wt. 23.2.	
137	♣ωC ΕπΙDIVIVI "	∯⊼D⊼LBER NE " æ Wt. 21·5.	
138	₩ωC EXINVM " (Dot).	" As Wt. 21.5.	
139	₩wc Exdniide "	-‡π Dπ LπR MO ,, .a. Wt. 21·3.	
140	+ωC EADNIID ,, (Three crescents and dot between N I).	" a. Wt. 22·0.	
141	₩ωC EXDMVND R "	∰πDELπRT MO " Æ Wt. 17·4.	
142	♣8C EXDMVND REX In centre ∴	+πDELBERT MEEEIC	
143	♣SC EXDMVND RE	***TDELBERT ME FEC Cross pattée. # Wt. 22-0.	
144	♣SC E⊼DMVND RE " (Dot).	♣⊼DELBRT NE LEC B Wt. 22·0.	
145	,, ,,	-∰⊼DELBERT ME ELC B Wt. 21.4.	
146	♣SC E⊼DMVND RE·· · Ϫ·	₩XDELBERT ME F	
147	N RE "	-₩πDELBERT MEEC	
148	+ωC EXDMV 1D RE ,, (Dot).	Æ Wt. 207. ♣XDELBERX MEECC	
	(100).	AR Wt. 19.9.	



No.	Obverse.		Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
149	∔ωC E⊼DIIVIID RE In centre ∵		♣ΛΟΛLBERT NEDΛIE↑ Small cross pattée. & Wt. 21·1.	Acalbert [for Adalbert].
150	₩œC EXDMVNIE	· 🌣 ·	NIE Cross pattée. & Wt. 21 0.	
151	29	"	" & Wt. 21.4.	
152	,,	"	NHE " & Wt. 20·3. [Pl. XVII. 5.]	
153	- SC EXDMVIID R	E "	NE ,, 28. Wt. 20·1.	
154	+SC EXDNVND R	EΧ Ϫ ∵	NI Small cross pattée. & Wt. 23·3.	
155	♣∞C EXIDMVNE	⊼ ∴	♣ποπlberte Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21.9.	
156	₩œC EXIDIYIVI	ᄍ	予ΛΟΛLBERTI ,, B. Wt. 19-8.	
157	**	"	∳⊼Ο⊼LBERTII " Æ Wt. 18⋅3.	
158	- Poc ixniidi s	,,	∳⊼Ο⊼ЬBER Μ " æ Wt. 19∙0.	
159	₩∞C EXDMVNIE	٠۸٠	∳⊼OLBRT NIIME " Æ Wt. 19∙9.	
160	₩©C EXDNIIDE	ᄍ	-∱ΛΟΛLBIERT - B. Wt. 20·3.	
161	4∞C EAIDIIYIII	⊼	♣ποπLBIERTE ,, Æ Wt. 19·2.	
162	♣ωC EXDNIIDE (Dots).	ᄍ	ትποπ LBIER π‡ " æ Wt. 22·4.	
163	,,	,,	♣木OLBIER⊼I Æ Wt. 19•9.	
164	₩ως Εχρωνη	"	사자Obber M 표 Wt. 21·0.	
165	♣∞C Ł⊼DMVN RE	ا.ھ.	♣⊼OLBR⊼ NIIME " Æ Wt. 20·1.	

^{*} The P seems to be derived from a form of REX IMP, of which some traces are found in other legends, and which is imitated from the Carlovingtan coinage.

† It is impossible to say what these letters were designed to represent.

‡ \$\text{T}\$ for \$\text{T}\$.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
166	₩œC EXDMVNIE		Acalbert [for Adalbert].
167	₩ΦC EXDMVN R "	小木OLBRT IIIME " あ Wt. 20·5.	
168	>>	∳⊼OLBR IIII ME " 虫 Wt. 19·8.	
169	♣ΦC EXDIVIVN ·Å·	∳⊼OLBR⊼ IIIIYII " æ Wt. 21·0.	
170)	" IIIIVI " æ Wt. 22·5.	
171	φοο EADIVII R "	" a. Wt. 19-0.	
172	-‡ΦC IXIIVIE — X	-‡ποπΒΕRΤΙ -æ Wt. 20·5.	
173	₩ OC EXDMVN R · A·	∳⊼OLERIIII IYIE "	
174	ΦΦC EXDIVIVII R "	小TOLERIII IYIE " あ Wt. 21·8.	
175	Д 4∞€ СТВИУ ВЕ	小TOLRRT NIIE " · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
176	Η·ωC ΕπDIVIVN : R: (Dots in legend). Α	+ποιππιιι IVI ∵ I ∵ (Dots in leg.) "	
177	+ωC IXDI⊙IVNDE X	小ADIITE MIIIE Cross pattée. 北 Wi. 19-7.	Adiret [for Adalbert?]
178	∔SC E⊼DÞ¶VND R "	∯ΛΟIRET MOHET⊼ " A. Wt. 21.	
179	∔SC E⊼DMVND RE[X] In centre ሺ	ት⊼DR⊼DVS ME FELIT Cross pattée. ድ Wt. 28.4.	Adradus.
	[Pl. X	VII. 6.]	
180	♣8C E⊼DUVUD REX IP	♣πDRπDUS VVONE	
181	♣8C E⊼DMVND RIE	#πDRπDVS VV⊙ME	
	"	B. Wt. 23.3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer
182	中SC EADMVND REX (Dots in legend). : 本:	中 TDR TDR TDV S VVONEL Cross pattée. B Wt. 19-9.	Adradus.
	[Pl. X	VII. 7.]	
183	" RE ⊼	VVONEL 18. Wt. 21.0.	
184	₩SC EXDMVND PE "	" VVONE & Wt. 22-7.	
185	♣SC EXDMVND RE	" VVONE	
	(Dot in legend). ・な・	æ Wt. 22·2.	
186	♣SCE CXDMVIID RE	" .a. Wt. 22·8.	
187	♣SC EXDMHD PE	∰πDRπDVS VVOH " æ Wt. 18·5.	
188	₩SC EXDMVND PE	" VVOE " Æ Wt. 21·4.	
189	♣8C EXDMVND RE :	" VONET	
	ά	28. Wt. 20·2.	
190	♣SC EXDMVNDI RE	♣⊼DR⊼DV∞ MONE B. Wt. 18·8.	
191	39 39	MOT ,,	
192	₩SC EXDMVMD RE	♣πDRπDVS VVONE B Wt. 17.5.	
193	₩SE EXDMVMD RE	#πDRπVS VVONE ,. # Wt. 20·5.	
194	♣SC EXDVND RE A	♣πDRπD∞ VONEL ,, æ Wt. 21·8.	
195	中心C EXDMVN RI	♣πDRπDV∞ VVOI 乗 Wt. 19·0.	
196	₩ NVWDX∋ 3884	" 8 VVOИЕ "В. Wt. 20:2.	
197	₩œC EXDNIIDE "	, ω VVOI ,, a. Wt. 20·1.	

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
198	+∞C IDI⊙IVMDE	太	ΠDRπDVS VV⊙NE Cross pattée. .a. Wt. 18·2.	Adradus.
199	₩SO EXIMVND RE	D X A :	₩πDRπDV8 MOTH ,, æ Wt. 20·9.	
200	₩OC EXINVMD RE	本	" co VVOI " "a. Wt. 20·7.	
201	C R	••	" æ" Wt. 21.5.	
202	₩OC EXINVMD	,,	" S MO " Æ Wt. 18·5.	
203	VID	,,	" & Wt. 18.7.	
204	♣ωC E⊼INVMD RE	,,	" ω VVONE., as Wt. 20·0.	
205	EXINVMD	,,	" VVOI " æ Wt. 21·8.	
206	"	"	" VVO " 28. Wt. 18.6.	
207	"	"	" VV ".3.	
208	₩OC CIXNMD R	**		
209	"	,,	" VVOI " æ Wt. 21·8.	
210	"	"		
211	19	"	" VVOIE " "B. Wt. 20:9.	
212	,,	"	" VVOE " "B. Wt. 20·2.	
213	E	"	♣πRπDVω VVOI æ Wt. 19·1.	
214	"	31		
215	∯ΦC EπINM R	"		
216	₩SC IXNIID RE	,,	♣πDπR NONET ,, as Wt. 21·8.	
	1		1	1

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
217	4-0C EXDUVND R Ā	ትለDV® VOUREL Cross pattée. æ Wt. 23-7.	Adradus.
218	₩ NAIAND W	∱⊼EDIUVIVN (Dot in И). Cross pattée. æ Wt. 18·2.	Ædwine.
219	LINVIIOπI: Οω-μ In centre, Δ	-X-X···ΛΙ∃⊼ΙΟΙΕΕ⊑* Cross pattée. B. Wt. 22·0.	Aifa?
220	39 39	★・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	·
221	# J.CE EXDVIND RE In centre, A	サボIEMNET MON ⊅† Cross pattée. 恋 Wt. 18:9.	Ainmer.
222	₩SC EXDMVND RE	∵ТІИМЕК МОИСТ " В Wt. 21·7.	
223	♣ΦC CπEIMVN R "	♣(C?]XIROEDRVME Cross pattée. & Wt. 18·6.	Uncertain.
224	♣∞C ECXDMVHDE	小水IIのNREIOIITR不 " R Wt. 20·4.	Uncertain.
225	₩œC EXDMVNIE -Æ.	수지LBRT NIIΛOE Cross pattée. 표 Wt. 21·5.	Albert.
226	₩EC ΠΙΧΟ [™] αλ	∱πLVω VVOEE Cross pattée. 표 Wt. 19·8.	Alus.
227	SEE EXDMVND REX In centre, A	☆⊼NSIGER MONET ⊼ Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 22·0.	Ansiger, or Ansicar.
228	♣ΦC EXDMVND R "	남자ΝωΙΟ지R IOI Cross pattée. 표 Wt. 21·2.	
229	♣∞C EXDMVIIE "	" as Wt. 21·5.	
230	₩OC IXDMVNT "	- Т ЖИГІДХК ОІУІ " 28 Wt. 18•7.	
•	For AIFA ME FECIT?	† For XINMER MONE	ET?

No.	Obverse.		Reverse. Mint. Moneyer.
231	₩ως IXDMVNIE	X	+πΝΓΙΟπ ΙΟΙΥΙ Cross pattée. & Wt. 20·3.
232	₩©C IXDMANE	"	И "
233	"	Ÿ	♣⊼ΝΦΙ Ο ΤΑ ΙΟΙ 표 Wt. 19·8.
284	"	苁	" R Wt. 201.
235	"	· X ·	♣⊼Ν ω ΙD⊼R ΙΟΙ " Æ Wt. 17·8.
236	₩ ©C EXINVM	X	
237	"	"	" IO "R Wt. 21·2.
238	,,	"	,, OI ,, AR Wt. 20-0.
239	₩©C EXINVII	"	,, O ,, B Wt. 20-6.
240	-¥∞C EXNVMI	"	" IOI " Æ Wt. 19·5.
241	IIE#DTC DOM	·¥·	" » Wt. 22·5.
242	₩ως ΙΧDMΛΗΕ	苽	♣·スNII団木R IOIV 素 Wt. 21·5.
243	♣8 € E €⊼DMVNI	REX A	+AMωIER MONETAI Small cross pattée. Ansier for Ansier?
244	♣SC E⊼DMVND (Dot).	RC"	+ANSIER NONETAI
245	₩œE €⊼DMVNI	DE_R :-	Æ Wt. 21·9.
246	₩∞CE CXDMVH	DE X	" & Wt. 21'3.
247	₩SCE GXDMVND	E·X	" & Wt. 22·1.
248	σ н	X	ትጸዘውIER MONET " B Wt 21-7.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
249	₩©CE CXDMVHDE	HANGIER MONEI Small cross pattée. R Wt. 18.5.	Ansier for Ansiger?
250	29 29	子不NのIER MOII Cross pattée. 恵 Wt. 23·1.	
251	₩œC EXDHAND+E	" & Wt. 22.4.	
252	₩œCE CXDMVHI Ā	-πNωIER MOIE ,, as Wt. 22·9.	
253	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	" MOE " æ Wt. 20·6.	
254	19 29	" HOII " æ Wt. 21·6.	
255	₩œC EXDMVHI Å	" Æ" Wt. 19.8.	
256	фос ехім мі Д (Dota).	ΨπNSCR.EDM ,, (Dots). B Wt. 20-4.	
257	♣∞C EπDIVMN ⊼	中水OEDINVIVN Cross pattée. .g. Wt. 21-0.	Acedwine [for Ædwine?]
258	♣SC E⊼DIOIVИ RE	∳⊼RBROИОЕ И⊼Е Cross pattée. æ Wt. 19·8.	Arbronce? [Possibly for Abbonel, q.v.]
259	₩ C EXDINVND RE	子木RVの VVOEIC Cross pattée. 金 Wt. 23·8.	Arus.
260	₩ωC EXINMD R "	" "B Wt. 22:8.	
261	,, ,,	" VVOEIIC " æ Wt. 19·0.	
262	₩œC EXINVMD "	" VVOEIC " æ Wt. 21·5.	
263	19 11	" VVOEIIC " 28. Wt. 18-7.	
264	₩ΦC EXINM R "	" VVOEIC " æ Wt. 14·4.	
265	,, ,,	" VVOIIE Æ Wt. 15:5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
266	₩ως Exdiviir ·Æ·	子⊼RVの VVOEIIC Cross pattée. 素 Wt. 21·3.	Arus.
267	♣SC EXIDMVNDE ⊼	+πSTEN MONET Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·5.	Asten.
268	₩ως Εχρίνιι κ ·Δ·	PATDO ΛΛΙΙΕ Cross pattée. B. Wt. 21.8.	Bado.
269	₩OC EXDIVIVN R X	" AANE ", & Wt. 20·7.	
270	+ωC Eπ DMVI (Between π and D figure meant for front face).	,, AAIIE ,, (Four dots after D.)	
271	" (Same figure between π and D).	" AliEN " (Four dots after D.) B. Wt. 18·2.	
272	+ωC EπDNV ,, (Nothing between letters).	" ANEI! " (Three dots after D.) B. Wt. 22-0.	
273	4SC EXDMVHD RE[X]	+BπSCIC ME FECIT Cross pattée. 28. Wt. 22.7.	Bascio.
274	♣∞C EXDNVN "	♣BERIHCARI Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·0.	Beringar[ius].
275	₩C EIINVN "	∯BERIИICARI "В. Wt. 22·1.	
276	₩œC IXDMΛHE ·₩·	∰BERIHIC⊼RI Æ Wt. 18·2.	
277	- HωRCπIIVIIF λ (Dots).	" R Wt. 16.8.	
278	♣SC EXDMVND RE	中BESLIN MINET Cross pattée. 来 Wt. 20·0.	Beslin.
279	♣SC EXDMVND RE (Dot).	丹BESLIN MNET " 惠 Wt. 20·3.	
280	♣∞C E♣DNV RE 🍒	-∰BESLOIИ MIO⊼ " В Wt. 22·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
281	♣∞C EXDIIVIID REX P	-HBOMECN MON⊼ Cross pattée. B. Wt. 21·9.	Bomecin, or Bosecin.
282	" I	" & Wt. 20·6.	
283	>> >>	" MONI " 丞 Wt. 21·8.	
284	₩ωο ΕπουΠΟ RE P [Pl. X	,, MONA ,, -	
285	"	" sa Wt. 21·0.	
286	₩ωε εχρηννι εί ∴\.\.\.\.	" MON " æ Wt. 20·6.	
287	₩∞O EXDMVN R	" ΜΟΝΤ " æ Wt. 21·7.	
288	₩œC EXDUIID RE	#BOIVIICN IVION ,, & Wt. 18·1. [Pl. XVII. 9.]	
289	\$88 EXDMVND REX №	BOSECIN MONETA INR Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 22·0. [Pl. XVII. 10.]	
290	♣ωC E⊼DIIVND REX IP	♣BOSECIU MOUETA B Wt. 20.3.	
291	" "	♣BOSECIN MONA ,, B. Wt. 19-5.	
292	♣∞C EXDIIVIID REX P	" & Wt. 20.5.	
293	" VND "IP	♣BOSECIN MONTX	
294	" VIID P	Æ Wt. 19·5. ♣BOØECIN MONR⊼	
	"	Æ Wt. 23·5.	
295	¥88E € XDMVND RE P	♣BOSECIN MONET⊼ Æ Wt. 22-6.	
296	♣SC EXDMVND REX	HBOSECIN MOINTT Cross pattée. 28 Wt. 22:0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
297	♣SC EXDMVND REX ∴A∴	♣BO∫ECIN MOIN⊼ Cross pattée. 2B Wt. 18·2.	Bomecin, or Bosecin.
298	♣∞8E C⊼DMVND RC	♣bO∞ECIN MONE,, Æ Wt. 16·6.	
299	♣0C EXDHIVND RE.	♣BOSECIN MONET⊼ B Wt. 21.7.	
300	48C EπDMVND RI,	" as Wt. 21-2.	
801	♣∞C EXDUIID RE ∴ ቚ∴	+BOSECIM MO ,, a. Wt. 22·0.	
302	ν, π	♣BOØECIN MO " Æ Wt. 17·4.	
303	-¥SC EXDMVND R AX	中CHENTPT MONE Cross pattée. 起 Wt. 18·3.	Chenapa.
804	₩88 EXDNVND RE,	" ME FECIT	
805	" "	" MONET,, & Wt. 24:5.	
806	> 9	" МОÆ " а Wt. 21·5.	
807	+SC EXDNVND RE∴ · X .	" as Wt. 18-0.	
30 8	-¥SC EπDMVN RE AT	" MON " a Wt. 21·4.	:
809	♣ωቴ Eπdnvd Re "	" MONE Small croes pattée. 28. Wt. 19:5.	
810	-¥∞C EXINAMD ΥΫ́	" MONE " æ Wt. 21-0.	
811	-¥ωC EXIDI A	+COM IOI Cross pattée.	Comm?
	[Pl. X7	. as Wt. 19-0.	
812	中のC EXDMVNI ス (Dots).	- CVNRNET IVIE Cross pattée. 28 Wt. 21·5.	Cunernet?

			,
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
313	TIDIAMOX3 SI€	中CVNRIIETE Cross pattée. 趣 Wt. 20·3.	Cunernet?
314	♣IC EXDMVDE X	+CIΛΙΙΜΙV IIOE Cross pattée. 28 Wt. 17·3.	Uncertain.
815	₩œCC XEIIMN 🛣	∱СІV⊼ІСІVRН "в. Wt. 15·4.	Uncertain.
316	-∰ωC IXUIID R "	♣ΕΙΛΙΙCIECV B. Wt. 17·6.	Uncertain.
317	+ωC EXDNVI X Four annulets around.	+CDBVINI ·· π − Cross pattée, with annulets in angles. B Wt. 20·2.	Uncertain.
318	*96E €⊼DMVUDE REX INR In centre, ∴ ⊼∴	*DECEMVND MONETA Small cross pattée. 28 Wt. 20.0.	Degemund, Dagemund, &c.
	[Pl. X7	/II. 12.]	
319	₩88E €XDMVND RE	" 28. Wt. 20·1.	
820	♣0C EDI♣IVN RE Ā	♣DECEMVUD MOÆTA B Wt. 21-4.	
321	¥96E €⊼DMVИDE REX	*D⊼ŒEMOND MONET Æ Wt. 20·6. [Pl. XVII. 18.]	
822	₩88E €XDMVND RE	*D⊼CEMONE MONETA B. Wt. 20°9.	
323	» »	∯D⊼GEMOND MONET Æ Wt. 20.3.	
324	¥98 E⊼DMVND RE Ā	DAGEMOND MONET B Wt. 21.5.	
325	♣∞8E €⊼DMVND RE ∵AA∵	♣DXGEMO NONEIT B Wt. 19-1.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
326	₩ A CNWWDR 388	♣D⊻GEMOND OT Cross pattés, 28 Wt. 22·0.	Degemund, Dagemund, &c.
827	♣ece cydnvMd re	수DYCENOND 어든T Small cross pattée. ऋ Wt. 17·6.	
328	∔9 €E E⊼DMVИDE ∔ ИR ∴.А.∴	♣D⊼IEMOUD MOT⊼ æ Wt. 214.	
329	TASEE EXDMVINDE IR	♣D⊼IEМИD МТ⊼ Cross pattée. æ Wt. 22·5.	
330	¥9€E €XDIIVND RE P	+DπIEMOND MOπ,, B Wt. 22·3.	
331	₩S®E €ADMVND RE	*DAIEMOND MOÆTA B. Wt. 20.5.	
332	"	π " МОТπ .в. Wt. 21·2.	
333	ω ,, ,,	*DAIEMOIID MOI Small cross pattée. & Wt. 20·1.	
334	₩S8E €#DMVND R	N Cross pattée. & Wt. 20-2.	
335	₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩	\$D⊼IEMOUD MOT⊼ B. Wt. 20·0.	
336	₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩	" Æ Wt. 20-9.	
337	" "	♣D⊼IEMOND MO⊼ " æ Wt. 21·8.	
338	"	,, OT ,, 承 Wt. 20·7.	
839	₩wge €xdmande	" MOI " æ Wt. 21·0.	
340	» »	" NO " Æ Wt. 22 4.	
341	₩ωΘΕ €⊼DMVND RE	#DAIE MOVET MONA	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer
342	♣∞€E €⊼DMVND R .·.Ā.·.	*DAIEMOUT MONA Small cross pattée. & Wt. 22·0.	Degemund, Dagemund, &c.
343	♣∞C E⊼DIHVND RE	+DπIEMOND ИΟΙ Cross pattée. æ Wt. 22:6.	
344	₩C EXDIHVNE "	Я ИОΙ Л В Wt. 21°0.	
345	₩₩ EXDMVN RI	" MO " Æ Wt. 21·1.	
846	₩ω® EXDMVRNE X	"NOI" 28. Wt. 21-0.	
347	" ·.· ⊼ ·.·	"ИОІТ ж. Wt. 20-9.	
348	₩C EXINVMD ₩	A Wt. 20·9. ♣D⊼IEMOND NO " B Wt. 21·3.	
849	₩C EXINVM "	♣DAIEMOND MO ,, Æ Wt. 20·0 II. 14.]]	
850	- 1 A C EXDIIVIID REX I	♣D⊼EMOND MOTI,, æ Wt. 20·0.	
851	ተመ8 EXDMVN RI ትጁት	" as Wt. 19·5.	
352	₩ C EXDMVN RI "	" MOT " & Wt. 22·1.	
353	., 8∞±	"MTI" 28. Wt. 23·8	
354	,, ,, ,,	"MI" 28. Wt. 19·5.	
355	#SCE €NVMDE REX MR	∳D⊼€ИОИЕ ИОИЕТ⊼ Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 22.7.	
356	♣88E €⊼DMVND RE ∵Ã∵	XDEIMVUD MONE⊼ Æ Wt. 21.4.	
857	₩8C EXDMVND REX	" MONE⊼ Æ Wt. 22·6.	
858	₩88 EADMVND RE Cross pattée.	\$DEIMVND MONETAA B. Wt. 21·5.	I

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
859	♣SC E⊼DNVND REX	★DEINVND NONE	Degemund, Dagemund, &c.
860	₩©C I⊼DMVNT Ā	♣D⊼GIEMVND ME F æ Wt. 28·2.	
861	₩w8E €XDMVL' "	**DECEIIVND II Small cross pattée. & Wt. 22.8.	·
	The ten following coins a	re of more barbarous work.	
862	♣J,CE €⊼DVIND RE	♣D⊼IEM⊙I∃T MON3 Cross pattée. 28 Wt. 19·0.	
863	₩SC EXDMVND REΓ	₩DXIENOND MONTX	
	"	Æ Wt. 18.4.	
364	₩OC EXDIIIVIIHE "	#DπIEMOIIT MOIIπ Small cross pattée. æ Wt. 18·3.	
365	♣SCE CYNRDAI 🗡	Η DπΙΕΡΦΟΝΟ VNE Cross pattée. & Wt. 20·0. [Pl. XVII. 15.]	
366	TSC EXDIVIVID RIS	♣DXIEMVIND MONE Cross pattée. (In 3rd and 4th quarter pyramid of dots ∴) B Wt. 16.5.	
367	π "	" MOÆ,, (No dots). æ Wt. 18·6.	
3 68	,, ,,	FDAIEMVND NOME Small cross pattée with dot in each angle. R Wt. 20-0.	
369	♣SC ED⊼IIOIVMDIE	추DπIENOMDVI MOI Cross pattée. æ Wi. 20:8.	
370	♣OC EXRMVNE ·· Ϫ ·.·	+DXIENOMED NOT,, As Wt. 21·2.	
371	♣DXIENVOMEDINC ∴ ቚ :	♣D⊼IENOMEÐ NOT,, æ Wt. 21·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
372	₩SC EMVNHAL W	∱D⊻MNVÆ ROT Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 18·5.	Dagmund?
373	♣8C EXDMVD RE Ā	+DEINOLT ME FEC Cross pattée. & Wt. 190.	Deinolt.
874	+∞C E+DNV RE Ä	HDEHVTÆ NOAE Cross pattée. 28 Wt. 20-3.	Denutae?
375	∳∞C NDVMOINE "	♣DFOIVIHVИНАЕ Cross pattée. æ Wt. 17·2.	Deomunhae?
376	+∞C EXDNVDE ⊼	*DOHRMIEIØF Small cross pattée. & Wt. 20-0.	Dohrneis?
377	4- R∞С И⊼ИЛЕТ <u></u>	PDИOVIVIDAII Cross pattée. в Wi. 21·8.	Domundan?
378	₩₩ EXDIVINVDE	*DEOIVIE VIONET Cross pattée. Wt. 23.5.	Drome.
379	-¥E∞ΛΙΛΙRVN \		Dumeoa or Dumeda?
380	₩ EXDMVNDI RE		Eadred.
381	♣8C EXDMVND RE[X]	EDVVINVS ME FCHT Cross pattée. & Wi. 19-9.	Eadwine.
382	₩ως Εχώννη RE	♣EDVLFV8 ME FECIT Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20-0.	Eadwulf[us].
383	NC EXNOMVN R X	∔EIOND⊼EMVN IVI Cross pattée. B Wt. 18·0.	Eiondaemun.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
384	-∳ωC EπDI (Dots). ΑΑ	小ELCIEC지R Cross pattée. 路 Wt. 17·7.	Eldecar.
385	₩ως Εχρίινης "	₩ELIωMVω. ΛΛΟ Cross pattée. æ Wt. 18·5.	Elismus.
886	+ωC LπMVИI Crescent after π in legend, and over larger π	HELOFROED RIM* Cross pattée. B. Wt. 19-3.	Elofroed?
887	∔ωC L⊼MVII ,, Crescents as last.	+ERπTINOFINO* Cross pattée. B Wt. 20·5.	Eratinof?
388	фωс Еπіи∨мп А	∱ERDNV⊏ИЕ YI Cross pattée. æ Wt. 18·8.	Erdnunc?
889	♣∃C⊼DMVMD RIE (Dots).	中国RDNVFIIEVSII " (Dots in legend). A Wt. 19-0.	
890	♣∞C E⊼DMVMIIOI Æ ·.·	BRDNVCIIEVO ,, (Dots in legend). R Wt. 21-3.	
391	♣NSE €⊼DMVND RE		Ergemond.
392	" "	,, I⊼ ,, 28. Wt. 20·7.	
393	♣ωC EXDNVHD RE (Dots).	∔ERLEFRANNIO: Cross pattée. & Wt. 22·3.	Erlefrannio?
394	ቶωC EXDNVHE " (Dots).	ERLEFANOI (Dots). " as Wt. 18·8.	
895	+∞C EXDNVHE· (Dots).	+ERLEFI∪EDVα (Dots). Cross pattée. 22 Wt. 21·6.	Erlefredus?

^{*} As the obverses of these two pieces are from the same die, one is tempted to think that the reverses must likewise really both have been made by the same moneyer, unlike as they are.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
396	♣SC E⊼DNVNE RF · ☆·	子ERS⊼LT MONI Small cross pattée. 素 Wt. 20·5.	Ersalt.
397	₩EDREИID⊼И ; Å· (Dots).	中ERωπLT MOM " 基 Wt. 18·9.	
39 8	♣EDRENIDXNXE	" MON (Dot over M). Cross pattée. & Wt. 17-5.	
399	♣⊐DREHIDXNXC Ä	+ERØALT MON ,, (·· over M). (Dots in 3rd and 4th qu. of cross). B. Wt. 14·5.	
400	♣CDRENID⊼NC ·Å·		
401	₩CDRŁИDAXC X	NOM – 4ποη Ξ + ,, (Dot). s Wt. 21·2.	
402	♣CDRENIDXNXC ·Å·	+CRωXL-MON ,, (Dot in leg. and over M) a. Wt. 15·7.	
403	♣[ω]C EπDMVN R	₩EST⊼LE MONEI " Æ Wt. 24·0.	
404	₩ωνς ERDИ III 🛣	HEVVRAM HO (Dot). Cross pattée. R Wt. 18-6.	Ewram?
405	₩ως Εχριίνιετ "	∔EVR MOBI⊼DT " æ Wt. 19·7.	
406	₩EIØINÞ¶VDCI Ā	♣FR⊼NOVИDO Cross pattée. æ Wt. 19·5.	Franoundo?
407	♣8€ EXDHVND REX ∴Ã.∴	FREDEMVN MO Cross pattée. & Wt. 21.0.	Fredemund
408	₩SC EXDMVND R	♣FREDEMVND NO,, æ Wt. 21·3.	
409	♣SC E⊼DMVNDI RE	♣FREDEMVN MOT, Æ Wt. 22·8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
410	I/I GNNDXE ECO X	♣CREDIIVR IVO Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 17·3.	Fredemund.
411	+∞C EXDINVNIE A Below .	HGIØLEFREDO Cross pattée. R Wt. 21.8.	Gislefred.
	[Pl. XV	/II. 16.]	
412	₩œC EXDINAI 🛣	" As Wt. 22.0.	
413	♣ωC EXDINVNIE Ā Below, ○		
414	₩C EXDMVN X	+GISLER ·· ΛΛ ,, at Wt. 20·5.	
415	+ωC ΕΧDII "	∔GIØNELR " Æ Wt. 23·0.	
416	♣SC EXDHVHD RE∴· · X ·	+GRIN MO ME FECIT (Point in legend). Cross pattée. 28 Wt. 22-8.	Grim.
417	,,	HGRIMO ME FECIT Small cross pattée. 28. Wt. 22-8.	
418	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	♣GRIME FECIT MO Cross pattée. & Wt. 19·5.	
419	♣SC EXDMVND RE∵	FGRIMO MONETA Small cross pattée. R Wt. 19-5.	
420	♣SD E⊼DMVD RE	♣GRIMO ME FECIT Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 18·5.	
421	₩ωC EXDN 🛣	구GVLCREO Cross pattée. 요 Wt. 22·6.	Gulcreo?
422	₩SE EXDMVD REX	46VNDBERT MON Cross pattée. & Wt. 21.8.	Gundbert.
423	,, ,,	" МОИЕ	
	1	R Wt. 21.0.	l

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
424	♣S® Eπdmvnd Rex ∴	- ΔηλΙΕΒΕΚΤ ΜΟΛ Cross pattée. B. Wt. 194.	Haiebert.
425	₩SC EXDMVN RE	" a. Wt. 19·2.	
426	SCE CADMAILD	사ΗπΜΙΝ બΟΝΕ Orose pattée. 표 Wt. 22-2.	Hamin. [=Heming?]
427	♣ω EXIDMVHDE ⊼		Hartmari.
428	₩ωŒ €πDITIVIIRI [Pl. XV	НЕНИСХ REX E* B Wt. 21·8. Cross pattée.	Heming.
42 9	₩ωςε cxd+iviri "	" & Wt. 22·5.	
430	₩C EXNIVID A	-∰HFIRVDOIC Cross pattée. 28 Wt. 17·4.	Hfirudoic ?
431	+ωC EXIDU RE Δ	♣HLVDOVIDVN Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 18·0.	Hludovicus.
	[Pl. X7	/III. 1.]	
432	♣ωC EXNIVID "	. B. Wt. 16.8.	
433	♣ωC E⊼DIVI I ⊼ (Dots).	HNEET DEO Cross pattée. B Wt. 17:0.	Uncertain.
434	"	" Æ Wt. 16·5.	

^{*} The reverse of No. 428 has been thought by some numismatists to give the name of an unknown king, possibly a Dane. It would in this sense be read Heming rex E. The name Hemming occurs more than once among the Danish leaders on the Continent at a somewhat earlier and again at a somewhat later date than this (Langebek, Scr. Rer. Dan. i. p. 496; Pertz, Scr. Ger. i. 198, 200, 355, 361; Sym. Dun. H. R. a. 1098). The coins 428-9 are however too much blundered to allow us to draw any conclusions from their legends, and it is probable that the REX on the reverse has simply been transposed from the obverse. The final letters of the obverse are some blundered form of the word "monetarius."

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
485	♣ESDXÆMRVÆ ⊼	- HODVMRBEDO Cross pattée. B Wt. 18·0.	Hodumrbedo?
486	-¥ωC IXIIVIE — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		Huscam?
487	♣SC IπUIID RE "	- ♣HV8CM· MO (Dot). - As Wt. 23·6.	
438	₩88E €ADMVND A	-ΗπΟΕDΗΕDTIE Cross pattée. A Wt. 19-0.	Jaced, or Jaced?
439	-¥∞IECEXDIII ⊼	" & Wt. 18.7.	
440	- 4∞C CXEIMVII RI X	小IIXOFD MET MEI あ Wt. 18·5.	
441	₩ SUNMOKE X	♣IXOFD FIETHE " Æ Wt. 21·5.	
442		♣IXOCD IICT ME " B Wt. 20·3.	
443	.·. ⊼. (No dots).	小IXORD I·ICT ME あ Wt. 21·0.	
444	中のC ADHAND IIE女 (Dota):	小EMØODHR DOT 惠 Wt. 20-8.	Jemsovr?
445	+∞C EXINVMD A	Ψ ΙΟΝ⊼ΝΝΕΜ Cross pattée.	Johannes.
	[Pl. X1	7 III. 2.] as Wt. 17·0.	
446	∰φC EπINVM "	中IOHANNEM I ,, (Dots). 忠 Wt. 16·5.	
447	4∞C EXDIOIVNET	사이크MVMCRIOT Cross pattée. as Wt. 21·3.	Isiemund.
448	₩C EXDIIVN X	사ιωΤΡΝπDDΙωΟ Cross pattée. 표 Wt. 19·5.	Uncertain.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
449	♣ωC CXEIYIVN R 🛣		Uncertain.
			Martinus? see S. Martin, p. 135.
450	本当C TDMVMD RIE (Dot).	수MEVB3법 3H Cross pattée. 표 Wt. 23·0.	Meuter.
451	" 4ихрмумр кіє	(Dot). As Wt. 23-0.	
452	₩WC EXDIOIVNET	₩MREVCUDT IOT " & Wt. 19·0.	
	ı		Milo, see Oandert.
453	♣8C EXDMVMDE ⊼		Uncertain.
454	₩SS EXDMVD RX	НОЛИDDERT ME Cross pattée. В Wt. 18·5.	Oandert?
455	EπDMπD "	" & Wt. 21-2.	
456	₩MILO ME ECTS "	N ME ,, as Wt. 21 0.	
457	♣SC E⊼DMVND RI	+ODOMER LπEX Cross pattée. R Wt. 21·4.	Odomoner.
458	" "	♣ODOMONER LIXX	
450	_	æ Wt. 19.5	
459	" ∙ Æ·	" AR Wt. 22·0.	
460	♣øC EXDINVNE 🍒	♣OðVLBERT MOI Cross pattée. 28 Wt. 17·5.	Odulbert (for Adalbert?)
	[Pl. X7	VIII. 3.]	

		,	
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
461	₩ωC EXDMVN R·.· 🛣	+ODVLBER MON Cross pattée. B Wt. 21.5.	Odulbert (for Adalbert?)
462	R "	MOIT ,, æ Wt. 21·0.	
463	ф∞С С⊼ЕІМУИ R "	♣ODVLBER MOIIR ,, æ Wt. 21·0.	
464	ΦωC EπDVVN R "	♣ODVLBNR IYIO " Æ Wt. 18·6.	
465	₩ C EXDIVN R "	" MOI " æ Wt. 21·0.	
466	ΦΦC EXDMVN R "	中ODVLBE IVIRE ,, 由 Wt. 19·5.	
467	3 9 3 9	" ·.·IVIRO " Æ Wt. 20·0.	
468	11 11	"IVIROI " as Wt. 19·5.	
469	+ωC EXDIIVIND REX I	中OðVLBEROI " (Dot). æ Wt. 19·2.	
470	TANNIEDATE NOVET	♣ODVLBNR MON ,, Æ Wt. 20·0.	
471	SE EXDMVND RE A	*ODVLF ME FECIT Small cross pattée. & Wt. 23.0.	Odulf.
	[Pl. XV	7III. 4.]	
472	₩88 EXDMVNDE "	♣ODVLFV8 ME F " æ Wt. 21·5.	
478	+SC EXDIOIVIIDI X	- OID MONE⊼II⊼I Cross pattée. 28. Wt. 22:0.	Oid?
474	♣SC EXIDMVID .Ā.	♣OHEONE⊼ II⊼E Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 18·5.	Onnones ?
475	♣∞C EXDMVN III	-FOUINONΣΕΙΙ ,, -AR Wt. 22·0.	
476	♣C E⊼DVNV [REX]	[-]-OIINONΕΛ ΝΛΙ ,, .as Wt. 22·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
477	→SC EXIDMVND RC	+OIIIIONE⊼ IEII Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·8.	Onnonea?
478	""太	" IIXIX " as Wt. 20·7.	
479	,, ,, ,,	,, II⊼I ,, Æ Wt. 22·0.	
480	" " 太 (No dots in legend).	" IIAX " Æ Wt. 19·8.	
481	HSCE €XDMVND RE	" II ⊼ ♣ "	,
	X	л. Wt. 21·5.	
482	₩SC EXIDMVND RE (Dot).	中OIINONEX IIXI " 由 Wt. 21·8.	
483	♣SC EADMVND RI	♣OIIIIOИENI⊼♣ " æ Wt. 22·5.	
484	₩ως Εχρωννί χ	掛ΟΙΙΗΟΝΧΙΙΧ IRI ,, 由 Wt. 22·0.	
485	-∰ωC E⊼DIYIVNI " (Dots).	- Ι -ΟΝΗΟΝ Χ ΙΙΧΙΙ ,, -æ. Wt. 22·5.	
486	₩ως Εχρμανί "	" & Wt. 20-7.	
487	,, ,,	Ⅱ⊼ Æ Wt. 19·5.	
488	" IVIVII 🛣	" IIXI " " a. Wt. 22·5.	
489		- ∔ОИИОИ⊼ ПЛТ "	
490	♣sclxmvni X	扑ΟΝΙΙΟΝΙ⊼ IRI 素 Wt. 20·0.	
4 91	ec exdmvmd rex	OZVVLF MONETA Small cross pattée. & Wt. 21-8.	Oswulf.
492	♣ωC E⊼IDIYIVND Ā (Dqts).	+OTBERT IVIO (Dots : after R and IVI). Cross pattée. 28 Wt. 20•4.	Otbert.
		[Pl. XVII. 5.]	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
493	OC EXIDMVND A	+OTBERVMDTO Cross pattée. B Wt. 19.0.	Otbert.
494	ωC EXIDMIVN "	+OTBERT IVI ,, (Dots R ···) As Wt. 23·7.	
495	¥ωCΕΣΙΙΒΟΙΣ	ODUTRIBLE NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT	
496	₩ωC EXIDIYIVND " (Dot).	♣OTDR MONI æ Wt. 187.	
497	₩OC EXDMVD RE 🛣	HOTIBVIURO ME Cross pattée. R Wt. 17-7. [Pl. XVIII. 6.]	Otibuinro.
498	₩C EXDIOIVNE X	HOTIBVINIO ME ,, (Dota). & Wt. 22-0. [Pl. XVIII. 7.]	
499	₩ωC EXDMVMD R,	" & Wt. 23.2.	
500	"	♣OTIBVIINO ME " B. Wt. 22·3.	
501	ωC EADMVD RE "	♣OTIBVIHEV IIE " (Dots). Æ Wt. 20·6.	
502	₩ωC EXDIOIVNE "	HOTIBINIO ME " (Dots). B Wt. 21.0.	
503	♣∞C EXDMVD RE "	TOTIBVINIO ME ,, (Dots). Æ Wt. 23·6.	
504	♣SC EXIDMAND ·₩	(Dota). & Wt. 19.0. [Pl. XVIII. 8.]	
505	"	(Dot)., ME ,,, Wt. 20·0.	
506	ASO ∡DNVD RIIE ▼	(Dot). Small cross pattée. B. Wt. 22-0.	·
507	♣∞C E⊼DMVD REI"	⊀О IBVIИIO MIE Cross pattée. я Wt. 18·3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer
508	★RŒ XDIVIVDD3	+O⁻IBVINO M∃ (Dots : after I). Cross pattée. & Wt. 20·5.	Otibuinro.
509	♣∞C Eπ···♣DOM¬E	♣O¯BU⊼NIOI: ME ,, as Wt. 24·0.	
510	₩ος πνο∋ναι "	FOTIS MOINISC Cross pattée. & Wt. 19-0.	Otie.
511	₩©C EXDMVNI X	₩QVR⊼N MO··· Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 19·6.	Quaran?
512	₩©C EXDIOINN X	₩OVR⊼N MOIC # Wt. 18·5.	
513	₩ωC EXINMID R "	+OVRXN MOIE ,, (Dot). Æ Wt. 21·5.	
514	" " [Pl. X	∰QVR⊼N MO·.· Æ Wt. 19·0. VIII. 9.]	
515	₩©C EXIDMVNE ₩	" & Wt. 21.0.	
516	+∞C EXINMID R X	♣OVR⊼N MIE " (Dots M ··) Æ Wt. 19·0.	
517	♣SC EXDMVND R X		Rather.
518	♣SC EXDMVUD R "	♣R⊼THERVS MEC " no dot. æ Wt. 18·0.	
5 19	♣8C EXIDMVNDE ₩	∱ЯЕ⊼RT I [∨] IODI Cross pattée. .в. Wt. 20·4.	Reart, or Rerar?
520	"	" VVODII " Æ Wt. 21·0.	
521	,, ,,	", VIODII ", as Wt. 21.5.	

No.		Obverse.		Re	everse.	Mint. Moneyer.
522	₩ωC	EXIDMVN	A	 ₩ЯЕХRТ	VIODI Cross pattée. & Wt. 21-3.	Reart, or Rerar?
523	₩wc	EIINVN (Crescent or side of ∞)	either	IIOOV TЯ	7∃R∯- ,, as Wt. 20·0.	
524	₩œC	EXIDMV	"	₩ ЯEXRT	VIOD " B. Wt. 22·7.	
525	₽ SC	EπIDMVND	Ε,,	 ₩ЯЕКТ М	ODIIIE " B. Wt. 22·4.	
526	-	EXDMVN R		,, M	IODIC ,, as Wt. 22:3.	
527	φc	EXDIHVND	RE A	⊹ ЯЕR⊼R	MODI ,, & Wt. 18 [.] 5.	
528	4sc	EπIDMVND	Е"	"	B Wt. 22.0.	
529	₩œC	ΕΧΟΝΥΝ	"	,,	æ Wt. 21-2.	
530	₩œC	EXDMVD R	RE 🔨	 REMIGI\	/8 ME F Cross pattée. & Wt. 21-7.	Remigius.
531	₩œC	ΕπΙΟΜΥΝΕ		∓ RН DИМ 'Ш. 10.]	R REX Cross pattée. & Wt. 18.0.	Uncertain.
532	₩œC	EXDMVN R In centre, ‡		¥*9TIØLE	CT MOE Cross pattée. & Wt. 21.0.	Risleca, or Sisleca.
533	₩œC	EπDIHVND	RE.	" [Pl. X	Æ Wt. 20.0. VIII. 11.]	
534		"	"	,,	NOE ,, æ Wt. 21·5.	
535		"	,,	8	MOIE	
					B Wt. 21.0.	

^{*} The first letter of this word is on some coins R, on others A, on others S, and on one S. It is not easy to say therefore whether it should be an R or an S, though the former letter is of the most frequent occurrence. The letter R has accordingly been written throughout.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
536	♣ωC EXDINANIE ₩	+9 Ισμεία NOI Cross pattée. 28 Wt. 21·8.	Risleca, or Sisleca.
537	₩ως Εχρίηλνης "	" NOIE,, æ Wt. 21 0.	
538	₩ωC EXINMD R "	" NOE " æ Wt. 19·0.	
539	♣ωC EXINM RZ "	♣RINLEE⊼ MOE ,, æ Wt. 21·0.	
540	∰ΗΦ RCXIIVIIE " (Dots).	" a. Wt. 19·0.	
541	♣EI®IN₩VDCI "	♣ЯTIØLE⊼ ИГОІ Æ Wt. 20·2.	
5 42	本文子 本文子 本文子	サンドル With 17-2.	
543	子のC EXDMVDI 人 (Dots in legend).	↑ROBETVo MO∴ (Dot in legend). Cross pattée; in third quarter dots ∴	Robert.
		æ Wt. 20·3. [Pl. XVIII. 12.]	
544	" "	本POIDIBERT NO ,, no dots. 图 Wt. 21·5.	
545	¥∞C E⊼DMVND RE	*ωIEMOUD MOUETAI Cross pattée, & Wt. 21·0.	Saemond, or Sigemund.
546	н Ш	≭σIE⊠OHD NONET Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·0.	
547	♣CEXDMVND IE Ā	+wiewond иоие Cross patiée. ж Wt. 22.0.	
548	ER DIIVIDAE CIA·A· (SC EADMVND RE retrograde and blundered).	" & Wt. 21.0.	
549		N dot in second and third quarter of cross. B Wt. 20.8.	

No.	Obverse.	Parrama	
	-	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer
550	4sc επρωννη RE	HSIEMVND MONE Cross pattée. B. Wt. 21.9.	Saemond, or Sigemund.
551	♣8C EπDMVIID R "	⊀SIEMVИD MOИE " В Wt. 20·3.	
552	♣∞€ EXDMVNDE "	手の MOE ,, 悪 Wt. 20 ⁻ 9.	
558	"	" & Wt. 21.0.	
554	₩ωC EXMUID RE "	# WiEMVND RIOT By Wt. 19•4.	
555	₩ EXDMVINDI RE	HOEMOUD UOUETA Small cross pattée. 28. Wt. 19-5.	
556	₩ω⊗ EXDMVNDE "	+ωEMOHD NOE Cross pattée. 28. Wt. 19-8.	
557	₩ως ΕχΝΙΥDIE "	" as Wt. 20·4.	
558	₩ C EXDMVNDIE "	" 28. Wt. 20·5.	
559	₩ως Εχρίην "	" as Wt. 21.8.	
560	ω® ΕΧΝΙVIDE "		
	-	TII 14.]	
561	₩ GININID #	" Æ Wt. 17-4.	
562))	"NO ; B. Wt. 18-7.	
563	★CC EXCINVITI ·太· (Dots in legend)	∱∾EM⊙NO M⊙EM" Æ Wt. 22-0.	
564	♣C EXDMVИ REØŢ Ā [Pl. XV	-∰-ΦERMVDИ CEOT,, 	
565	₩8C EXGIIVIIDIIETI	*SICIIIVIO MONETI Small cross pattée. & Wt. 20.0.	
566	₩œC EXDNADE \	Foigenvndei Cross pattée, 28 Wt. 18·1.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
567	¥∞© EADMVND RE Ā [Pl. XV	* ★∞IGEMVND M⊙NE⊼ P Small cross pattee. B Wt. 21-8.	Saemond, or Sigemund.
568	FSC EXDMVND RE	¥SIŒEIIVIID MOIE⊼ P 28. Wt. 20.7.	
569	₩ EXDMVND RE	♣ωIMVИD ИОИЕТ⊼ Æ Wt. 20.2.	
570	₩ω® EXDMVND RE	#SIMVNDV\$ MONETA # Wt. 19.7.	
571	∰ E⊻DIIAN KE ·₩.	♣SMIVIIDVI NOUIT Cross pattée. B Wt. 21-5.	·
572	4∞C EDIO A	+ωΙΟΧΟΙ Cross pattée. B. Wt. 20-2.	Uncertain.
578	∔ωC E⊼DNDVIE ⊼ (Dots in legend).	+∞IC-EFA MON (Dots). Cross pattee; in first and fourth quarter dots R Wt. 18-2.	Sivefa, or Sisleca? (See Risleca).
574	♣C EXDVNVM R ⊼	+CNEFREN MHπ Cross patiée. & Wi. 23·4.	Snefren.
575	₩ως Εχ⊩λιοίλι \ \	コログロコエルチ Cross pattée. あ Wt. 20-1.	Uncertain.
576	♣8C EXIDMVNDE 🎞	+coTEN MONET★ Small cross pattée. B Wt. 21-8.	Sten, or Stein.
	[Pl. XV	/III. 17.]	
577	₩SC EXIDMVNDE "	∔ωTEN WONE≭ " Æ Wt. 19·8.	
578	₩₩ EXDMVNDIE "	₩	
	1	AR Wt. 20.3.	_

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
579	⊀ΕπΙDΛΙVИDE Φ (Very rude letters).	- HOTIEMNOIIE (Very rude letters). Cross pattée. 28 Wt. 20-0.	Sten, or Stein.
580	₩C EXDIIVNE A	♣ωTEPH⊼N ⊍ωI Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·5.	Stephen.
	[Pl. X	XIX. 1.]	
581	" ♣øC EXDIIVIIE	ω Β Ντ. 21·6.	
582	♣SC EXDINVND R·太.	FTEDREDO MONE Small cross pattée. R Wt. 21-4.	Tedredo.
583	+8C EπDMVND RE	★TEDVVINVS ⋈E FC Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21·6.	Tedwine, or Titwine?
58 1	₩∞C EXDMVB R·.· "	小TIBVINIO MER " 思 Wt. 18·5.	
585	∔ ωC E⊼DMVDI ⊼ (Dots in legend).	中TBYIURO MI " (Dots in legend). 基 Wt. 21.0.	
586	♣ΦC EXMVD REI Ā	♣TBYINRO MEID " Æ Wt. 17·5.	
587	♣ω XENNAOMED III ∴ΥΥΥ	♣VO⊼RENO ME DNOT Cross pattée. & Wi. 22·5.	Udareno?
588	♣SC EπDMVID ∵Æ∵ (Very rude letters).	+VUDELA NOVER (Very rude letters). Small cross pattée. & Wt. 18-7.	Undela.
589	₩ C EXDMVNIE X		Usca.
590	中 のC EDIIIVEIIIE 及 (Points in legend).	- ΥΤΓΙΛΟΓΙΙ- Cross pattée. B. Wt. 21·0.	Utflof?
591	,, ,,	∱: VTFI⊼OI∃Э∯ " В Wt. 22-0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
592	*SC EODMVND REAL	**VVYLLER MONET Small cross pattée. R Wt. 20-2. IX. 2.]	Walter.
598	ትのC EXIDMVNE 죠 (Dots in legend).	+VVπNDEFRED (Dots). Cross pattée. 28 Wt. 19-5.	Wandefred.
594	4-00 EXIIIVIID A		Warue?
595	♣8€ E⊼DMVD REX∴.	+VVIEBALDVS ME Cross pattée, & Wt. 200.	Wigbald [Widbold?].
596	" 48СЕТОМУИО RE	HVVIDATE NONE WE 20.2.	
597	∔SC EXDNVND RE	♣VVIDBVLD MOIIE dots () in first quarter.	
598	♣EC EXDNVND TϪ	B. Wi. 21·8.	
599	₩WE EXDMVDEN	8 IE ,, æ Wt. 23·0.	
600		" Æ Wt. 18.5.	
601	♣∃SC E⊼DMVMD "	+VVIDBOLDO VE ,, (Dots). As Wt. 20-3.	
602	1-8C EXDMVIID RE	TVVIEDVLE MONET Cross pattée. B. Wt. 20-2.	Wædulf, or Winedulf.
608	₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩	" ИОИЕТ" ж Wt. 21·5.	1
604	♣D⊼CIEMVNDIE " Cross pattée.	"ИОÆ ⊼ в ₩t. 23·6.	
605	♣ec exdmd rve X	小VVIEDVIR NOT Cross pattée. 速 Wt. 21·0.	. 9

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
606	₩SE EXDMVND RA	₩VVINEDLF IIO	
000	TOO ENDMAND KM	Cross pattée.	Waedulf, or Winedulf.
		28. Wt. 21·0.	
607	#SC EXDMVIIDI RE	♣ VVINEDVLF MOÆT	
	·. ☆	Æ Wt. 19.0.	
608	♣SC EXDMVND REX	₩VVINECE ⁻ R ΛΛΤ (Dots).	Winecer, Wineger, or
		Cross pattée.	Winiger.
	💥		
609	, A	★VVINEGER MONE Small cross pattée.	
		AB Wt. 22.0.	
610	" RE	₩ AAINEGER MOVETA	
	X	AB Wt. 21.5.	}
611	±88 E⊼DMVND REX	♣VVINIGER MONETπ	
	A	AB Wt. 20.5.	
	[Pl. X	XIX. 8.]	
610	JOSE CADMAND PAR	ı G	
612	₩96E €XDMVUD FUR	Cross pattée.	
		AR Wt. 16.7.	
613	♣SC EXDMVND REX	♣ VVINEGTR : VONT	
	X	Æ Wt. 21.0.	
	x		
614	, A	" AONT	
		AR Wt. 21.8.	
615	,, ,,	#VVINEGR AONT ,,	
	1 C T T T.		
616	₩∞C EXDMANDE ▼	C ,, ,,	
617	Ä " ø		
-	, , , , , , ,	Small cross pattée.	
61 C	TOO ETDIAVAID SE		
618	₩SC EXDMVND RE	♣VVONE6E ⁻ R: ΛΛТ Cross pattée.	
		AR Wt. 20·3.	
619	" REX	N ,,	
	太	.R Wt. 22·0.	1

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer
620	₩ BONNMOKE BOOM	+VVIVR·ONETΛI Small cross pattée. R Wt. 24-7.	Winecer, Wineger, or Winiger.
621	+SC EπDMVND REX πumerous dots above	子VVINIER MONETAI Small cross pattée. あ Wt. 21-7.	Winier.
622	♣SSE €ADMVND RE	" Æ Wt. 23·6.	
623	" KE '	" .B. Wt. 22·6.	
624	♣SCE €⊼DMVND RE I ∴ A.∵	" ИОИЕТЛІ ж Wt. 21.2.	
625	4-96E €XDMVND RE I	+VVINIER MONETYI	
626	ችው8E €ADMVND R I Ä [Pl. 3	" ΜΟΝΕΤΧΙ æ Wt. 21-0.	
627	₩SC EXDMAND B T	+VVINIER MONELXI Cross pattée. & Wt. 20-7.	;
628	♣SC EXDMVND RE	4VVINIER NONET Small cross pattée. R Wt. 20-9.	
629	♣SC E⊼DMHD RE "	" Æ Wt. 21.0.	
630	₩ ω⊗Ε €πDMVN Ϫ	+VVINEIR MOIE Cross pattée. B Wt. 19.5.	
631	"	" MOI " Æ Wt. 22·3.	
632	木 坑	" MOMXE Small cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·7.	
633	196E €ADMVND RE I	4-VVINER MONETπI B. Wt. 20.5.	
634	ω R I 	" & Wt. 21.0.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
635	₩œCE €⊼DMVND R I	+VVINER MONETY Small cross pattée. B Wt. 20-2.	Winier.
636	♣∞€ EXDMVNDE "	♣VVINER MONETI " B Wt. 20·5.	
637	EXDMVNDI "	" MONE " æ Wt. 19·8.	
638	₩8€E €XDMVND Ä		
639	₩ DNAILID ¥ ₩	" Cross pattée. & Wt. 22-0.	
640 .	₩SE EXDMVD REX	" 14 ". R Wt. 22-0.	
641	♣∞C E⊼DIVM RE "	+VVINER MONE Small cross pattée. B. Wt. 20.0.	
642	I R DNVMD⊼∋ 3ØΦ‡	小VVINE MRΘNETΛI " 据 Wt. 22·5.	
643	" "	" MRONE " Æ Wt. 19•5.	
644	♣∞C EXDMVNIE ·₩·	" & Wt. 18.3.	
	The three following co	ins are more barbarous.	
645	♣∾€E €ADMVND R I	**YVINEMRONETI Cross pattée; dot in each angle. & Wt. 22-2.	
646	,, ,,	(Dot in each angle). " Æ Wt. 21·2.	
647	♣CE €⊼DMVIID R I	∯VVIИEMROIIRE " æ Wt. 23·0.	
648	Α +ωC ΕΧDNYIIE Above, 4-	+wedop4seviv Cross pattée. & Wt. 17-5.	Winer?

No.	01	n	Was Veneza
649	Obverse.	Reverse. **VVLFOLD MIFFIT Cross pattée.	Wulfold.
		Arous). B Wi. 19-0. York (Eboracum).	У овк.
650	本のC IXUIID R In centre 太		
651	₩ως εχρίινη " Α΄ [Pl. XI	- 操ERI⊼CE CIV -	
	With the name of St.	Martin (Lincoln *) ?	Lincoln?
652	∳ωC EXDMVN In centre Δ	∔M⊼RTINV8 Cross pattée. 忠 Wi. 23·2.	
653	₩ως εχριοίνη ετ Σ [Pl. X		
654	₩œC EXDIOIVNE "		
655	₩ SOC ENDIOIANE "	MπRTINVN æ Wt. 21·0.	
656	σ ,, (Dots).	+MπRTINVNI ,, (Dots). As Wt. 23·2.	
657	№С ENDIOIVИЕ " (No dots). [Pl. X	子B MYRTINVN OI ,, あ Wt 21-7. IX. 8.]	
658	₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩	∰M⊼RTNVNII ,, (Dot). Æ Wt. 15-2.	

[•] It is by no means certain that this Martinus is not merely a moneyer. + SD =SC?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	. Blundered coins w	ith doubtful legends	
659	♣©CE €⊼DMVII RE Ā [Pl. XI	HOEIHUEX REXI Cross pattée. IX. 13.]	Possibly Heming.
660	₽EDMSNRGUD X	₽EONRYMDONE "	
661	4ωC IπUIIDR Ā	♣ICIIXIIDXIE "	
662	₩ωC EXINMIDR	-∰IKIIOMT(?)ωΣΙ "	
663	♣ωC E⊼IDIYIVND " (Dots).	фоэхмфомэ "	
664	-⊼: OIIIDIVIOIIDOII-	♣ OIINOIINIIVI "	
665	-LOC EXDMVDREI 7	♣ OIIVIIONAIITII "	}
666	₩ DIVWDTE SASH	♣OIVITBERETO "	For Otibuinro?
667	±SCCπLIMIYUR ⊼	" ВВХОИУГЕИОЉ	
668 - 692	Twenty-five more of which to unintelligible	the reverse legends are wholly as Average wt. 15-9 gr.	

HALFPENNIES.

693	₩SC EXDMVNDE ··· In centre, M [Pl. X	HGILENART MONE Small cross pattée. 28 '55 Wt. 9-0. IX. 9.]	Gilenart.
694	子のC E⊼DHVNDE : 瓜 : (Rude letters).	HGILEURT MONE (Rude letters). Cross pattée. 28 ·55. Wt. 9·2.	
695	♣ωC EXDMVND RE Δ [P1. X	HODVLF ME FECIT Cross pattée. a. 6. Wt. 8·0. [X. 10.]	Odulf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Barbar	ous coin.	
696	+∞C EXDIVIIIDF A	TΠΙΟΜ ΠΥΠΝΗ Cross pattée.	Odulf.
	[P1. X	Cross pattée. 28 ·6 Wt. 9·3. IX. 11.]	
697	♣∞C EXDNVND REX	TVVINICER MONE Cross pattée.	Winiger.
	1	AR . 55 Wt. 8.8. IX. 12.]	

The coins which read on one side SC EADMVND and on the other AELFRED REX or AELFRED REX DO will be found catalogued among the coins of Ælfred in Vol. II.

ECCLESIASTICAL COIN STRUCK IN THE DIOCESE OF LINCOLN.

The following coin has been placed in the East Anglian series, although strictly speaking it belongs rather to the coinage of Mercia. It is, however, closely connected with the above series of coins with the name of St. Eadmund, as well as with the Northumbrian coins with the name of St. Peter. As the piece stands alone, it did not seem desirable to sever it from both these important series of coins by placing it at the end of the coins of the Mercian kings, with which it has no connection; and as it was certainly struck south of the Humber, it has not been included in the Northumbrian series.

ST. MARTIN.

No.		Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
698	SCI M ARTI 1	legend, a sword to r.	A cross voided, having smaller cross within. B '75. Wt. 17.5. EX. 14.]	Lincoln.

NORTHUMBRIA.

STYCA SERIES.

ENGLISH KINGS.

ECGFRID (ECGFERD)

A.D. 670-A.D. 685 (SLAIN).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
1	*+ELGFRID REX Cross.	L V† X X	Cross, with rays streaming from it.	
	[Pl. X	X. 1.]	.æŢ	
2	,, ,, ,,	۱ "	,, 29.	

ALDFRIÐ (EALDFERD).

A.D. 685-A.D. 705.

3	+MLDERIDUS Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	Fantastic animal walking l. AS Wt. 19.5.
	Circle of dots en-	ABŞ Wt. 19.5.
	closing pellet.	_
	I IPI. X	X. 2.1

*All but a very few of the crosses in the Stycz series are of a plain form, which corresponds with the formation of the letters. It is therefore adopted throughout.

† This inscription, LVX, has been thought to have a religious meaning in connection with the radiate cross, and it has been pointed out that Engrit is called rez pitssimus by Symeon of Durham (B. D. E. I. iv.). If this is the case, it affords the only instance of a religious legend on coins until the appearance of the hybrid coins, half English, half Frankish, which were struck by the early Danish settlers in [Northumbria, &c., and which are described later. With the exception of these coins, it would be the sole example of such legend before the time of Edward I. The letters may however be connected with the Latin inscrip. Very so extensively copied, and blundered in copying, upon the Sceattas (see Nos. 10-49, Pl. I. 5-14). For the type of the cross we may compare the Merovingian silver coins in Dirks' Les Anglo-Sazons, &c. (c. c.) Pl. D. nos. 22, 23, E. c.

† The average measurement of the coins of the Styca series is 5 in., almost the same as that of the Sceattas.

of the Secutias.

§ Some few of the coins of this series are of silver, and of those which seem to be of nearly pure silver the weight is given. The silver pieces, at any rate those of the earlier kings, should perhaps be called Secutias rather than Stycas. But even the copper coins have often a certain alloy of silver, and the silver once have nearly always an alloy of copper. The question, whether the occurrence of these silver Stycas is to be looked upon as the result of accident or design, has often been discussed. See Hawkins' S. C. 2nd ed. K. pp. 71, 74, 75; Num. Chron. N.S. vol. ix. (1889), p. 62, and Proceedings, p. 8 (Address of the President); 3rd S. vol. iii. p. 26. With regard to the silver coins which occur in the later reigns, it seems probable that their occurrence is purely accidental, but that the earlier silver Stycas (or Secutias) show a closer connection between the coinages north and south of the Humber than existed in later days. The connection was again established by the introduction of the penny into Northumbria. See Patroduction. Introduction.

Of the five following kings no coins are known:-

EADWULF.*

A.D. 705 (TWO MONTHS).

OSRED I. a.d. 705—a.d. 716 (slain).

COENRED.

A.D. 716-A.D. 718.

OSRIC.

A.D. 718-A.D. 729?† (SLAIN).\$

CEOLWULF.

A.D. 729—A.D. 737 (TOOK THE TONSURE); DIED 760 or 764.

EADBERHT (EOTBERHT).

A.D. 787-A.D. 758 (TOOK THE TONSURE); DIED, 768.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	With name of his brother (A.D. 7		
4	EUTBERENTVI Circle of dots enclosing cross.	ECGBERNT [AR?] Mitred figure r., holding two long crosses. XX. 8.] B Wt. 17-7.	
	l -	No. 677.	
5	·EDTBERENTVI Circle of dots en- closing cross.	pe ii. Fantastic animal walking l., one paw raised. §	
6	" Cross	" zs. Wt. 14·5.	
7	,, ,,	Animal r., horns and barbed tail; in field four circles of dots, each enclosing pellet.	
	rpı.	AR Wt. 19·2. XX. 5.]	

^{*} Not mentioned in Chr. S. + 731, Chr. S. A.B.C.; 729, D.E.F.; Sym. Dun. H.D.E. 729. In Chr. S. A.B.C. only.

Compare Secuttas Nos. 183, Pl. IV. 8, for a type not dissimilar.

EADBERHT.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
8	EDTBERhTVS Circle of dots enclosing cross; dot in each angle.	Similar animal; arabesque below. B Wt. 17.5.	
	[Pl. X	X. 6.]	
9	·EOTBERENTVI Cross on boss. [PL X	Animal without horns; numerous dots in field. 28 Wt. 14-5.	
10	EATIBERHTVI Cross pattée.	Animal, with horns and barbed tail, r.; no dots in field. B. Wt. 18.5.	
11	FVTEREBT□E Cross.	Fantastic animal to r., with horns and barbed tail; arabesque below, cross above. 28 Wt. 17.5.	
	[Pl. 3	XX. 8.]	İ
12	r.TREREBTOE "	1 Same. B Wt. 17·1.	l

oswulf.

A.D 758-A.D. 759 or 760 (SLAIN)

No coins known.

ÆTHELWALD (CALLED MOLL).

A.D. 759 or 760-A.D. 765 or 766.

For coins attributed to this king, and bearing the name of Ecgberht, Archbishop of York, see Num. Chron. N.S. vol. ix. Pl. I. 1, 1a.

ALCHRED (ALHRED).

A.D. 765 or 766-A.D. 774 (DEPOSED).

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
13	+ALCHRED (Dot L·*)	Cross	Fantastic animal r., with horns an tail; below, cros	d barbed	
		[P1. X		W 6. 17 U.	
14	+AFEHRED (Dot F.)	Cross.	" as 1	Wt. 18·5.	
15	YFCH (Dot F·). RED	" [Pl. X	, as ' X. 10.]	Wt. 17·2.	

ÆTHELRED I.

A.D. 774. Deposed A.D. 778 or 779. Restored on the Expulsion of Osred II. (Otyred), son of Ælfwald I., 790. Slain 796.

For a coin which may have been struck by him during his second reign, see No. 19. It is, however, more probably a piece of Eardwulf.

ÆLFWALD I. (ALFWOLD).

A.D. 778 or 779—A.D. 788 or 789 (SLAIN).

16	EFAV/d48	Cross. Fantastic horned and walking r.; above, closed of dots enclosing pel below, cross.	ircle
		ar Wt. 1	15-0.
		[Pl. XX. 11.]	

OSRED II. (OTFRED).

A.D. 788 or 789. Deposed a.D. 790. SLAIN A.D. 792.

No coins known.

OSBALD.†

A.D. 796. DEPOSED SAME YEAR. DIED 799.

No coins known.

On account of the great number and close resemblance of the coins of the Northumbrian series, the positions of the dots in the legend are indicated.
 † Not in Car. S. He reigned only twenty-seven days, Sym. Dun. H. R. § 58.

EARDWULF (HEARDWULF).

A.D. 796-A.D. 806 DEPOSED; RESTORED; DIED SAME YEAR.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Eadwini.
Eomund.
Eresd [Herrev].
Erwulf? [Ervalix?].

Ečilred? Herreč. Huaetred. Odilo.

No.	Obverse.	Rev	erse.	Mint. Moneyer.
17	UGAA∃+ Cross pattée ; dots in angles.	+ERESD	Pellet in centre.	Eresd (for Herrev ?)
18	HEXAFF Circle of dots (Dots). enclosing pellet. Double struck	+ERVVLIX on both sides.	Cross.	Erwulf?
	[Pl. X	X. 12.]	_	
19	EVRDV · · REX ? Cross ? [Pl. X	EDILREDM (C. sod)	Cross pommée.	Etilred?
	Possibly struck	t by Æthelredi.		
20	HEARDALF Cross pattée.	×HERREÐ	Cross pattée.	Herrev.
	[Pl. X	X. 13.]	Æ	
21	" "	"	"	
22	X39 VVORA3 (Dots :: R) Circle enclosing pellet.	+HVAETRD	Cross pattée.	Huætred.
23	.880rD +EARDVVL·	+ספורס	" **	Odilo.

ÆLFWALD II.

A.D. 806-A.D. 807.

No coins known.

EANRED.

A.D. 807-841?

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Fordred [=Eordred].
Gadutels, or Gaduteis?
Heardwulf [=Eardwulf].
Hendilberht [Wendilberht?] Adulfere. Aelser. Aldates. Alfheard [= Adulfere ?].
Badigils, or Padigils?
Broder [Brother]. Herrev. Huætred. Hunlaf. Coenred. Cudhard [Cudheard]. Cunwulf, Cynwulf, or Canwalf. Daegberht. Leofdegn. Monne. Odilo. Eadwine. Teven [Teveh]. Tidwine.
Wendelberht. Eanred. Eardwulf [Eadwulf = Heardwulf].

Eordred [= Fordred].

Erwinne [= Eadwine?]. Wilheah. Wintred. Ebelnob. Wulfheard, or Wulfred. Etelweard. Padigils? Folonov.

			
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
24	+EAURED REX Cross pa	+AUDATES· Cross pattée	Aldates.
25	" RE "	(No dot). Za	
26	" "	+AUDVEES CLOS	
		(Dots D·.·).	
27	yy yy	+不UDAでE8 Cross pattée ; dot in angles.	В
		1	Badigils, or Padigils, see Padigils.
	(With Reverse l	egend in Runic characters.)	
28	+EAHRED REX C	ross. +BRKPMR [BROPER]	Brover.
	C	Pl. XXI. 1.]	
29	,, ,,	+BR ≈PM R Cross of five dota	

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
30	+EAMRED REX Circle of do		+BR ≈ ÞMR Cross of	five dots.	Brover.
31	79	,,	,,	虚"	
	(With reverse	legend i	in Roman characte	rs.)	
32	+EANR*ED REX	Cross.	+BRODER*	Cross.	
33	"	"	>>	虚"	
34	+EVNRED REX	Cross.	39	., Æ	
35	+EANRED REX	,,	+BRODR Circle enclo		
		[Pl. X	XI. 2.]	Æ	
36	Circle enclosing	pellet.	"	Cross.	
37	,,	Cross.	ЯООЯВ+ (Dot . ЯВ)	." Æ	
38	"	"	,,	,, Æ	
89	Circle enclosing	pellet.	+BRODR Cross of	five dots.	
40	"		Circle enclosi	ing pellet.	
41	11	Cross.	,,	Pellet.	
42	23	"	R∙.·	," 思	
43	+EAHRED REX	Pellet.	+BRODR Nine dot of lozer	s in form age.	
44	+EAURED REX Circle of d closing pe		., Circle enclos	ing pellet.	

[•] Very many of the R's of this series have the open form \(\Pi\), which is one frequently met with in MSS. But as this form fades into the usual \(\R\) it cannot be further indicated.

L

No.	Obverse.		Rever	Be.	Mint. Moneyer.
45	+EAHRED REX	Pellet.	+BROER	Pellet.	Brover.
46	+EAURD REX Circle of closing p		+BRODR Circle end	closing cross.	
47	+E∢HRED R	Pellet.		of dots en- ng pellet.	
48	,,	Cross.	,,	Cross.	
49	+EANRED REX Circle enclosing	g pellet.	⊏∳N∀∀LF	Pellet.	Cunwulf, Cynwulf, or Canwulf.
		[Pl. X	XI. 3.]		OBILWAII.
50	,,	"	Ľ ₩NVVLF	" B	
51	+EANHED HEX	Cross.	, . Cross	of five dots.	
52	EANRED REX	"	CYAVNLF	Pellet.	
53	EAURED REX (Dot D·)	"	CANAAFE	Cross.	
54	"	"	"	,, Æ	
55	EANRED REX Cross of fi	ve dots.	+CYNAYLF	,, Æ	
56	EMRED REX	Pellet.	CANAARL.	Pellet. B (base)?	
57	"	,,	C YNYALF	.as (beae)?	
58	EANRED REX	"	⊏₩ NAA ୮F	,, Æ	
59	E/NRED REX	"	C AANLŁ	,, Æ	•
60	E/NRED RX	"	æ? ₹	Vt. 19-0 grs.	

^{*} It is possible that this letter is the Runic letter ψ , which sometimes has the force of γ , sometimes, according to Stephens, of A. Among the letters above, some are of the form ψ , some of the form ψ .

			,		,
No.	Obverse.		Reve	rse.	Mint. Moneyer.
61	EMRED REX	Pellet.	C ₩A <i>M</i> _E	Pellet.	Cunwulf, Cynwulf, or Canwulf.
62	C/NRED RX	Pellet.	C ₩AÆFF	,, Æ	Canwun.
63	EANRED A	Cross.	CYNVVLF	Cross pattée.	
64	EANKED R	"	C ₩ NVVLF	· 。	
65	,,	"	,,	., Æ	
66	. "	,,	,,	,, Æ	
67	EVNRED R	Pellet.	EWVVNFF (Dot F·)	Pellet.	
68	EANRED A	Cross.	C₩ ИVVLF	Cross.	
69	×EANRED (Dots E·A·)	Pellet.	(Dot L·)	Pellet.	
70	,,	"	Ľ₩ VV И ¯F	" 是	
71	"	"	(Dot E·)	,, Æ	
72	+EANRED R	pattée.	+EVDHARD Cross pet	ttée. za	Cutard.
		[Pl. X	XI. 4.]		
78	٨				
10	^	"	" B	? Wt. 18·5.	
74	22	"	"	." Æ	
75	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+DAEGBERI		Dægberht.
76	"	"	"	." Æ	
77	"	"	· "	,, 28	
78	"	"	DAEGBERET	Γ " Æ	

L 2

	1				
No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
79	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+DVEGBERET	Pellet.	Dægberht.
80	Circle enclosing	g pellet.	+DAEQBERET Circle enclosis	ng pellet.	
81	,,	**	,,	.,, .26.	
82	,,	,,	,,	- ()	
		[Pl. X	XI. 5.]	B (base)?	
83	,,	**	T AEXBERC	Pellet.	
84	EANRED REX	"	∵DAEGBFRET Circle enclosi	ng pellet.	
85	∴EANRED REX Cross	pattée.	+DAEGBERET Cross patté	ée. As	
86	EMRE+D REX	Pellet.	DAEXBERCT Five dots	in form of	
		[Pl. X	XI. 6.]	Æ	
87	, ,	,,	TEAE TEBERC	Pellet. zs (base)?	
88	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+EADVINI	Cross.	Eadwine.
89	,,	"	,,	., Æ	
90	A	"	,,	., Æ	
91	,,	,,	н	,, Æ	
92	"	,,	N Cross patt in angle	ée; dots es. æ:	
98	,,	"	(Dots ♥)	,, Æ	
94	^	,,	+EADVINI (Dots Ε·.· Λ·.·,	♥) Æ"	

^{*} The runic G

EANRED.

No.	Obverse.		Rever	se.	Mint. Moneyer.
95	+EANRED REX	Cross.		of dots en- ng pellet.	Eadwine.
96	,,	,,	+EAD+VINI Cross p	attée. 🗷	
97	,,	,,	+ENIVDAEI	., Æ	
98	+EANRED REX Two plain enclosing of dots; centre.	circle		of dots en- ng pellet.	
99	EΛΝπED ΛΕΧ Circle of d closing pe	ellet.	+EADVINI XI. 7.]	,, Æ	
100	+EANAED AEX	"	"	,, Æ	
101	,,	n	"		
102	+€ANED AEX	,,	>>	#R (base ?)	
103	EANRED RAX	,,	+€¥DAINI	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
104	>>	,,	+€ADAINI	,, 26	
105	EARNED REX	"	€ADA+INI	,, Æ	
106	"	"	٨	,, Æ	
107	"	"	€ADV+INI	,, Æ (base)?	
108	EARNE REX	,,	" Circle d closin	of dots en- g cross.	
109	€ANA+ED AEX	"		circle en- g pellet.	
110	**	,,	,,	n Æ	

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
111	+EANRED Circle of declosing pel		closing 1	role en- pellet. B (base) ?	Eadwine.
112	,,	,,	,, Circle of closing p	dots en- pellet. s (base)?	
113	[+] "	"	"	,, Æ	
114	+ERDERN AEX	Cross.	"	Cross.	
115	"	"	99	., Æ	
116	+EDA€€ANA Circle of de closing pe		" Circle of closing	dots en- pellet.	
117		Cross; lots in ingles.	+EANRED	Cross.	Eanred.
118	+EANRED	Cross.	+EAIIRED	Pellet.	
119	+EANRED RE	"	+EAHREÐ	Cross.	
120	+EANHED IIEX	Cross.	EHRRDVVLF (Dot E·)	Cross.	Eardwulf.
121	"	"	,,	,, .m	
122	A	"	(Dot H·)	,, Æ	
123	" •	"	(Dot R·R)	., Æ	
124	" HEX	,,	EHRRDAALF	,, Æ	
125	+CANHED HEX	,,	**	,, Æ	
126	+EANHED "	"	EHRRDAATF	." . A	
127	+EANRED Ř	Cross.	EDILVARD	Pellet.	Evelweard.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
128	+EANRM: (Blundered legend	Cross.	+EDILVEVD	Cross.	Ečelweard.
129	×EXNRED	Pellet.	EDELPAR Three	pellets.	
					Eordred, see Fordred.
130	+EANRED REX	Croes.	FOLENOD M (Dots O·D·M·)	Cross.	Folenov.
181	,,	**	+FOLENOD·M· (Retrograde).	,, 压	
132	,, .	,,	+FOLENOD M	,, Æ	
133	,,	,,	+FOLENOD M·	., Æ	
134	,,	"	(No dot).	., Æ	
135	A	,,	,,	,, 基	
136	+3ANRED REX Circle en	closing	(Dots ·M·CI).	.,, Æ	
	poros	[Pl. X	XI. 8.]		
137	+EVUIDED REX	Cross.	+EVLCNOD	., æ	
138	+EANRED REX	,,	+FVLHIOP	Pellet.	
139	,,	,,	+FVLИ⊙D	Cross.	
140	+EANRED RE	"	+FVLCNOD	,, æ	
141	+EVNЯED REX	,,	>>	,, Æ	
142	+EXURED REX	Cross.	+FORDRED	Cross.	Fordred or Eordred ?*

^{*} It is almost certain that the names Fordred and Eordred, which occur upon the coins of Eanred, Æthelred II., &c., are those of the same moneyer. It may be that where Eordred occurs it is due to the accidental adding of a third stroke to the F, or on the other hand that the name Fordred arises from the similar omission of a stroke. A confusion may have arisen between the Roman E and the runic P (A or Æ). It will be noticed that on some of Fordred's coins of Ethelred the name is written EPFIRED (Nos. 419-426). Here the T is a runic letter (N)-As the spelling FORDRED occurs most frequently in this series, the coins are ranged under that name. Among the coins of Æthelred they appear under the same heading.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.	Reverse.	
143	+E⊼URED REX	Cross.	+FORDRED	Oross.	Fordred, or Eordred?
144	"	"	"	." Æ	
145	,,	,,	(Dot ED·)	., Æ	
146	,,	,,	"	,, Æ	
147	"	"	" dots	in angles.	
148	,,	"	"	 Æ	
149	,, dots in	angles.	**	.,, Æ	
150	+EAURED REX Circle enclosing	pellet.	+FORDRED	Cross.	
151	,,	**	,,	.» Æ	
152	Λ Cross	pattée.	+EORDRDE	." Æ	
158	π	"	DERDROE+	 "	
154	"	**	DEROSE+	." Æ	
155	+EANRED REX	"	+FORDRED	." Æ	
156	ER DERNAE+	"	,,	." Æ	
157	ER DERNAE+	,,	,,	." Æ	
158	ER CERNA(E+)	,,	DERDROE+	." Æ	
159	CR DERNAE+	**	,,	.,, Æ	
160	+ENRED REX	"	ERDROE+	,, 28	
161	+ER⊼NRED EX	,,	+FORDRED	Æ "	

					
No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
162	+ERπNRED EX Cross	pattée.	+FORDRED Cross of	five dots.	Fordred, or Eordred?
163	+ERANRED EX	**	"	Cross.	
164	,,	"	,,	Æ "	
165	,,	"	,,	 "	
166	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+6xQV 3 EI9	Cross.	Gadutels, or Gaduteis?
167	,,	"	+6xDV&ELS	_,,	
		(Pl. X	XI. 9.]	<i>E</i> :	
168	+EANRED RE[X]] "	+6x0SEIS	., Æ	
169	+EXNRED RE	,,	,,	." Æ	
170	,,	"	+GXQV S EIS	." Æ	
171	"	"	,	." Æ	
172	+EXURED RE	"	"	.,, .B.	
173	,,	"	+6xDVSES	<i>E</i> ,"	
174	+EXNREG R	"	+6AQVEES four dots	Cross; round it.	
175	+EAURED [RE]	(Double	SIBEVAD+ struck).	Cross.	
176	+EANRED (RX?)	"	+9XIDIVIIS (?)	" Æ	
177	EAHRED REX Cross	pattée. [Pl. X]	HEARDVVLF XI. 10.]	Oross.	Heardwulf, see also Eardwulf.
178	,,	,,	Λ .	.,,	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
179	EAHRED REX Cross patté	HEARDALF Cross.	Heardwulf, see also Eardwulf.
180	,, ,,	HEARD+ALF "	
181	۸ "	,, ,, Æ	
182	+EAHRED R "	HEARDALF ,,	
183	×EARED R "	", ", 28	
184	+EANRED REX Circle enclosing cross	+HERRED· Circle enclosing cross.	Herre's.
185	" Cros	B. D ,,	
186	Circle enclosing pelle	t. Circle enclosing pellet. R (base)?	
187	,, Cros	+HERRED Circle of dots enclosing cross.	
188	+EANRED REX Circle enclosing cros	+HERRED× Circle enclosing cross.	
189	+EAMRED REX Cros	s. ,, Cross. as (base)?	
190	AN Circle enclosing cros	+HRRED- Circle enclosing cross.	
191	+EANRE REX Cros	s. +HERRED× Cross.	
192	+EANRED "	×HERREÐ "	
193	×EXNREŌ Pelle	t. +HEAREÐI Circle of dots en- closing cross.	
194	" ×EANRED	+HERREÐ Cross.	

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
195	XEXNRE9	Pellet.	×HERRED (RE in monog.).	Cross.	Herrev.
196	"	**	×HERREÐ	,, Æ	
197	×EHNRED	••	+HEIIIIEÐ	" "	
198	+EπNRED REX Circle of declosing cr		+HVAETRED Circle of de closing cre		Hustred.
199	Α	"	٨ ٢	. "	
200	"	Cross.	+HVAETRED	Cross.	
201	n	,,	(Dot A·)	,, 28	
202	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+MONNE	Cross.	Monne.
203	"	,,	+MOUNE (Dot O·)	 	
204	A	,,	+MONNE (Dot N·N)	" "	
205	+EANRED REX	,,	+MONNE.	,, Æ	
208	"	"	+MONNE.	" "	
207	>>	"	+MONNE Circle enclosing	pellet.	
208	+EANRED REX (Dots RE:X)	,,	+MONNE	Cross.	
209		s; dots angles.	N	" "	
210	"	"	(Dots M· N·NE·)	" "	
211	X3N DARNAEX	Cross.	+MOUNE	.,, .B.	
212	X38 D38NAE+	,,	"	,, 居	

No.	Obverse.		Revers	90.	Mint. Moneyer.
213	+JANRED REX	Cross.	+MONNE	Cross.	Monne.
214	×3ANRED REX	**	NИ Circle encl	osing pellet. Æ (base)?	
215	+3AURED REX	,,	+MOUNE	. "	
216	X3ANRED REX	**		Circle of seconds enclosing let. as.	
217	+ Circle enclosing	pellet.	(No dots).	Cross.	
218	2)	**	Circle encl	osing pellet.)
219	,,	,,	+MONNE·	Cross.	
220	+EVNRED REX	,,	+MOUNE C	ircle enclos- ing pellet.	
221	,,	"	(Dot N ·)	æ	
222	+EANRED RE	Cross.	+MONNE	Cross.	
223	٨	"	+MOUNE	Æ "	
224	XEANRED+	"	+MONNE	." Æ	
225	Coin with obverse le over obverse.	gend str	uck over reverse	and reverse	
226	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+ODILO MO	N ircle enclos- ing pellet.	Odilo.
227	3 7	"	+ODILO MO	,, Æ	
228	+EANRED RE	"	+ODILO	Cross.	
229	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+TEVEH (Dot V·)	Cross.	Toven?

					
No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer
230	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+TIDVINI	Pellet.	Tidwine.
231	29	"	+TIDVNI Circle of c closing or		
232	+EANRED REX Circle enclosing	_		g pellet. Vt. 18·0.	Wilheah.
		[PL X	KI. 11.]		
233	"	"	"	,, Æ	
234	,,	**	" Æ	(base)?	
235	"	"	"	" "	
236	+EANRED REX	"	"	" "	
237	+EANRED REX	"	,,	 	
238	+EANRED REX Circle of closing pe		" Circle of closing	dots en- pellet. Æ	
239	+EANRED RCX	Cross.	+PINARMM (Partly in runic characters).	Cross.	Wintred.
		[Pl. X2	KI. 12.]		
240	+EANRED REX	,,	+PINTRED	., Æ	
		[Pl. X.	XI. 13.]		
241	+EANRED REX	"	Н	,, Æ	
242	,,	"	,,	., Æ	
243	"	,,	+DIHTRED	,, Æ	
244	+EANRED REX	n EDL W	+PIMTRR	." Æ	
		[Pl. X.	XI. 14.]		1

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
245	+EANRED REX	Cross.	яятніо+	Cross.	Wintred.
246	+EANRED REX Circle enclosin	g cross.	+VVLFEHRRD	Cross.	Wulfheard, or Wulfred.
247	+EANHED HEX	"	+VVLEHEARD	,, Æ	
248	(Dut H·ED)	,,	+VVLFHEARD	., Æ	
249	EANRED REX	"	+VVLFHEAB	In centre, D Ex (base)?	
250	+EAURED REX	Cross.	+VVLFRED	Cross.	:
251	"	**	(Dot L·)	." .B	
252	n	"	(Dots L· D·)	,, 26	
253	+EAURED REX (Dots E.A and R.	ED)"	(Dots L· R·)	,,	
254	+EAMRED REX dots in		+VVLFRED·.· dots	Cross; in angles.	
255	+EANRED REX	Cross.	+BADI61L8	Cross.	Padigils, or Badigils?
256	+EANRED R	"	+DVIDIQITS	,, Æ	
		[Pl. X	XI. 15.]	_	i
257	зя "	,,	,,	." 	
258	AA++NRED R	"	+BADI6IL8 Circle enclosi	ng pellet.	

ÆTHELRED II.

A.D. 841. DEPOSED 844. RESTORED SAME YEAR. SLAIN 849 OR 850.

Moneyers.

Bilred? E'delhelm. Aldates. E'delor ? Ebelred. Alghere, or Aldhere. Et elweard [Etelwerld]. Anfasig. Bardwulf. Eŏelwulf. Broter, or Brother. Ceolbald. Fordred [or Eordred, Ordred]. Guduteis [Gadutels]. Coenred. Herrev. Cunehard. Highere. Hnifula [=Hunlaf?]. Cunemund. Cubeard. Hunlaf. Dirinde [or Wirinde, for Wintred?]. Eadmund. Leofdegn. Monne. Eadwine. Odilo. Eadwine.

Eanbald.

Eanred [Anred, Inred].

Eanwald [= Eanbald?].

Eardwulf [Eadwulf = Heardwulf?].

Edred [= Eordred?].

Eordred [or Fordred]. Oldan. Ordwulf [= Eordwulf?]. Tidwulf. Wendelberht. Werned [=Wintred]. Wintred. Wulfred. Erwinne. E velberht. Wulfsig [Wulfrio, Wulfsic].

	1		1		1
No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
259		circle of nclosing	+XEILRED R Cross of five	pellets.	No moneyer.
260	+XEDILRED R	Cross.	+xU6HERE	Cross.	Alghere, or Aldhere.
261	(Dot L·)	"	+π∪6HERE (Dot ∪·)	,, Æ	•
		[Pl. X	XI. 16.]		
262	>>	,,	+⊼し6HERE (Dot HE∙)	"	
263	"	"	π	." Æ	
264	"	"	ス (Dots U·G· RE·)	Cross; dots in angles.	
265	(Dot L·)	,,	#不しCHERE (Dots し・H・RE・)		

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
266	+AEDILRE & Cross.	+AUCHERE Cross. (Dots A·U· HE·RE·)	Alghere, or Aldere.
267	+EDILRED REX "	+πU6HERE Cross.	
26 8	+EDILREDD REX "	" +AUGHERE a	
269	+XEDILRE & "	十五しDHERE ,, (Dots U・HE・) æ	
270	1)))	+AUDHE RE Cross; (Dots A. HE·) dots in angles.	
271	,, 11	+AUDHERE Cross of (Dots U. R.) five pellets.	
272	+EDILRED REX Cross.	+BROĐER Cross.	Broter.
278	>) 11	D ,,	
274	+EDIFRED REX "	Ð "	
275	,, Cross; dots in angles.	,, Cross; dots in angles.	
276	+EDILREDD REX Cross.	,, Cross.	
277	+EDILRED X (Dots in angles of X). Cross of dots joined by circle.	Яヨ母〇Я8+ Cross of dots joined by circle. 患	
278	+EDELRED REX Cross of five pellets.	,, Cross.	
279	+EDFLRED RE Cross.	+BRODER ,,	
280	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	ЯЗДОЯВ+ ", .в. KI. 17.]	
281	+EÐEFRET RT "	+VBRODER Circle enclosing pellet.	

		,	
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
282	Similar; double s	truck on both sides.	
283	+AEDILRED Circle of dots en-	+CEOLBALD Circle enclosing pellet. B (base)?	Ceolbald.
284	AEDILREDX (Dot L-) Circle of dots enclosing double cross.	+CEOLBALD (Dot A·) Circle of dots enclosing pellet. as (base)?	
285	+AEDILRED (Dots ·A· ·I· R· D·) Lozenge of dots enclosing pellet.	+CEOLBALD "	
286	+EDIIRED REX Cross.	Cross of five pellets.	Coenred.
287	+EDIFRED REX Cross.	+EVИEMV [‡] D Cross.	Cunemund.
288	"	,, ,, Æ	
289	,, ,,	F <u>"</u>	
	[Pl. XX	KI. 18.]	
290	,, ,,	+···· MVIID ",	
291	,, Pellet.	+ΕΛΝΙΜΛΙΟ "	
292	ER DERLIDE+ Cross; dots in field.	+CANIVIIND Cross of five pellets.	
293	+AEDILRED R Cross.	+EVDHEARD Cross.	Cuteard.
294	+EDELRED REX Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	+DIRINDE Cross. 理	Dirinde or Wirinde [possibly for Wintred].
295	+EDLRED Cross.	+EADVIN "	Eadwine.

* Runic N?

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
296	+EDILRED REX Cross.	+EπNRED Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	Eanred (Moneyer?)
297	" "	+EπNRED "	
298	17 17	+EXMRED Circle enclosing pellet.	
299	,, ,,	+E⊼URED " (Dots U···) Æ	
300	,, ,,	+EXURED Cross.	
801	,, Cross; dots in angles.	+EXUREDΨ Cross; dots in angles.	
802	,, ,,	+EXNRED ,,	
303	" "	+EπNREDΨ Cross. (Dots π:) as	
804	,, ,,	" "	
305	,, ,,	+EXNRED "	
306	" "	,, Pellet.	
307	+EDIFRED REX Cross; dot in third quarter.	+EXMRED·· Cross. (Dots R·E·) Æ	
308	» »	+EXNRED Circle enclosing pellet,	
809	,, Cross.	И "	
310	,,	(Pellet in field).	
311	" "	N ,, (Pellet in field). As	·
312	,, ,,	+EXURED Circle of six pellets enclosing pellet.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
813	+EDIFRED REX Cross of five pellets.	+EXURED Circle enclosing pellet.	Eanred. (Moneyer?)
814	Circle enclosing pellet.	,, Cross of five pellets. (Dots A)	
315	23 22	,, +EXNRED	
316	29 27	+EπNRED Circle enclosing pellet.	
817) 9)9	M Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	
818	" Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	,, Cross.	
319	(Dot R·ED)	+EπNRED Cross of five pellets.	
320	17 77	+EXIIRED·.· "	
321	(Dot R·ED)	Vi Circle enclosing pellet.	
322	(Dot R·ED) "	,, Double circle, outer one of dots, enclosing pellet.	
323	,, (?) Cross.	" (?) "	
324	+EDITRED REX Circle enclosing pellet.	+EXUREDE Cross; dots in angle.	
325	" Cross.	+πURED "	
326	" "	+πURED.;- Cross.	
	[Pl. X	XI. 19.]	
327	" Circle enclosing pellet.	"""	
328	+EDIT RED RE: Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	+EXURED "	

m 2

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
329	+EDINED RE: Circle of dots en- closing pellot.	+Eπured Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	Eanred. (Moneyer?)
33 0	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	
831	ER DERLIDE+ Cross.	Circle enclosing pellet.	
832	+EDELRED REX Cross.	+EXURED♦ Cross.	
333	+EÐFLRED REX "	+Eπ u red "	
334	,, ,,	+EXURED·.· "	
835	+EÐFLRED RE "	+EXNRED ",	
886	"	+Eπured: Cross of five pellets.	
837	" "	+Eπured (Dots Ε:π·u:R·) Circle enclosing pellet. Æ	
838	,, ,,	+E⊼URED·.· "	
339	" "	+EXURED Double circle, outer one of dots, enclosing pellet.	
340	+EDELRED R "	+EπNRED Cross.	
341	+πEDILRED REX Cross of five pellets.	+EXNRED Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	
342	+AEDILRE REX Cross.	,, Cross.	
343	+XEILRED R "	+EANREDR ,,	
314	A Lozenge of dots en- closing pellet.	"Circle of dots en- closing pellet. Æ	

16	RED II.	<i>ж</i> тнеі	
Mint. Moneyer.	Reverse.	Obverse.	No.
Eanred. (Moneyer?)	+EANREDR Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	+XEILRED R Lozenge of dots en- closing pellet.	345
	+[EA]NRED Cross.	" "	846
	+EXNRED Circle enclosing pellet. 産	,, Pellet.	347
	" Lozenge of dots enclosing pellet.	"	348
	+EANREDR Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	17 11	349
	+EXNRED Pellet.	" "	350
	+XNRED "	",	351
	O∃RNI+ Cross; (Dots∵N) dots in angles.	39 d39113+ Lozenge (Dots d:3) of dots en- closing pellet.	352
	+IEΛΛRE "	GBRBIGH Cross of five pellets.	353
Eardwulf.	+EARDVVLF Cross; pollet in field.	+EDILRED REX Circle enclosing cross.	354
	TEARDVVLF of dots enclosing cross.	(Dots E∵X) of dots enclosing cross.	355
	+EARDVVLF Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	(Dots E∵X)	356
	" Circle enclosing cross of five pellets. Æ	+EDILRED REX Circle enclosing cross.	357
	Circle enclosing pellet.	3) . 3)	358
	,, ,, Æ	(Dot '+) of dots en- closing cross.	3 59

No.	· Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
860	+EDILRED REX Circle of dots en- closing cross.	+EARDVVLF Circle enclosing pellet.	Eardwulf.
361	(Dot .+)	+EARDVVLF.: Circle of dots en- closing star.	
	(Pl. XX	KI. 20.]	
362	12	+EΛRDΛΛLF ,,	
863	" Cross.	+EΛRDVVLF Cross.	
864	Circle enclosing pellet.	Circle enclosing pellet.	
865))	,, Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	
366	X3A G3ALIG3+ Double circle enclosing pellet.	TEARDVVLF Double circle en- closing pellet. Æ	
367	+EDINREII REX Cross.	,, Cross; dots in angles.	
868	Circle enclosing pellet.	FLVVDRAE+ Cross.	
	[Pl. X	XI. 21.]	
869	+EDILRED RE- Circle enclosing cross.	+EARDVVLF Circle enclosing star.	
870))	+EARDVVLF " (Dots L∵) æ	
371	" Circle of dots en- closing cross.	+EARDVVLF "	
872	,, RE- Circle enclos- ing cross.	"Circle enclosing pellet.	
378	(Dot L) Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+EARDVVLF Circle enclosing cross of five pellets.	

	r		
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
374	+EDILRED RE (ross. Cross.	HEARDVVLE Cross.	Eardwulf.
375	+EDILRED RE Circle enclosing pellet.	ਕ ,, ,, ਭ	
876	" +EDILRED RX	" "	
377	Pellet. (L: choose)	+EARDAALI Four pellets. as	
37 8	AEDILRED (PRE· stod)	+EARDVVLE Cross of five pellets.	
379	X3A DELDED REX Cross of five pellets.	+EARDVVLF Cross; dots in field.	
			Eordred, see Fordred.
380	EDELRFD REX Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	ERPINNE Cross of eight pellets.	Erwinno [Irvine, Irving].
381	[X]3RD3RJID3 Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	EDECHVIII Circle enclosing pellet.	Evelwulf.
382	+EDLIEDRLIE (Dots Ll.∴E) Cross; ∂Jts in angles.	+ELDFAA Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	·
883	+EDILRED REX Circle enclosing cross.	+EAAAALE Cross; four dots in field.	Uncertain
884	+EDILRED RE Cross.	+EVDRTECX Cross.	Uncertain.
385	+EDILRED REX (Dots EX) Circle of dots enclosing cross.	OBROB+ (Dots RO) Cross of five pellets. As	Fordred or Eordred.*
386	+EDILRED REX Cross.	+FORDRED Cross.	
387	+EDIFRED REX "	GBRGRO∃+ (Dots R·.·O) Cross, dots in angles.	

[•] See note on p. 151.

			
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
888	+EDIFRED REX Cross.	DBROBH Cross.	Fordred, or Eordred.
889	1 9 31	#FORDRED ,,	
890	" "	+·.·CORDRED "	
891	" "	+FORDRED ,, (Dota R ···· E) zs	
392	,, ,,	+EOFRED (?)	
393	+EDILRED REX Cross; dots in angles.	+EORDRED ",	
394	+EDIFRED REX "	#FORDRED (Dots numerous). Cross; dots in angles.	
395	" "	+FORDRED ,, (Dots numerous). Æ	
396	" "	,, Cross. (Dots numerous).	
397	"	#FORDRED Cross dots in angles.	
898	" "	+FORDRED (Dots R·D R·ED·) Cross of five pellets.	
399	,, Circle enclosing pellet.	,, Circle enclosing pellet.	
400	" "	" "	
401	,, Circle enclosing pellet; four dots around.	" "	
		XI. 22.]	
402	"	(Dot O·) 28"	
403	» »	+FORDRED Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	
404	" "	,, Cross.	

ÆTHELRED II.

No.	Obverse. +EDIFRED REX Circle enclosing pellet; four dots around.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer. Fordred, or Eordred.
405			+FORDRED Cross.		
406	,,	"	HEORDRED (D·R tod)	- "	
407	+EDLIRED RE	Cross.	+EORDRED	Cross.	
408	(Dot R·E)	"	"	., Æ	
409	+EDLIRED RE	,,	(Dot R·D)	Cross of five pellets.	
410	,,	"	+EORDRED) ,, Æ	
411	"Cross of five	pellets.		e of dots en- being pellet.	
412	+EDILRED RI	Cross.	+FORDRED	Cross.	
413	ER DERLIDE+	"	+EORDRED) ", Æ	
414	· "	"	+FORDRED Cross; d	lots in angles.	
415	"	>>	+EORDRED	of five pellets.	
		[Pl. X	XI. 23.]		
416	,,	"	" Circl clos	e of dots en- ing pellet.	
417	+EDINRED RE	"	+FORDRED	,, Æ	
418	+EÐLIRED X Cross of five	pellets.	(Dot R·D)	Cross of five pellets.	
419	+EDFLRED REX	٠,,	+FORDRED	,, Æ	
420	,, Double outer one o enclosing pe		,,	Cross.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
421	+EÐFLRED RE Cross.	+FORDRED · Cross.	Fordred, or Eordred.
422	"Cross of five pellets.	ı, ,, 28	
423	19	+FORDRED (Dot R·D) Cross of five pellets.	
424	Circle enclosing pellet.	+FORDRED "	
425	" Pellot.	+FORDRED Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	
426	Cross; dots in angles.	+FORDRED Cross of five pellets.	
427	EÐFLRED R Circle enclosing pellet; four dots around.	" "	
428	+ERDERLIRE Cross.	+EORIRDED Cross.	
429	+EDILRED Cross.	+HNIFVLA Circle of dots en- closing cross.	Hnifula (Hunlaf?).
430	11 11	,, ,, 28	
431	+EDILRED REX Cross.	[H]VNLXF Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	Hunlaf?
432	+EDILRED REX Circle of dots en- closing cross. [Pl. X	LEOF An animal prancing r., N head l.? XII. 1.]	Leofdegn.
433	" "	+LEOFDEEN Cross.	

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.		
434	+EDILRED REX Cross; dots in angles.		+LEOFDEEN Cross; dots in angles.		Leofdegn.		
435	,,	,,	+LEOFDEXN	Cross.			
	(P	1. X	XII. 2.]				
436	"	,,	"	,, 28			
437	+EDIFRED REX	088.	+FEOFDE&N	., A			
438	,,	"	" 3 dots pelle	Circle of enclosing et. B			
439	"	,,	17	., .B			
440	22	,,	HLEOFDEIN Cross of fiv	re pellets.			
441	" Circle of dots closing pellet	en-	+FEOFDE3U	Cross.			
	(I						
442	"	,,	" Circle of closing	dots en- pellet.			
443	+EDILREDD REX C	ross.	+LEOFDE&X	Cross.			
	(I	[Pl. XXII. 4.]					
444	+EDILRED RE	"	+LEOFDE&N	,, A			
445	"	,,	,,	., Æ			
446	,, Cross; dots in angles.		"	.,, 			
447	"	,,	,, Ci in angles.	ross; dots			
448	+EDIFRED RE C	roes.	+LEOTDE3N	Cross.			
449	,,	,,	+LEOFDE€X (Dot L·)	 			

No.	Obve	rse.	Reverse).	Mint. Moneyer.
450	+EDILIRED	X Cross.	+NEOTDE3X (Dots 3···)	Cross.	Leofdegn.
451	+EDILRED	"	+NEOFDE&N	,, Æ	
452	by d	REX pellets united circle enclos- cross.	+LEOFDE3N	 .æ	
453	"	"	closing	circle eng pellet; one of dots	
454	,,	,,	"	."	
455	"	"	+FEOTDEEM	Cross.	
		[Pl. X.	XII. 5.]	_	
456		Circle enclosing star of six rays.	+LEOFDE3N	." Æ	
457	"	"	"	., Æ	
458	"	"		Circle en- sing cross ttée. Æ	
459	,,	"	(No dot) ing	rcle enclos- cross; dots angles.	
460	+EÐFLREP	REX Circle.	+LEOFDE&X (Dot L·)	Cross.	
461		enclosing small circles inged in cross.	ing space limbs each centre sceatt	cross hav- circular s between ; pellet on limb and in	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
462	+EDELRED REX Circle enclosing four small circles arranged in cross.	+LEOTDE3h TOMET Voided cross having circular spaces between limbs; pellet on each limb and in centre. (Comp. socutias Nos. 93, 161, 170, Pl. II. 18; III. 25; IV. 2.)	Leofdegn.
	[Pl. X	XII. 7.]	
463	"	+[LE]OFDE ₹ И: "	
464	" Circle enclosing ズ	+LEOTDEZN Cross; pellet in second quarter.	
465	,, ,,	" Voided cross, hav- ing circular spaces between limbs; pellet in centre. (Comp. No. 461.) zs	
466	(Pellet D·)	" "	
467	" Circle enclosing (D	+FEOTDEEM Cross pattée. 28	
468	" wedge below" U	+LEOFDEEN Circle enclosing cross pattée. R	
469	+EDELRED RE Circle enclosing cross pattée.	NEEDFOEL+ "	
470	+EDELRED R Cross pattée.	+LEODE3NX Cross pattée. 28	
471	,,	,, ,, Æ	
472	,, , ,,	+LEOFDE3[N?] Triple circle, middle one of dots.	
473	" "	,, Triple circle, (Dots N∴) middle one of dots, enclosing pellet. Æ	

			·		
No.	Obverse.		Reverse) .	Mint. Moneyer.
474	+EDELRED R Cross	pattée.	+LEOTDEEN Double circle.		Leofdegn.
475	+EDELRD REX	"	" Circle pelle	enclosing	
476	+EDERED REX	**	ing spaces	pellet in (Comp.	
477	+EDLRED RE	"	+LEOFDE3N Circle cross.	enclosing	
478	,,	"	+L+XFDE3N	Cross.	
479	,,	,,	+LEOFDEEX (Dot L·)	,, 28	
480	+AEDILRED R (Dot A·)	,,	+LEOTDE&N	Cross.	
481	,,	,,	(L· tod)	." Æ	
482	+AEDEURED RE. Circle enc cross patté four rays pr ing from it	losing e with occed-	+LEOTDEEM Double of closing		
		[Pl. XX	XII. 8.)		
483	19	"	+LEOFDE&N	.,, .e.	
484	"	"	++LEOCDEEN (Dots O· N·)	,, Æ	
485	n	"	+LEOTDEEN Double ci closing five pello	cross of	
	f	[Pl. XX	II. 9. <u>]</u>	Æ	
486	"	"	+UEOFOE3N+ Triple circ one of c closing p	lots, en-	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
487	+AEDEURED REX Greek pattern (swastica).	+UEOFOE3NX Circle enclosing pellet.	Leofdegn.
488	1) 1)	+UEOFOE3NX Cirole enclosing lozenge of dots; within, pellet.	
489	,, Circle enclosing four ovals in cross.	+LEOTDEEN MOMET Voided cross, having circular spaces between limbs; pellet on each limb and in centre. (Comp. No. 461.)	
490	+AEIILREDI R Lozenge of dots. (Double	+LEE ··· EN Cross. 28 e struck).	
491	Legend defaced. Circle en- closing pellet.	+LEOED€EN "	
492	+AEILRED R Pellet.	+LEOFDEENX Double circle enclosing pellet.	
493	+FRDERLE [To be read across FDELRER] Cross.	+LEOFDEEM Cross.	
494	,, ,, ,,	+LEODE čN	
495	· " " "	,, Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	
496	+EDILEDR RE " (Double struck).	+LEOFDE&M Cross.	
497	+EBILRED REX Cross pattée; dots in angles.	+MOMNE Cross.	Monne.
498	"	Circle of dots (Dots NVEV) enclosing pellet.	
499	"	(No dots). Pellet.	

No.	Obverse.		Reve	rse.	Mint. Moneyer
500	+= CFR DERTIDE+ Cross patte in angles	ée; dots	+MONNE	Cross of five pellets.	Monne.
501	+EÐILR····	,,		Circle of dots losing pellet.	
502	+EDILRED REX	Cross.	(Dots N·N:E	rele enclosing) pellet.	
503	+EDILRED REX	,,	,,	Pellet.	
504	+EDINRED REX	"	,,	Cross.	
505	,,	"	(Dots И∵N)	Circle en- osing pellet.	
506	Circle enclosing	g pellet.	+MONNE	Cross.	
507	,,	,,	+MONNE (Dots O·.·)	,, Æ	
508	"	"	+MOUNE (Dots N·.·E·) cl	Circle en- osing pellet.	
509	,,	,,	EUNOM+ (Dot N·)	Cross of five dots.	
510	+EDILRED RE (L.: atoO) closing cr	rcle en-	+MONNE (O·.·N· stoCl)	Cross.	
511	+EDILRED RE	Cross.	+MONNE	., 28	
512	"	,,	(Dots V ·.·E)	.,, .B.	
513	+EDLIRED RE	,,	" "	,, Æ	
514	"	,,	+MONNE+	Cross ; dot in field.	
515	"	,,	+MOUNE Cross of	five pellets.	

	,		1	T
No.	Obverse.		Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
516	+EDLIRED RE	Cross.	+MOUNE Cross of five pellets.	Monne.
517	"	"	FUNOM+ ,, (Dot N·O) A	
518	,,	,,	+MOUNE Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	
519	,,	"	" Æ	
520	+EDILRED X	,,	+MOUNE Cross of five pellets.	
521	,,	"	,, Pellet.	
522	+EBILRED X Circle of dots closing cross	en-	,, Circle of dots en- closing cross.	
523	"	"	" " 	
524	,,	**	,, Circle of dots en- (Dots M·N·:·E·) closing pellet.	
525	,, Cross of five lets.	pel-	ЭИNОМ+ Cross; dot in field.	
526	(Dot D·X)	"	+М♦ИИЕ Cross.	
527	(Dot L·) Circle of enclosing pel	let.	+MOUNE Lozenge of dots, pellet in centre. KII. 10.]	
528)	"	,, ,, .as	
529	,,	"	,, Pellet.	
530	"	"	,, Cross of five pellets.	
581	+EDILREDX	"	BUNOM+ Cross; dots in angles.	

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No.	Obverse.		Reverse	•	Mint. Moneyer
532	+EÐILRED∵XÜ	Pellet.	+MONNE	Pellet.	Monne.
533	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	
53 4	,,	"	>>	Cross.	
585	"	"	"	" æ	
536	,,	,,	" Cross o lets.	f five pel-	
537	27	"	" Circle of closing	of dots en-	
538	+EDILRED·.·	Cross.	"	Cross.	
539	"	"	(Dots E…)	 "	
540	27	**	" Cross of	five pellets. Æ	
541	29	"	+MONNE	., .as	
542	#EDILRED	"	+MONNE Circle of closing	dots en-	
543	+EDIIRED	"	,,	Cross.	
544	+EDILRED Cross of five	pellets.	99	,, 28	
545	. ,,	"	>9	""•	
546	(Dot L·)	"	+MOUNE Cross of fi	ve pellets.	
547	"	"	+MONNE Circle of closing	dots en- pellet.	
548	" Circle en pellet.	nclosing	+MONNE Circle pelle	enclosing t. As	

No.	Obverse.		Rever	Reverse.	
549	+EDILRED Circle er pellet.	closing		+MONNE Circle enclosing pellet.	
550	" Circle of dots en- closing pellet.		+MONNE Circle closin	+MONNE Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	
551	"	**	,,	,, 28	
552	+EBELRED REX	Cross.	+MOUNE	Cross.	
553	"	"		of dots en- g pellet.	
554	F	"	closin	circle en- g pellet; of dots.	
555	E	"	22	Pellet.	
556	+EBENRFD REX	"	+HPUNE	Cross.	
557	+EBELRED REX Cross; dots in a	ngles.	+MOUNE Four dots circle cross.	s joined by enclosing	·
558	,,	,,	"Circle of (Dot E·) clo	f dots en- being cross.	
559	"	,,	(Dots E∵)	,, Æ	
560	"	"	" Cross of fi	ive pellets.	
561	"	,,	" Circle of (No dots).	dots en- closing pellet.	
562	"	"	"	Pellet.	
563	" Four dots joine circle enclo cross.	d by Sing	" For	ur pellets.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
564	+EBELRED REX Four dots joined by circle enclosing cross.	+MONNE Cross of five pellets.	Monne.
565	"	,, Circle enclosing cross of five pellets.	`
566	+EDELRED REX Cross of five pellets.	+MONNE Cross.	
567	? ?	+MONNE "	
568	+EÐELRED REX "	+MOUNE ,,	
569	+EDELRED SEX Cross potent.	(Dots E···)	
570)	" "	
571	+EÐELRED REX "	(Dots numerous). Cross of five pellets.	
572	я "	(Dots E) Four dots joined by circle enclosing pellet.	
578	R "	(No dots).	
574	+EBELRED REX Pellet	,, Cross.	
575	,, ,,	+MONNE Cross; dots in angles.	
576	AEDELRED REX Circle of dots en- closing cross; dots in angles.	+MONИE· "	
577	+EDELRED REX Circle of dots en- closing cross.	+ODILO MO Circle enclosing pellet.	Odilo.
578	Cross of five pellets.	,, ,, , 3	

	i		<u> </u>		
No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
579	+EDILDE· Cross; dots in	angles.	+OLDAM Circle enclosing	pellet.	Oldan.
58 0	+EDLRED (R)E	Cross?	+TIDVVLF Circle of de		Tidwulf.
581	+EDILRED dots in	Cross; angles.	LFAADI[T]+ dots in	Cross; angles.	
582	+EDILRED REX	Cross.	[+VEN]DELBER	T Cross.	Wendelberht
583	"	,,	+VENDERBERFT (Dots L. R.)	,, 2	
584	Г	,,	+VENDETBERFT	_,,	
		[Pl. XX	XII. 11.]	AB .	
585	+EDILRED RE	"	L	," Æ	
586	a	,,	,,	" "	
587	"	,,	(Dot L·)	.,, .83	
588	+EDILRED RE	,,	Г	.,, Æ	
589	"	"	L	." Æ	
590	a	,,	+VENDELBERFT	,, Æ	
591	+EDIFRED REX	,,	+VENDELBERH	,, Æ	
592	ER DERLIDE+	,,	L	" "	
593	+EDILRED REX		+VIH∱RED XII. 12.]	Cross.	Wintred. See also Dirinde.
		[- ** ***	tJ		Dilling.
594	,,	,,	N	., Æ	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
595	+EDELRED REX Cross.	+VINTRED Cross.	Wintred.
596	+EDILRED SEX "	+DINTRD "	
597	" Lozenge of dots.	Н "	
	[Pl. XX	XII. 18.]	
598	+EÐFLRED REX	+PINTRED· "	
599	"	И "	
600	+EDFLRED REX "	N ,,	
601	" "	+PINTRD "	
602	+EBELRED REX "	яятніо÷ "	
603	+EDELRED REX "	DIRTNID+ "	
604	+EGEL9 ES REX "	+DINTRD "	
605	, a "	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,
606	+EÐFLRED RE "	+PIRTNDE "	
607	+EBFLRED REX Double circle, outer of dots, enclosing pellet.	+PINTRED Circle enclosing pellet.	
608	" "	,, Double circle, outer of dots, en closing pellet.	
609	+EDILRED REX Circle of dots en- closing cross.	+VVLFRED Circle enclosing pellet. zs	Wulfred.
610	+EDILRED REX Cross pattée.	" Pellet.	
611	+EDLIRED RE "	,, ,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	

	T				i
No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
612	+·:·EBILRED X	pattée.	+VVLFRED	Cross.	Wulfred.
613	>>	"	+VVLFR ED (Dots V·V L·, R·)	,, Æ	
614	"	,,	(Dots R·)	" "	
615	,,	,,	E (Dots L·, R·)	., Æ	
616	"	"	+VVLFRED Cross of five		
		[Pl. XX	II. 14.]	Æ	
617	"	"	" Circle of d closing pe		
618	,,	"	"	. "	
619	"	"	,,	Pellet.	
620	,,	,,	"	" "	
621	,,	Pellet.	"	." .#3	
622	+EDILRED Cross of five	pellets.	+VVLFRED Circle of d closing pe		
623	,,	"	+VVLERED (Dots L·.·)	.,, 	
624	+EBELRED RE	Cross.	+VVLFRED (Dots L····)	Cross.	
625	+EDLIRED RE	Cross.	+VVLFSIC	Cross.	Wulfsig.
626	,,	"	"	., Æ	
627	" Cross of five	pellets.	(L.F∵ atoŒ)	., Æ	
628	"	,,	(Dots ∵∃)	., Æ	

REDWULF.*

SUCCEEDED ON EXPULSION OF ETHELRED, A.D. 844. SLAIN BY DANES (?) SAME YEAR.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Alghere.
Brover.
Coenred.
Cubberht.
Eanred.
Eurdwulf [Eordwulf].
Eordred or Fordred.

Herrev.
Husetnov.
Husetred?
Hunlaf.
Monne.
Wendelberht.
Wintred.

					
No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
629	+REDVLF RX	Cross.	+あしのHERE (Dot A·)	Cross.	Alghere.
630	"	29	+XUOHERE	" "	
631	+REDVLF RE	Cross.	+BROĐER	Cross.	Brover.
632	,,	**	,,	.,, Æ	
633	+REDVL RE	,,	"	." Æ	
634	+REDVLF RE	Cross.	+COENRED (Dot C)	Cross.	Coenred.
635	+REDVVLF REX Circle of dots en- closing pellet.		+COENED	Cross.	
636	+REDVLF REX	Cross.	+EVDBEREN&	Cross.	Cušberht.
		[Pl. XX	KII. 15.]	-	
637	"	"	>>	,, Æ	
638	37	"	+CVGBEREN&	." Æ	,
639	+REDVLF REX	"	+CVDBERENT Cross of five	pellets.	

 $^{^{\}bullet}$ Only mentioned by Matthew of Westminster, anno 844; who says that he was killed fighting against the Danes.

REDWULF.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse	•	Mint. Moneyer.
640	+REDVFF RE	Cross.	+EXNRED	Cross.	Eanred.
641	+REDVLF REX	,,	+EXURED Cross of fi	ive pellets.	
642	,,	**	" [∵]	"	
643	+REDVLF REX	Cross.	+EORDRER (Dot E-O)	Cross of lve pellets.	Eordred or Fordred.
644	+·REDVLF RE dots	Cross; in field.	(Dot R·D)	." 28	
645	+REDVL RE	Cross.	**	., .a.	
646		ss ; dots angles.	+EORDRE	Cross.	
647	ER FLVDER+	Cross.	+EORDRED Cross of fi	ve pellets.	
648	33	,,	>>	,, 28	
649	***	"	+FORDRED	Cross.	
650	+REDVVLF REX Cross; dots		+HVAETNDD	Cross.	Huætnoð.
651	,,	"	" do	ts in field.	
652	"	"	+HVAETNDD	no dots.	
		[Pl. XX	XII. 16.]		
653	+REDVLF RE	Cross.	+HVNL[AF] Circle of closing	dots en- pellet.	Hunlaf.
654	+REDVLF REX	Cross.	EUNOM+ Cross of fi	ve pellets.	Monne.

NORTHUMBRIA.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
655	+REDVLF REX	Cross.	+MONNE	Pellet.	Monne.
656	RE Cross; two in field.	dots in	+MOIVVIE	Cross.	
657	ER ELVDER+	Cross.	EUNOM+ Cross of five	pellets.	
65 8	,,	,,	" (Double	struck).	
659		"	29	."	
660	+HEDVVLF REX	Cross.	+VENDERBERFT (Dot R.)	Cross.	Wendel- berht.
661	,,	"	,	" "	
662	"	"	,,	,, ,	
	İ	[Pl. X.	KII. 17.)	48	l

OSBERHT.

a.d. 849 or 850—a.d. 867. Deposed. Restored same year as joint king with $\cancel{\text{A}}$ LLLa; slain by Danes same year.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Anberht. Oubberht. Eanred. Eanwulf. Eardwulf. Erwinne. E'Selhelm. Monne.

Monne.
Ranulf.
Wendelberht?
Winiberht [for Wendelberht?].
Wulfred.
Wulfsig.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint, Moneyer.
663	X3 TH383800 Cross pattée.	HEANVLE Pellet. (No toO)	Eanwulf.
664	XEA THIRESO Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	BUVVNAB+ Cross.	
665	XERTHIRESCO (Dot ·X) Cross; dots in angles.	Cross of five pellets.	
666	XB LISBERCH EX Cross of five pellets.	+BANVLF Cross.	
667	☐ HTR∃BSO Cross. (Tots · 3)	" " 2	
668	OSBERH Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	#EAAVVLF (Dots · F· V·V)	
669	XER THIRSO Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	+MONUE ,, (Dots :M·) as	Monne.
	[P1. XX	KII. 18.]	
670	LHJR3880 (DotsH) Circle of dots enclosing cross.	VNIBERHT Cross of five pellets.	Winiberht (for Wendel- berht?)
671	TH33380 Pellet.	THABEINIV Cross; dots in angles.	
672	" "	Cross of five pellets. As	
673	OSBETHLASES Circle enclosing cross.	Cross; dots in angles.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse	Reverse.	
674	HEALTH RESERVED STATES OF CIrcle enclosing cross.	VINIBERHT (N ·: stod)	Cross; dots in angles.	Winiberht (for Wendel- berht?)
675	OSETHBEB Cross. (Dots O··) [Pl. X	+VVLF8IXT XII. 19.]	Cross.	Wulfsig.
676	Blundered coin, probably O	sberht.	æ	

ÆLLA.

RIVAL TO OBBERHT, A.D. 867; JOINED FORCES WITH HIM THE SAME YEAR TO BESIEGE DANES IN YORK, WHEN BOTH WERE SLAIN.

For coins which have been attributed to this king see Num. Chron., n.s. vol. ix. (1869), p. 65, and Archeologia, vol. xxv., p. 303. The attribution must be considered very doubtful.

There follow three kings who were set up in succession by the Danes, the real masters of Northumbria subsequent to A.D. 867. Of these no coins are known, and without doubt from 867 the copper coins (stycas) ceased to be coined in Northumbria.

ECGBERHT I. A.D. 867—873.

RICSIG.
A.D. 873—A.D. 875.

ECGBERHT II. A.D. 875—A.D. 876.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

ECGBERHT.

A.D. 734-A.D. 766.

See Royal Series of Northumbria (Eadberht).

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
677	+ELGBERhT8 Mitred figure r., holding two long crosses.	Circle of dots en- closing cross. 28. Wt. 16-8.	No Moneyer.
	Coin simils		

EANBALD II.

A.D. 796-A.D. 808?

Moneyers.

Cunwulf [Canwulf or Cynwulf?].
Evelweard.

Eardwulf [Eadwulf, Eodwulf].

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
678	+EANBALD AREP Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	+L♥NVLF Cross of five pellets.	Cunwulf, Canwulf, or Cynwulf.
679	+ENDALD πEP Cross.	+E♥NVALF " 產	
680	+EANBALD AREP Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	(Dot · I) Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	
681	+FNBALD & ER. Circle of dots en- closing cross.	+E♥ANVLF Cross.	
682	+EANBALD AREP Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	+EADVVLF· Cross.	Eardwulf.
683	" "	+EADVVLF Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	
684	29 29	(Dot F·) AB	
	[Pl. XX	XIII. 2.]	
685	29 29	A ,,	
686	+EΛΝΒΛLD ΛREP· " (Dots Λ·L, Λ·R)	+EΛDVVLF ,, (Dot E·) Æ	
687	(No dots).	+EΛDVVLF· "	
688	+EΛΝΒΛLD ARE "	+·EADVVLF ,,	
689	+EANBALD ARE " (Dot L·) A	" "	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint, Moneyer
690	+EANBALD ARE Circle enclosing pellet.	+EADVVLF (Dot D·) Circle enclosing pellet.	Eardwulf.
691	+EANBALD+ Cross of five pellets.	+E⊼DVVLF Pellet.	
692	,, Pellet.	" ·**	
698	+EXNBXLD Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	"Circle of dots en- closing cross.	
694	TA TA Cross.	,, Cross.	
695	Uncertain legend. Circle enclosing cross.	+EADVVLF ,, (Dot L.) & (base)?	
696	+EANBALD AREP Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	+AEDVVLF. Circle of dots enclosing pellet.	
697	ANALDAREREB (Blundered legend.) Circle enclosing cross.	+EADYVOLF Circle enclosing pellet.	
698	+EXNBALD Cirole enclosing pellet.	A ,, .as (base)?	
	[Pl. XX	KIII. 8.]	
699	+EANBALD AREP Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	+EADLVV+F Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	
700	+EANBALD AR "	+EODVVLF Circle of dots en- closing cross.	
701	+EΛNBALD AB "	+EODVVLEI ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ",	
702	+EANBALD AR Circle of dots en- closing cross.	+EODVVLF· " (base ?)	

			,		
No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
703	+EXNBALD Circle of declaring p		+EODVVLF	Cross.	Eardwulf.
704	n	Pellet.		sing cross.	
705	"Circle of closing p		+E+ODVVLF Circle of closing		
706	+EXN6XLD	Cross.	TLVVUOH+ Circle of closing		
707	+ΕπΝΒπLD Circle of d closing p		+EVVLAFD	Cross.	
708	+EANBAD AR	Cross.	+EODYVLF	" 画	
709	+EANBALD	Cross.	+EDILVEARD	Cross.	Ečelweard.
710	,,	,,	,,	.,, 28	
711		Circle of aclosing	+EDILVARD Circle of closing		
712	+EANBALD AR Circle of cooring or	ross.	'	(base)?	
		[Pl. X2	KIII. 5.]		
713	,,	,,	,,	." Æ	
714	+EVNBVLD VR	,,	+EDIL4VLD	" Æ	
715	٧	,,	(Dot RD·)	.,	
716	+EANBALD A	Cross.	+EDILVARD	Cross.	
717	v	,,	٨	,, Æ	

WIGMUND (WIMUND).

A.D. 837-A.D. 854?

Moneyers.

Coenred.
Eardwulf.
Elfheard.
Evelhelm.

Ebelweard. Erwinne. Hunlaf. Wilheah.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse		Mint. Moneyer.
	Gold	Com	(Solidus).		
718	VIGMVND ARE P Tonsured bust facing.		·MVNVS DIVINVM· Cross pattée within wreath. Ar ·8 Wt. 68·2.		
	(I	Pl. X .2	CIII. 6.]		
	Сорра	в Сол	ns (Stycas).		
719	+VI6MVND IREP Cross; dots in angles.		+EOENRED Cross of fi	+COENRED Cross of five pellets.	
720	ND	,,	"	," A	
721		,,	"	,, 8	
722	+VI6MVND IREP	ross.	"	" "	
723	**	"	"		
724	+VI6MVMD- IREP	,,	"	Cross.	
725	,,	,,	,,	" 28	
726	ND· Cross; dot in angle.	,, one	"	., 	
727	U Cross; dots in an	gles.	+CONERED	." .B	
728	ND	,,	+COENRED	,, 25	

	,				
No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
729	+VI6MVUD TRI Cross; dots i		+EOENRED	Cross.	Coenred.
780	**	"	+COEURED	", Æ	
781	+VI6MVND IRE	P Cross.	+COENRED Rude outling	ne of full As	
782	,,	,,	,, Same deg to 平	enerated B	
733	-1	**	"	,, Æ	
784	+VI6MVND	**	+EOENRED	Cross.	
735	+VIGMVND IRE Cross; dots i		+EOENRED	.,, .m	
786	+VI6MVUD: IR	EP "	+C⊙NERED	,,	
		.AS			
787	,,	**	0	.» .æ	
738	HEGMVND Cross of five	e pellets.	HEARDVVC Cross; dots in	n angles.	Eardwulf.
739	+viemvnd	Cross.	+EDETHETM	Cross.	Ečelhelm.
740	,,	**	,,	,, Æ	
741	" И	**	+·EDECHECM	,, Æ	
742	" N	**	+EDECHECM.	., Æ	
743	"и	"	+EDETHETM Cross; dots in	n angles.	
744	" N	,,	" Circle of closing pel		
745	+viewvnd	,,	,,	,, .28	

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
746	+VI6MHENM (Blundered through	Cross.	+HELWWAND	Cross.	Ečelhelm.
	and	reverse	by obverse).	A8.	
747	+ EI6MVND	"	+EDETHETM	· ,,	
748	,,	,,	"	,, Æ	
		[Pl. XX	KIII. 8.]		
749	+VI6NVND ARE	Cross.	+EDILVEARD	Cross.	Eðelweard.
			KIII. 9.]	Æ	
750	,,	,,	,,	_,,	
751				.AB	
751	"	"	"	.аэ"	
752	"	"	+EDILVEARD	., .as	
753	,,	"	+EDILVEARD Cross; dots	in angles.	
754	+VI6MVND IREP	. "	"	Cross.	
		[Pl. XX	III. 10.]		
755	(No dot.)	"	Е	,, Æ	
756	(Dots E·P·)	,,	E	., .83	
757	,,	,,	,,	." Æ	
758	+VIGMVND IREP	,	+EDILVEARD	æ	
759		s; dots angles.	+EDILVEYRD	,, Æ	
760	(Dots E·P·)	Cross.	+EDILVEARD	,, Æ	
761	(Dot P·)	"	+EDILVENID	., 26	
762	VIGMVND IREP dot in one	Cross; angle.	+EDITAEIIED	" Æ	0.2

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
763	I OMVID AREP	/+ Cross.	+EDILVENID	Cross.	Ečelweard.
764	,,	>>	+EDILVEARD	."	
765	A	,,	+EDILVEARD		
766	PEIA	,,	+EDILVEX9D	." Æ	
767	,,	"	+EDILVEARD	" "	
768	+I6MVUP APEP	"	HEDILVEARD	.,, .28	
769	,,	"	+EDILVBVAD	., Æ	
770	,,	"	+EDILVEVRD		
771	+V6MVND IPEP (Dot D·)	"	+EILVBVAD	." Æ	
772	+VI6MVND IREF	Cross.	+ERPINNE Cross of eight	pellets.	Erwinne.
773	+VI6MVMD IREL Cross; dots in		+HVNLXF	Cross.	Hunlaf.
774	+VI6MVUD IR	Cross.	+HVNLXF	., Æ	
775	»	"	,,	,, .as	
776	**	,,	" Circle of closing p		
777	N	,,	"	.,, .BS	
7 78	+VIOMVIDIR Cross; dots in	angles.	"	Cross.	
779		(Double	struck).	,, MB	
780	"	"	+HVNLXF	,, 25.	

781 782	+VI6MVID IR				I
700	closing pe	ots en- :llet.	+HV N L X F	('ross. Æ	Hunlaf.
102	+VIOMVUD IR:	**	+HVNLXF	,, Æ	
783	"	11	"	." 28	
784	10	"	+ΗVИΓ⊼F Circle of c closing p		
785	99	,,	+HWLXF:	,, 28	
786	+VI6MVHD	Cross.	+HVNLXF	Cross.	
787	N	"	+HVNLXF·	." Æ	1
788	+VI6MVND: Circle of docions pe	ots en- llet.	+нүисхғ	,, Al	
789	+VI6MVNDI	"	19	,, Æ	
790	+VIGMVNDAA	"	TALUVH+ (Dots ·A·) Circle enclosing		
791	"	"	(Numerous dots).	,, Æ	
792	ΛΑ "	"	ANNH+ (Numerous dots). Cross; dots in	angles.	
798	+VIOMVM6IV+	"	Blundered. Circle of d closing pe		
794	+VI6MVHD	Cross.	+HVNLXF	Cross.	

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
795	+VI6MVND IREP Cross; dots in angles.	REP +VIGNVND IREP	Name of Archbishop on both
796	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	" +VIGNVND AREP	sides.
797	+VI6MVND IREP.	+VIOИVИD AREP "	
798	"	" +VIONVIID AREP+	

WULFHERE.

A.D. 854-A.D. 900.

Moneyer.

Wulfred.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
799	Circle of dots enclosing cross.	+VVLFRED	Cross.	Wulfred.
	[Pl. XX	XIII. 11.]		
800	daq_anaHalvv Circle enclosing cross.	D3+R3LVV Four crescent outwards, ing pellet	enclos-	
	[Pl. XX	III. 12.]	_	ļ

Without doubt all these Stycas are of a date not later than A.D. 867.

Uncertain Stycas.

The legends of all the following coins are exceedingly obscure, and the reading even of those which are given must be considered merely tentative. It has been thought best, therefore, not to classify them under any king or archbishop, even when the name of the moneyer makes it probable that they were struck under some particular one of these.

801	Cross of five pellets.	+BABDVVLF	Cross.	
802	Cross of five pellets.	+E0ENDE	Cross.	Coenred?
	(Possibly Ab	p. Wulfhere.)		
803	AERENDALIR? Cross.	+E\V\VLF	Pellet.	Coonwulf?
804	+ENREVI Cross.	+DIRE+EV	Cross.	
805	VEDNE Circle of dots en- closing pellet.	×DIRE+EV	Cross.	
806	Uncertain. Cross; dots in angles.	+סטורם	Cross.	Odilo?

No.	Obverse.		Reverse	•	Mint. Moneyer.
807	+XEN XD	Cross.	+EXOVVLF	Cross.	Eadwulf?
808	я · · · vvэ.·.	Cross.	TVVURA3+ Cross; dots	in angles.	Eardwulf.
809	+LHEAN.	Pellet.	+EHVLT	Cross.	
810	Uncertain.	Cross.	+EDILRED	Cross.	Evelred.
811	+EDILVEARD	Cross.	+EDILVEVRD	Cross. Æ (base)?	Eðelweard.
812	+EΛND? (Dot Λ·)	Cross.	+EDHVEVI	Cross.	Evelweard?
813	+3NVRE	Cross.	+HERRED	Cross.	Herrev.
814	X37VNE+	Cross.	+HERREÐ	Cross.	
815	+EADIVN	Cross.	+HERRD	Cross.	
816	Uncertain. Cross; dots in	angles.	+HERRED	Five dots.	
817	×HERREÐ	Cross.	×HERREÐ	Cross.	
818	+HEV +REV	Cross.	+HERREFG· Circle enclos	ning pellet.	
819 8 6 8	Fifty more pieces a	re quite	undecipherable.		



NORTHUMBRIA.

PENNY SERIES.

DANISH AND NORSE KINGS.

Great difficulty attends the arrangement of the series of Northumbrian pennics, owing to the shifting character of Danish and Norse rule in Northumbris, in Ireland, and in the Western Isles, combined with the constant recurrence of the same names, Regnald (Ragnvald), Sihtric, Anlaf (Olaf), Godfred, Eric, &c. The attribution of the following coins is more fully discussed in the Introduction. But for the guidance of the reader it may be as well to give here a rough outline of the history of the Danish and Norse silver coinage in the British Isles, so far as is necessary to show the connection of the following series.

The introduction of a silver coinage into the North of England was undoubtedly the work of the Northern invaders. And the remarkable find of coins at Cuerdale in Lancashire seems to represent the earliest stages in this new departure. For it consisted partly of pennies of English kings (Æthelred, Ælfred, Eadweard the Elder) and Archbishops of Canterbury (Ceolnos, Æthered, Plegmund); partly of Danish or quasi-Danish coins struck for the South of England (Ceolwulf II., Halfdan, Guthorm-Æthelstan, "St. Eadmund" pennies); but chiefly of the coins of two early Northumbrian kings, Cnut and Siefred, as they are described below. These kings reigned contemporaneously with Ælfred, that is to say, before the end of the ninth century. As we distinguish the period before the definite settlement of the Scandinavian colonists in England as the Viking Age, the coinage represented by the Cuerdale Find may fairly be called a Viking coinage. The Vikings, who were constantly crossing the English Channel and the North Sea, had no fixed home and received the coinage of the Frankish kings as readily as that of the English. Thus it is that, among the Cuerdale coins, occur some types which are peculiarly English, others which are almost as exclusively Frankish, and others again which are thought to show a Byzantine origin. Some pieces bear the names of foreign mints. Many of the names of moneyers on these Cuerdale coins are of Frankish form. Others again may be Danish. This has already been pointed out in the case of the "St. Eadmund"

Again it is not necessary to suppose that, during this anarchical period, all the coins were struck under the direct authority of the king whose name they bear. If private persons (e.g. the moneyers themselves) continued for their own purposes the practice of striking coins which they had begun under authority, they would adopt such legends as were likely to give the money currency. Those who received the coins (e.g. the crew of some Viking fleet) would not scrutinise too closely their types if they reminded them of the coins they had been in the habit of receiving, and if, by their ring or in some similar way, they had satisfied themselves of their purity. It is, however, of course necessary to classify the coins under the king whose name they bear. So that one coin with the name CNVT at the angles of a cross on one side, and ÆLFRED REX upon the other, coins with SC EADMVND on one side, and AELFRED REX on the other,

and those with the name of Ælfred and the monogram of Lincoln, are described among the money of Ælfred; though it may be doubted whether Ælfred had any hand in the striking of them. In the same way the enormous coinage with the names of Cnut and Siefred, found at Cuerdale, may not be in the strictest sense the coinage of these kings.

1. The coin of Halfdan, which heads the list, although one of the Cuerdale coins, was very probably not struck in Northumbria. It belongs in fact to the same class as the coinage of Guthorm-Æthelstan, and stands quite apart from the

series which follows.

2. Next come the coins bearing the names of Cnut and Siefred, or having types copied from their coins. The identity of this Cnut with the Guered mentioned by Symeon of Durham, Adam of Bremen, &c., as king of Northumbria, was first suggested by Mr. Haigh, was adopted by Mr. Rashleigh in his paper on the Coins of Northumbria (Num. Chron. N. s. vol. ix. p. 68 segg.) but has been rejected by Mr. Kenyon in his edition of Hawkins' English Silver Coins, p. 84. It may, however, be considered established by the further researches of Professor Johannes Steenstrup (*Normannerne*, II. p. 93 seqq.). Some of the coins of this series bear the names of foreign mints, all are more or less un-English in their character. Nevertheless they must be taken to inaugurate the penny coinage of Northumbria.

3. Somewhat distinct from this series, and different from one another, are two uncertain Cuerdale coins bearing the name of Sihtric Comes, and Alvaldus, whose possible attributions are discussed in the course of the catalogue.

4. Finally we come to the coinage of the settled Danes and Norsemen and their kings, a coinage which belongs wholly to the tenth century, which copies the types of English coins from Eadweard I. to Eadmund, and which differs altogether from the Viking class of coins described just now. Some difficulties attend the distribution of the coins of this series. These are discussed in the Introduction, and in notes to the following pages, where reasons have been shown for not accepting all the attributions of Mr. Rashleigh in the paper referred to above.

Most of the kings whose names appear in this last class were connected with the Danish (or Norse) colonies in Ireland, and at one time bore rule at Dublin or Waterford. It has therefore been suggested that some of the coins of this series were struck, not in England but in Ireland, where specimens have been found. Formerly it was believed that there existed Dano-Irish coins which could be attributed to Irish kings who reigned contemporaneously with the Northumbrian kings, whose coins are described below. It is now, however, established that the coinage of the Danes or Norsemen in Ireland begins with imitations of the coinage of Æthelred II. made by Sihtric (III.) Olafsson, called Silkiskegg, who died in 1042. It is not probable, therefore, that a regular coinage was set on foot in Ireland before that date, or that any of the coins of the Northumbrian kings were struck in Ireland.

HALFDAN.

SON OF BAGNAB LODBBOG?

King in Northumbria a.d. 875 or 876—a.d. 877.* Expelled from Northumbria by the Danish Army.

HALFPENNY.

No.	Obverse.	F	Leverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
869	+πLF DE ME RX Small cross (+).	RAINO AFD TO	In field, : :	Regnald.
	[Pl. XXIV. 1.]			

Halfdan was the first Danish king in Northumbria. But there is no certainty that this coin was struck by him in that district. Another coin of Halfdan bears the monogram of London, and the type of this piece is exactly like that of Ælfred's halfpennies. We may assume, therefore, that it was struck in the South of England. Halfdan was in London in 872.

^{*} The date of Haifdan's expulsion has been critically discussed by Steenstrup (o. c. H. pp. 91, 92). Kennyon (o. c. p. 79) gives A.D. 875—A.D. 883 as the date of his reign without citing any authority, but no doubt upon that of a passage in Sym. Dun. H. D. E. c. 13. (See Introduction.) Rashleigh (l. c. p. 88) gives A.D. 876—(878?).

(GUĐRED) CNUT.

CIRCA A.D. 877-A.D. 894.

Coins STRUCK AT YORK.*

PENNIES.

Types a, b, c, d, have all on the obverse the name CNVT disposed at the end of the limbs of a cross. This general type has been referred for its prototype to Byzantine coins, on which the legend is arranged in a similar way. Thus one of them has a cross of which the upper limb terminates in P, the lower in ω , the left-hand one in M and the right-hand in A, making the word P ω MA (Roma), arranged in exactly the same way as Cnut's name (Hawkins, Eng. Silver Coins 2nd ed. [Kenyon], p. 82). Such may have been the origin of the type, but for the immediate prototypes of these coins it is not necessary to go further than to the denarii of Charles the Bald and to some modification of the 'Karolus' monogram introduced by that king. Such modifications are given in Gariel, Monnaies royales de la race Carloringienne, pl. xxiv. 75-84 (Charles the Bald), pl. xxix. 19 (Carloman). A modification of the Byzantine type referred to occurs, moreover, upon Carlovingian-Papal coins, Ibid. pl. xii. 31-4.

On the reverse side, the division of the legend into four parts, so as to form a sort of cruciform pattern, as on the coins No. 873 seqq. below, is a peculiarity of the English coinage introduced by Alfred and imitated by Guthorm-Æthelstan of East Anglia (p. 95). So that the following coins may be said to bear types characteristic respectively of England and of the Frankish Empire.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
870	Even limbed cross having at extremities of the four limbs the letters C M V T; between limbs of cross R E X; dots in angles of cross and : before C	e d.	York.
871	∵CNVT REX "	♣EBIΛICE CIVITΛ " Æ Wt. 28·9.	
872	∴CNV1 ERX "	#EBRAICE CIVITS ,, B. Wt. 16·1.	
873	∵CNVTREX "	+EB∴RAI∴CE CIVI Small cross pattée; dot in field. Æ Wt. 21.5.	
874	R·.·E:X "	+EB: RAI: CE CIV: Small cross pattée; no dot in field. B Wt. 20:5.	

^{*} The attribution of these coins to York has been disputed, and it has been suggested that EBRAICE CIVITAS stands for Evreux in France. The attribution to York seems to be established by the 'St. Peter' coins and is now generally accepted, all hough Eboracum, and not Eboracum, is the proper name of the city.

† Which is likewise the average measurement of the coins of Cnut and Siefred.

(GUDRED) CNUT.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer
	Tu	ve a.	
875	Even limbed cross having at extremities of the four limbs the letters C M V T; between limbs of cross R E X; dots in angles of cross and : before C		YORK.
876	"	♣EB∵IAI∵CEC∵IVI∵	
	[Pl. XX		
877	"R∴E…X No dots in angles of cross.	HEB∴IAI∴CEC∵IVI,, dot in each angle of cross. . B. Wt. 20-0.	
878	∴CNVT R∴EX∴,, No dots in angles of cross.	+EB∵IAI∵CEC∵IV∵ ,, dots in two angles of cross. B Wt. 21-2.	
	[Pl. X2	XIV. 4.]	
879	∵C U V T R E X Dots as before in angles of cross.	∱EB·∵ΛRI·∵CEC·∵IVI ,, no dots. æ Wt. 21·8.	
880	,, ,,	-∰BRAICE CIVIT - AR Wt. 23·0.	
881	· :· CИVT REX "	-∱EIRAICE · CIVI " AB Wt. 22·0.	
	Tyr.	oe b.	
882	∴CNVTR∴E∴X Arranged in similar manner about pa- triarchal cross in- verted; dots in four angles.	**EBRAICE CIVITA:.· Small cross pattée. & Wt. 22-8.	
	(P1. XX	XIV. 5.]	
883	-;-CNVT R⊕E⊕X	∯EB·IAI.··CE··CI·V.· Small cross pattée ; dots in two angles. B Wt. 20•0.	
884	∵СИVТ R∵EX "	-∱EB·IΛI·.·CE·CI·.· " æ Wt. 21·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
885	C N V T R.EX Arranged in similar manner about pa- triarchal cross in- verted; dots in four angles.	PEB·IAI·.·CE·C·.· Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. B. Wt. 22·0.	York.
886	∵ОИVT R∵EX "	♣EB∵IΛI∵CEC∵ITЬ∵ æ Wt. 18.5.	
887	" "	#EB·IAI·.·CE·CIT·.· ,, B Wt. 21·5.	
888	"	-∰EB·IΛI·.·CEC:ITI·.· ,, Ba Wt. 20∙0.	
889	" RéEdesX ".	∳EB·.·IΛI·.·CI·.·CV·.· " 盘 Wt. 19·8.	
890	∴CNVTREX	♣EB∵IVI∵CCC∵IΛ " æ Wt. 19·0.	
891	···ОИ V Т R·.··X· "	-⊁EB·.·IΛI·:·CEC·: " as Wt. 20·8.	
892	∵ONVT REX "	-⊁E.·.B CEC V: ", B Wt. 19·5.	
893	" XEP TVN∵C	小EB∵I∵ICECIV " B Wt. 20·5.	
894	CNVT RIX "	∰IBR·.·ΛICECI·:·ITA,, æ Wt. 21·0.	
895	···CVT R···IXB "	・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	
896	CVT REXB (Irregularly written).	♣EB·.·IΛR···ICE·······,, æ Wt. 21·5.	
897	C∀T RI E·X B "	" As Wt. 20.5.	
898		♣EB·.·IΛR·:·ICE:I·.· B Wt. 20·5.	
899	Similar legend much blun- dered and misplaced.	사이VTIIRERI Cross pattée; four dots around it. 요 Wt. 17:8.	
900	,, ,,	" as Wt. 22.5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Ty	pe b.)	
901	∴C M V T R E X much blundered and misplaced.	TEB∵IAI∵CEC∵IVI Cross; dots in angles. B Wt. 19·0.	York.
902	∵CNVT RE:X "	サンヨЯAICE CVITA Small cross pattée. あ Wt. 22-0.	
	Type	b, var.	
903	:CNVTREX (arranged as before). Patriarchal cross inverted; at end of upper limb R; dots in four angles. [Pl. XX	HEB::IAI::CEC::IV:: Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. B Wt. 19-5.	
004	1	98 C.	
901	CR E - N Between limbs of cross crosslet; dots in angles.	HEB: IAI: CEC·IV: Small cross pattée. B Wt. 20·0.	
905	CR ⊢ E∵N "	" & Wt. 22.5.	
	[Pl. X2	KIV. 7.]	

Type d.

This type resembles that of the Frankish currency still more closely than do the previous types, as it contains the well-known 'Karolus' monogram introduced by Charlemagne and specially ordained by Charles the Bald in the Edict of Pitres § 11 (A.D. 864).

906	Patriarchal cross	₩EBRAICE CIVITA
	Patriarchal cross inverted; dots in	Monogram K♦S
	four angles.	(Karolus).
	(Pl. XX	Æ Wt. 22.5.

HALFPENNIES.

∵CNVT R∴EX Patriarchal cross (as before).	Type b.	YORK.
∴C N V T RE X Patriarchal cross (as before). [Pl. X	PEB::IAI:.·CEC::IV Cross pattée; dots in two angles. B Wt. 9-0. XIV. 9.]	York.
⊹CVT R∵E XB "	♣EB·.·I∧I·:·CE·IV·:·	
∵CVT R∵E XB "	- ∱ EB·.·IΛI·∴CE·IV·∴	
	Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. 28. Wt. 9.0.	
C И∵V Т R∵E X Patriarchal cross sideways.	FE∵B:IG∵C∵CCiA. Small cross pattée; dot in each angle. Æ Wt. 9-0.	
Tora	74 C	
CR⊢EN between limbs of cross crosslet; dots in angles.	FEB·RAI·CEC·IV· Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. & Wt. 8·5.	
	L. V. 10.j	
Torr	sa di	
∴C U V T R∵E X Patriarchal cross, as before.	HEB·IAI···CE·CIT.·. Monogram of Karolus as above (No. 906).	
[Pl. XX		
"	HEDIAICIVI, Same monogram reversed. B. Wt. 9-0.	
Barbaro	ous coin.	
Tun	e a.	
Traces of legend C N V T at extremity of limbs of a cross.	+EBIAIICECIIF (much blundered). Small cross.	
	Patriarchal cross sideways. Typ CREN between limbs of cross crosslet; dots in angles. [Pl. XX Typ CNVTREX Patriarchal cross, as before. [Pl. XX """ Barbaro Typ Traces of legend CNVT at extremity of limbs of a cross.	Patriarchal cross sideways. Type c. CRIEN between limbs of cross crosslet; dots in angles. Type d. Type d. CONVTR.EX Patriarchal cross, as before. Type d. Type d. Type d. Type d. AEBIAI.CECIT. Monogram of Karolus as above (No. 906). BWt. 8.5. [Pl. XXIV. 11.] "#ED.:IAI.CI.:VI, Same monogram reversed. BWt. 9.0. Barbarous coin. Type a. Type a. Traces of legend CNVT at extremity of limbs of cross pattée; dots in two angles. BEBIAIICECIIF (much blundered).

WITHOUT THE NAME OF ANY MINT.

1. Reverse legend, MIRABILIA FECIT.*

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Typ	oe b.	
914	∴C N V T R∴E∴∴X at ends of and be- tween limbs of patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles.	HMIRABILA FECIT Cross pattée; dots in two angles. B Wt. 20-5.	
	[Pl. XX	IV. 13.]	
915	,, ,,	小MIRABILIA FEI " 基 Wt. 21-2.	
916	·CUVT R·E··X "	♣MIRABILIA FC " Æ Wt. 21·8.	
917	CUVT REX ,, very irregularly dis- posed.	♣MIRABIIIA FTC ,, as Wt. 20·3.	

2. Reverse legend, DNS. DS. REX (DOMINVE DEVS BEX*).

	Type b.
918	CVT REX B disposed as before at ends of and between limbs of patriarchal cross inverted; having dots in four angles. ∴∃Я∴ ౭☐∴SNO♣ Cross pattée; dots in two angles. Æ Wt. 22-2.
	(P), XXIV, 14.7

• From the Cantate, 'cantate Domino canticum novum, quia mirabilia fecit. † Comp. from the Gloria in excelsis, 'Domine Deus, rex coelestis.'

WITH UNCERTAIN OR FOREIGN MINT-NAMES.

The two legends, being apparently mint-names, which appear on the reverses of the coins of this series are CVNNETTI and QUENTOVICI. The second must be Quentovic, the well-known sea-port at the mouth of the Canche, near where Etaples now stands.

What town is signified by the former legend must remain uncertain. Condé has been suggested, and it must be remembered that in the year 880 the Viking army, after leaving England, made a settlement at that town. But the Latin name of Condé was Condæum. It may be argued that if Eboracum becomes Ebraice, Condæum might become Cunnetti, but such an interpretation seems arbitrary and hardly to be accepted. Another suggestion is that it is only another form for the town of Quentovic; this hypothesis is devoid of foundation. English numismatists have suggested 'Cuneet,' which occurs in Domesday as the name of a village in Shropshire, Cunctio (Mariborough), and Cuncacæstra (Chester-le-Street) in Northumbria, in which there was a monastery, which according to Mr. Rashleigh was also called Cuneta-cæstra. But of this he alleges no proof.

The other two English places are quite inadmissible, and it seems safest to assume that these coins were struck abroad or at least bear the name of some foreign mint. (See Num. Chron. N. S. vol. ix. p. 71, seq., vol. xx. 192, seq., Hawkins's Eng. Silver Coins, 2nd ed. [Kenyon], p. 82, for the various opinions on that question.)

Reverse Legend, CVNNETTI.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
010	Тур		
919	disposed at ends of and between limbs of long cross.	FCVN∴NET∴TI Cross pattée; dot in each angle. R Wt. 24-7.	Uncertain Mint.
920	∵CNVT REX "	F: CVN∴NET∴TI: Cross pattée; dots in two angles. B Wt. 21·1.	
	[P1. X.	XV. 1.]	
921	···CNVT R···E···X	+CVN∵NET∵TI∵ " æ Wt. 19·8.	
922	∴C UVT REX ,, (Dots in angles of cross).	+CVN·∵NET·∵TI·∵ Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 20·3.	
923	X 3 R T V N O: ,, (No dots in angles of cross).	∵IT∵T∃N∵NVO¼ Cross pattée; dots in two angles. 28 Wt. 16·8.	
924	∴CNVT R∴EX "	+CVN∴NETI∴ B Wt. 19·0.	
	ı [Fi. A	XV. 2.]	ı

(GUDRED) CNUT.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer
	Tur	oe b.	
925	CNVT R.E.X disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles.	:IT::T∃N::·NVO⅓ Cross pattée; dot in each angle. æ Wt. 21-2.	Unombtain Mint.
926		井CVN∵ NET井TI∵,, 丞 Wt. 20·8.	
927	⊹ONVT R÷E÷X"	+CVN: NET∴ Ti: ,, dots in two angles of cross	
	[Pl. X	' & Wt. 21·7. XV. 3.1	
		· ·	ŀ
928	"REX"	" as Wt. 19-7.	
929	,, ,, ,,	- ACVN∴NET∴TI: Cross pattée; dot in one angle. 28. Wt. 22-4.	
930	···CNVT R···EX "	+CVN∵NET∵TI Cross pattée. B Wt. 20.5.	
931	∵ОИVT RE∵X "	FCVN:∵NET∵TI Cross pattée; dot in one angle. B. Wt. 19·5.	
932	∴CNVT RE∴X Patriarchal cross turned to l.; dots in four angles. [Pl. X.	FCVN∴NET∴TI: Cross pattée. æ Wt. 19-0.	
983	+CNVT RE∵ Cross inverted as before.	∳CVИ∵ИЕТ∵ТІ∵ ,, dots in two angles. .æ Wt. 23-2.	
934		♣С VИ ♣ ИЕТ♣ТІ; "	
935	CNVT REX "	+CVN···NETI···TI··· " æ Wt. 197.	
986	:CNVT R.EX ,, three dots in r. upper angle of cross, and one in each lower angle.	+CVN : NE∴TI+ Cross pattée. Æ Wt. 21-3.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
937	(Type) ∴ C N V T R E. ∴ X ,, disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; small cross in l. upper angle of patriarchal cross.	pe b.) ♣CVN::·NETI:: Cross pattée. B. Wt. 21-2.	Uncertain Mint.
988	∴CNVT REI∴X,, six dots in angles of cross.	+CVN∵NE⊢I∵ " æ Wt. 20·8.	
989	"R∴ E∴ X,, dots in four lower angles.	, ∴ 21·8.	
940	"R∵E∵X " six dots in angles.	" .s. Wt. 22-0.	
941	"R∴E∴X " five dots in angles.	" & Wt. 21.0.	
942	" " "	" & Wt. 16.7.	
943	" six dots in angles.	FCVNNEFI: Wt. 20'8.	
944	" four dots in angles.	- A-CVN∴IE⊢ I∴ Cross pattée; dot in each angle. 28 Wt. 20-5.	
945	⊹СИVT R⊹EX "	TCVN∵NET∵T∵ Cross pattée; two dots in angles. B Wt. 20:9.	
946	⊹CNVT R⊹E÷X"	ACVN∵NET∵T dot in each angle. B Wt. 22.5.	
947	,, ,, ,,	no dots in angles of cross.	
948	··CNVT RE··X "	+CVИ·.·NIET·.·TI " в Wt. 20·0.	
949	∵CИVT REX "	+CVM::NETCI "," two dots in angles of cross.	
950	N "	♣CVN∵NT∵TEI∵ " Æ Wt 20'8.	

(GUDRED) CNUT.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Тур		
951	disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; four dots in angles.	CVN:·NT:·T·: E Cross pattée; two dots in angles. B Wt. 19-5.	Uncertain Mint.
952	N "	♣CILI∵INT∵T∵I " æ Wt. 19·6.	
953	∵ОИVT REX∴ "	·:·IT·:·TII-:·NVO- no dots in angles. Wt. 19:5.	
954	" CONVT REX	+CVN∴NET∴TI ,, two dots in angles of cross. As Wt. 20-0.	
955	⊹CNVT RE∵X "	‡VN∴NET∴TI"dot in each angle.æWt. 19·5.	
956	⊕CNVT R⊕E⊕X"	VIII-INV.·IIRV.·IIIO Cross pattée. 28 Wt. 197.	
957	.·CNVT RIX "	FCVN NETFTI Cross pattée; dots in two angles. B. Wt. 20.0.	
958	CNVT R.IX "	·RCVN···NET···TI···	
959	RIX "	+CVN∵NTI B Wt. 18·8.	
960	∴CNVT RIX "	+CILI∵INT∵T∵I " B Wt. 19·8.	
961	CNVTR:EIX Patriarchal cross inverted; crosses in two upper angles, dots in four others.	小CVN∵NE⊢ I∵· A Wt. 21·1.	
962	.÷c "	" no dots in angles of cross. " Wt. 19-2.	
963	: C H V T R : X Patriarchal cross; dots in four lower angles.	∱CVH∵HET∵TI Cross pattée; dots in two angles. æ Wt. 18·8.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer
	(Tyr	∞ b.)	
964	CNLAREX disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; no dots in angles.	FCVN∴NET∴TI Cross pattée; no dots in angles. Æ Wt. 21-2.	Uncertain Mint.
965	CNIA RE∴ ∴ X disposed as last; four dots in angles of cross.	+CVM∴MET∵TI ,, dots in two angles, B Wt. 21-8.	
966	∵CNVTREX " Patriarchal cross to r.		
967	··C N V T R E·· X··,, irregularly disposed; dots in four angles of cross.	∯CVN∵NET∵TI∵ " æ Wt. 21·8.	
968	CNV·.⊢ ERX irregular "	+CVИ·:·NET·:·T " в Wt. 17·0.	
969	···C M V T E R X ,, disposed as before about patriarchal cross having dots in four angles.	∳CVИ∵ИЕТ∵ТІ " æ Wt. 21·].	
970	EXBLVIIO ,, irregularly disposed; dots in two angles of cross.	FCVN∵NE⊢ I∵ Cross pattée; no dots in angles. B. Wt. 23 S.	
971)) yy	:I -IEN : IIVO-+ ,, as Wt. 20:5.	
972	CVIN RX∵E " irregularly disposed.	→CVN.·.NETI·· ,, dots in two angles of cross. 	
973	CNVTIEX ,, dots in four angles of cross.	∰CVN∵N∴Ti: Æ Wt. 19•0.	
974	···C···N V T I····X "		
975	····C····N V T I X "	♣CVN::NET::TI ,, æ Wt. 19:1.	
976	∴CNVT I·E·X ,, dots in three angles of cross.	♣CVN∴NI·.·T♣I 惠 Wt. 21·5.	

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	(Type	• h)	
977		FCIV∴NE⊢ I∴ Small cross pattée; four dots around. B Wt. 20·3.	Uncertain Mint.
978	♣C N V T R. · · X very irregularly disposed; dots in four angles of cross.	∴T T∃N: NVO♣ Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. B Wt. 19-2.	
979	IIX 9 TVIIO very irregularly disposed; no dots in angles of cross.	T T3 II II VOA Small cross pattée; no dots in angles. 28 Wt. 20.6.	
980	C N V R I : X four dots in angles of cross.	★CIV.·.INT::T:·I Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. Æ Wt. 18:7.	
981	X.EI.A TAIIO. disposed about patriarchal cross to r.; dots in four angles.	♣CVN∵NETI∵T " æ Wt. 18·0.	
	(Very barb	arous coin.)	
982	X N R T V N O very irregularly disposed about patriarchal cross; no dots in angles.	EHIRMYOH Cross pattée; no dote in angles. 28 Wt. 20-0.	ł
983	∴CNVT R∴EX ,, dots in four angles of cross.	→CVN∴NET∴TI ,, dots in two angles of cross. Æ (broken)	
	Type	b. var.	
984	disposed at ends of and between limbs of patriarchal cross inverted; upper limb ends in A; dots in four angles of cross.	+CVN∴NET∴Ti∴ Cross pattée; dot in two angles. B Wt. 19·1	1
985	CNVT R.EX "	♣CVN∴NETI∴ " B Wt. 19·0	

	t		
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
986	Type CRHEM between limbs of cross crosslet, having dots in angles and two at extremity of each limb. [Pl. X	S.C. ONLY OF Small cross pattée; dots in two angles. R. Wt. 21-4. XV. 5.]	Uncretain Mint.
987	at ends of and between limbs of cross; upper and lower limbs crosslet; dots in eight angles thus formed.	c. var. Cross pattée; dots in two angles. R Wt. 18-6.	
988	X∴∃∴Я TVИО∴ ,, dots in four angles of cross only.	∵IT∵T∃N∵ИVO∰ "	

(GUDRED) CNUT.

HALPPENNIES.

1. Made by dividing piece.

No.	Obverse,	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Тур	e b.	
989	CNT R··E· Half of patriarchal cross.	+CV T∴TI Cross pattée. 	Uncertain Mint.
990	NT E÷X "	CVU ··· NE Half of cross pattée. & Wt. 9-8.	
	2. True H	alfpennies.	
	Ty	pe b .	İ
991	∴CNVTREX disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles.	FCVN∴NET∴Ti.∴ Small cross pattée surrounded by dots. æ* Wt. 8-9.	
		XV. 7.]	
992	∴CNVT R∵EX "	- ACVN·:·NET·:·Ti·:· Small cross pattée ; dots in two angles. B Wt. 8·8.	
993	∴CNVTRE: X ,, dots in all angles of cross.	♣CVN∵NE⊢I∵ æ Wt. 12·5.	
994	C∴ · H ⊥ V E X ,, dots in four angles of cross only.	♣CVU∵UIT∵TI Æ Wt. 88.	
995	CCV-RX "	FCVN·.IIET:TT: Small cross pattée; three dots around. 28. Wt. 9:1.	
996	CIIVT IX R very irregularly disposed; no dots in angles of cross.	FCVII: :- III :- Small cross patice.	

^{*} The measurement of the halfpennies of this series is *55–6 in.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
997	Typ ∴CNVTR∴E∴∴X disposed as before about patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles. [Pl. XX	e d. Monogram of R Charles the K♦8 Bald. (Karolus). B Wt. 94.	Unorbtain Mint.
998	∴CNVT REX "	♣CVN∵NET∵TI∵ " a. Wt. 8-6.	
999	х⊹э⊹я т∨но⊹ "	:·IT::·T3N:·NVD- " (monogram much blundered). B Wt. 9-0.	
1000	∵CИVT ERX "	"CVN···NET···TI "much blundered). Wt. 7·9.	
1001	∴CИVT ERX "	ITTIMNVO	
1002	·CNVT R· I··X "	HCVN·NET·TI· Similar monogram (Letter L reversed). B. Wt. 8·8.	
1003	CNVTI·E∴X,, dots in two angles of cross.	子CVII···NIT:TI Similar monogram much blundered. 惠 Wt. 84.	
1004	···CNVTIRE.·.X,, dots in four angles of cross.	CV∵NE·⊢∴⊢·E·.·I Similar monogram. B Wt. 8·5.	

QUENTOVIC.

No.	Obverse.		Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
		Gener	al type.	
	Blundered form of l CNVT REX re directly CIRTEN' centre cross.	ading	QVENTOVICI Cross in centre.	QUENTOVIC.
		Va	r. 1.	
1005	+CIR⊥ENA Roman	CTOSS.	#QVENTOVICI Small cross pattée.	
		[Pl. X	AB Wi. 22-0.	
1006	"	,,	♣QVI∃ITOVICI Æ Wt. 18.5.	
	V	ar. 2 (Type a).	
1007	∴CHIRLENA Even-limbed of dot in each a		#QVENTOVICI Even-limbed cross. & Wt. 21.5.	
	(P1. X.	XV. 10.]	
1008	,,	"	Wt. 21.0.	
1009	,,	,,		
1010	♣ C···FINTVN	"	∵QEVAC-HUOE B Wt. 17.8.	
		Va	r. 3.	
1011	FCIRLENA Small cross phaving each prolonged s dot in each s	attée limb and a	FQVENTOVIC Small cross pattée. B Wi. 20-2.	
1012	,,	"	♣QVI∃ITOVICI Æ Wt. 21-0.	
1018	,,	,,	♣QVEИTOIVICI В Wt. 21-9.	
1014	♣ IOR L AENAI	"	♣QVENTOVICI B Wt. 20.5.	

HALFPENNIES.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	General Similar to that of the p blund		
1015	Vai	r. 2.	QUENTOVIC.
1010	Even-limbed cross.	Even-limbed cross. B:65 Wt. 9:6. KV. 11.]	G OMYZOVZO.
1016	₩I HOENAC	AOVEITOVOI	
	Even-limbed cross; dot in each angle.	A 6 Wt. 80.	
	1	r. 8.	
1017	HI HO[ENA]C Cross pattée with limbs prolonged.	#QVEITOVICI ,, a. 6 Wt. 9-0.	

CNUT AND SIEFRED.

CIRCA 894.

Pennies.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	General Patriarchal cross inverted; dots in four angles; at the opposite ends of limbs CNVT and between, REX.	**	
1018		"(Small cross pattée.) æ* Wt. 20.8.	
	[Pl. XX	(V. 12.)	
1019	∴CNVT R···E···X	+SI EF RED VS Cross pattée; dots in two angles. R Wt. 21-8.	
1020	÷C M V T R ÷ X	" s Wt. 21.1.	
1021	∵C M VT R∵EX	" as Wt. 23.6.	
1022	" R· E· X	" a. Wt. 21-7.	
	[Pl. XX	KV. 18.]	

^{*} Average measurement .75 in.

SIEFRED (SIEGFRED?).

A.D. 894-CIRCA 898.*

I. WITH NAME SPELT SIEFREDUS.

1. Coins STRUCK AT YORK.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	1	pe a. of Cnut.)	
1023	#SIEFREDVS REX Cross crosslet.	HEB IAI CEC IVI Small cross pattée; three dots () opposite each angle. Bt Wt 23-7.	YORK.
	[Pl. X2	KVI. 1.]	
1024	In SIE∴FRE∴DVS∴REX∴ Cross crosslet. [Pl. XX	" & Wt 19-1. XVI. 2.]	
	Tyj	oe b. .	
1025	CSIE ERX ERS IIPE Cross; dots symmetrically arranged in angles and at extremities of limbs. [Pl. XX	of Cnut.) HEB ::IAI ::CEC ::IVI:: Small cross pattée. R Wt. 21:0.	
	T_{y_j}	De c.	
1026	C SIEFRE DIIS REX	HEB ∵IAI ∵CEC ∵IVI∵ Small cross pattée. B Wt. 21·0.	
	, (FL &A	. v	
1027	∴ C SIEFRX EDIIS RE ∴	HEB IAI CEC IVI Small cross pattée; three dots () at end of each limb. B Wt. 21-5.	

^{*} This date is given on the foundation of a passage in Æthelweard iv. 3. But it must be considered as quite uncertain.

† Average measurement of Siefred's pennies '75 in.

] It is possible that this letter stands for COMES.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1028	(<i>Ty</i> C SIEFR EHIISE	pe c.) **ED RAI CE CIYI Small cross pattée. **B Wt. 19.5.	York.
1029	Between lines C SIEFRE of legend long cross on two DIIS REX steps, side- ways to legend.	e d. ★ED RAI CEC IVI Small cross pattée: three dots ∴ at end of each limb. B. Wt. 20·3.	
1030	EDIIS RE	# Wt. 18-5.	
1031	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	#ED:IAI::CEC:IVI:: B. Wt. 184. EVI. 6.]	
	This type appears upo	Ļ	

HALFPENNY.

	Type d.			
1032	FRE	Between lines,	FED IVI CEC IVI	
	C SIE	long cross on two steps, as before.	Small cross pattée. & 6 Wt. 19-3.	
	[Pl. XXVI. 7.]			

2. Coins without name of Mint.

1033	The Hard of the limbs of even-limbed cross. A R E X at the ends of the limbs of even-limbed cross. B Wt. 20-3.	No Mint.
	[Pl. XXVI. 8.]	İ
1034	,, Cross pattée; two dots at end of each limb. → REX at the ends of the limbs of a cross crosslet; four dots (∴) between letters.	
	[Pl. XXVI. 9.]	•

II. WITH THE NAME SPELT SIEVERT.

1. Coins STRUCK AT YORK.

PENNIES.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1035	1	e a. †EB∵IXI∴CEC∵IVI∴ Small cross pattée. B. Wt. 19-8.	York.
		.VI. 10.]	
1036	IS IE VE RT "	HEB IAI CEC IVI Small cross pattée; dots (··) opposite angles of cross. Wt. 22-0.	
	(Pl. XX		
1037	Similar legend, irregularly placed thus, RS RT VE IE,,	" Cross pattée; no dots. Æ Wt. 20-5.	
1038	IS RT VE IE "	" Cross pattée; dots () opposite angles. " Wt. 21·3.	
	Typ	e d.	
1039	Legend in two lines, SIEVE Between lines Of legend, but sideways to 1., long cross on two steps. [Pl. XX	YEB∴IAI∴CEC∴IVI∴ Small cross pattée. B Wt. 21·5.	

HALFPENNY.

	Type a.		
1040	RS IE VE RT Between limbs of cross crosslet.	∔EB IΛΙ CEC IVI Cross pattée. 28 ·55 Wt. 8·5.	
	crosslet. [Pl. XX	.WI. 13.]	

2. Coins without name of Mint.

i. With the reverse legend MIRABILIA FECIT.

PENNY.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1041	Type b. -∰SIEUERT REX ∰MIRXBILA FECIT		Uncertain
	Patriarchal cross; dots in angles &c.	Small cross pattée; dots in two angles & Wt. 21.6.	MINT.
	[Pl. XXVII. 1.]		

HALPPENNY.

1042	Patriarchal cross; dots in angles.	

ii. With the reverse legend DNS. DS. REX.

1043	₩SIEUERT REX Patriarchal cre dots in angles	098 ; &c.	♣D·NS·.·DS.·.R· Small cros dots in t 悪	
1044	99	,,	♣D·NS·DS·REX	Wt. 21·5.
1045	" REX·	,, 1. X.2	,, KVII. 3.]	Wt. 22·3.
1046	∯SI∵EU∵ERT∴ RE	X -:	"	Wt. 21.9.
1047	+SI EU ERT REX	,,	DN8∵DS∵RE∵ Æ	ች Wt. 20·0.
1048	#SIEURT RE∙	,,	,, B3.	Wt. 21.5.
1049	"	,,	♣D·NS·DS·REX	Wt. 23 0.
1050	-4-SI ECR TRE	,,	DN8::DS::RE::	₩ Wr. 21·8.

NORTHUMBRIA.

HALFPENNY.

Half coin.

No.	Obve	erse.	Reverse) .	Mint. Moneyer.
1051	···IEURT	Patriarchal cross.	REX cross above.	Small pattée as Wt. 11.0.	Uncertain Mint.

CNUT OR SIEFRED.

WITH THE REVERSE LEGENDS OF THESE KINGS.

STRUCK AT YORK.

With reverse legend, MIRABILIA FECIT.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Type b o	of Cnut.	
1052	가E·BR·AI·CEC. Patriarchal cross to l.; dots in four angles.	HMIRABILIA FC Cross pattée; dots in two angles. R Wt. 21-0.	YORK.
1053	" (dots in legend dif- ferently disposed.) [Pl. XX	-∰MIRABILIA FE: " Æ Wt. 21-2. VII. 5.]	
1054	" Cross to r. [Pl. XX	HMIRABILIA FEI " B. Wt. 19-2. CVIL 6.]	
1055	,, ,, ,,	♣MIRABILIA FTC " æ Wt. 20·3.	
1056) 9	+MIRABILA FECIT " B Wt 21.5.	
1057	" Cross to 1.	♣MIR·ΛBIL·Λ IECT æ Wt. 19·0.	
1058		" R Wt. 20.5.	
1059	♣.EBR···Λ···EC···E···C:	" as Wt. 22 5.	
1060	♣:EB·.·RΛ·.·EC·.·EC: "	♣MIRABILA FECIT " Æ Wt. 21·5.	
1061	₩EB∵RA∵CE∵CET Cross upright. [Pl. XX	MIRABILIA FC ,,	
1062	CVT RIEX EB irregularly written round patriarchal cross to 1.; dots in four angles.	小子MIRABILA FECIT ,, 底 Wt. 21·8.	
	[Pl. X2	KVII. 8.]	 Q 2

With reverse legend, DNS. DS. REX.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1068	+-EBR·AI·CE·C	of Cnut.) +D·NS·DS·REX·	York.
	Patriarchal cross, upright; dots in four angles. [Pl. XX	Cross pattée; dots in two angles. B. Wt. 21-5.	·
1064	CVT RIEX EB irregularly written round patriarchal cross to 1.; dots in four angles.	(no dots). dot in one angle. 28 Wt. 21-2.	

PROBABLY STRUCK AT YORK, Having the Reverse Legends of the last two classes.

		Тур	e g.			
1065	⊀MIRABILIA F Cross pad in two s	tée; dots	DÑS DS · 子· 中 REX	æ	Wt. 20-0.	York?
1066	>>	"	DNS DS · 子· • REX	æ	Wt. 19·5.	
1067))	"	DIIS DS	æ	Wt. 20-5.	
1068	"	"	DHS DS	æ	Wt. 21·5.	
1069	⊹ MIR∧BIL∧ F	ECIT ,, [Pl. XX	DNS DS	æ	Wt. 20·5.	,
1070	-∰MIR∴ΛΒΙΛ F	ECIT:	DNS DS	æ	Wt. 19·0.	

No.	Obverse.	Re	everae.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Rude and blundered o	oins of the sa	me type.	
1071	♣MIRAIFIA FECIT Cross pattée; dots in two angles.	ed end # Rex	B Wt. 23.0.	York?
	[Pl. XX	VII. 11.]		
1072	-∰MIRAILIA FECIT "	DNS DS	æ Wt. 22·5.	
1078	-∰MIRVBIΓIV FEC·IT	DNS DS	.a. Wt. 20·8.	
1074	♣NDADNIAI FECIT "	DNS DS	æ Wt. 21·7.	
	(Pl. XX	VII. 12.]		
1075	₩Иι::ανΒιν Eατ "	DMS DS ∰ REX	.a. Wt. 22·0.	

HALFPENNY.

	T_{y_I}	ъe g.	
1076	-∰II·ID·AFI.·.CIT· Cross pattée; dots in two angles.	DNS D A REX	Between lines of legend small cross pattée. 28 '55 Wt. 8.5.
	[Pl. XX	VIL 13.]	A 55 W 1. 6 5.

About the time of the death of Siefred—the date of which is uncertain—there seems to have ensued a period of anarchy in Northumbria (see Æthelweard, iv. 8). The coin next to follow would be that of Æthelwald the Ætheling (see next page), were there sufficient ground for its attribution.

UNCERTAIN NORSE OF DANISH COINS.

EARL SIHTRIC.

It is impossible to say who is the Sihtric whose name appears on this coin. Two Sihtries (or Sidrocs) are mentioned in the Chronicle as having commanded portions of the Great Army, and having fallen in the battle of Ashdown (A.D. 871), or immediately before it.* But as the type of the coin below is the same as Ælfred's Oxford type, it must be at least twenty years later than the battle of Ashdown. (See Haigh, Coins of Ælfred the Great in New. Chron. N.S. vol. x. (1860), p. 37.) Mr. Rashleigh's identification of him (N. C. N.S. ix. 74) as a brother of Guered and son of Ivar, seems to be without foundation.

No.		Obverse.	Reve	rse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1077	SITRIC COME?	In field, ++++	GVIIDI SCELDFOR BERTVS	Above and below, ∴	SHELFORD? Gundibert.
		[Pl. XX	VIII. 1.]	8 Wt. 19·2.	

ALVALDUS.

This coin has been ascribed to Æthelwald, the Ætheling, son of Æthelred and cousin of Eadward the Elder, who on the death of Ælfred (A.D. 901) laid claim to the throne. He was received by the Northumbrians as king, and afterwards (A.D. 904, 905) by the Danes in Essex and East Anglia. He was killed at the battle of Holme (in Norfolk)†, A.D. 905. The grounds for this identification are very slender. This piece is evidently a Norse or Danish coin, as it formed part of the Cuerdale Hoard, and it is by its reverse type closely connected with the foregoing series of Cnut and Siefred.

1078	₩AL·VVAL·DV	DNS DS		
	Cross; dots in two angles.	REX	æ. ·8	Wt. 23·2.
	[Pl. XX	VIII. 2.]		

^{*} The death of one of the Earl Sidrocs (Sidracs) is mentioned twice over in the same MSS. (A. S. a. 871 A.—D), first at Englefield and afterwards at Ashdown, in the same year. It is possible there were three Earl Sibtrics in the army.

† See Steenstrup, Normannerne iii. p. 7 segg. for the harmony of the different accounts of this

KINGS OF THE FAMILY OF IVAR.

PENNIES.

The kings who follow seem all to have belonged to the house of Ivar. They are known as the Hy Imhair in the Irish Annals. Todd (War of the Gaedhill and the Gaill, App. D. p. 268) considers that their common ancestor was probably Ivar Beinlaus, called the son of Ragnar Lodbrog, and therefore brother of Halfdan and Ubbe. But this identification of Ivar, the ancestor the Hy Imhair, with Ivar Lodbrogsson, is very doubtful. There are many considerations which point out this dynasty as being of Norse origin (Steenstrup, Normannerne, ii. p. 121, and iii. p. 95). It is probable that Ragnar Lodbrog was of Danish origin.

There are considerable difficulties in the way of the distribution of the following coins among the different Scandinavian kings who reigned in Northumbria. The biographies of the different kings to whom they might be attributed are given in the Introduction. In the headings below it is assumed that the coins with the name of Sihtric, Regnald, and Anlaf were struck by Sihtric, called Gale or Caoch, by Regnald Godfredsson, and by Anlaf Sihtricsson called Quaran, and

,

by no others.

The chief difficulty in the way of this attribution lies in the close resemblance of the coins of Sihtric to those of Regnald and Anlaf, though the two series are interval of thirteen years. But must nevertheless have been separated by an interval of thirteen years. But there is no way by which this difficulty could be overcome. The coins of Regnald might indeed be attributed to an earlier Regnald, first cousin (?) of Sihtric Gale whom he preceded in 921. But this would make an interval of twenty years between the date of Regnald's coins and the probable date of Anlas's (see Introduction), and this is quite inadmissible.

SIHTRIC, GALE or CAOCH?

A.D. 921-A.D. 926 OB 927.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1079		TSEOLV MONETRA (Dots·\Lambda\cdots, R.\Lambda\cdots) Triangular standard or pennon fringed, bearing cross.* A: 75 Wt. 15·9. VIII. 3.]	Ascolu.

^{*} This reverse type is probably the earliest representation of a standard used by any of the Scandinavian nations. Comp. Worsase, Om Danebrog and Minder om de Dansk. og Norm. i England &c., p. 80, and Introduction.

REGNALD GODFREDSSON?

A.D. 943-A.D. 944? (EXPELLED.)

	<u> </u>		
No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer
	T_{YT}	pe 1.	
1080	♣REGNALD C¥NVC (Dots, &c., N°A·L°D, Cross moline.	₩AVRA MONIT REF (Dots ·AVRA· N·). Small cross pattée. æ·8 Wt. 20·5.	(Aura ?)*
	[Pl. XX		
1081	Portion of trefoil pattern sometimes called three	수B·자[CIAFER MONIT?] Portion of standard as on No. 1079.	Baciager, Bacialer, or Baciaser.
	bucklers. (Frag	ment).	
	[P). XX	VIII. 5.]	

REGNALD?

The following coins are barbarous and their attribution is very doubtful. They look somewhat like blundered coins of St. Peter, though the legend certainly appears to be Rainalt. It is impossible to believe that they were struck at the same time as the previous coins of Regnald. Mr. Rashleigh (in Num. Chron., N.S. vol. ix. (1869), p. 81), attributes these coins to the first Regnald. This attribution seems inadmissible, on account of the resemblance of the obverse of Type 1 to the York coinage of Æthelstan and the connection of all three types with the "St. Peter" coinage, and hence with the coins of Eric (q. v.).

	l	Type	s 1.	1
1082	₩RΛΙΕИπLT		HEXRICE CT (for EBRAICE CIVIT) In centre, P monogram E S of Charles L the Bald, somewhat blundered. Et Wt. 17.8. VIII. 6.]	YORK.

^{*} This reverse has been read AVRA MONETARIVS REGIS or REGNALDI. It seems more probable, however, that the word AVRA is the old Norse Aura (Ore), a thing of value, a coin, an ore, and the legend would be AVRA MONETA REGIS or REGNALDI. Aura (from Latin aurum) from meaning coined treasure, in a general sense, as distinguished from uncoined (baugr), came to stand for a definite money of account (= 18d.) (See Cleasby & Vigfusson, Icel. Dic., s. v. cyrir; Schmidt, Gesette der A. S. Glossar; Geldrechnung, no. 6.) As this piece is simply a penny, it is not clear why the word aura appears upon it.

† Average measurement of these coins, '7-'75 in.

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No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1083	♣R⊼ÆΠ⊼LT Head 1.	HEARICE ET In centre, monogram E S of Charles L the Bild, some- what blundered. R Wt. 18-0.	YORK.
	The obverse of this type	resembles that of the York (A.D. 925—A.D. 940).	
1084	Ty. ♣R⊼CIIODT Open hand, fingers downwards.	pe 2. YEIORACII (Dot R·) Monogram of Karolus or Carolus as in last type. B. Wt. 17-5.	
	[Pl. XX	A. Wt. 17.5.	
1085	+iπcuoit ,, (Dots i·.·) above the hand, · · ·	小EIOπCPI ,, (Dots O···) degraded. R Wt. 25·5.	
1086	♣ICVO⊒LI "	-LEOXRICE CT B. Wt. 15.4.	

This hand is doubtless the hand from heaven, the usual representation of the First Person of the Trinity at this period (Didron, *Icon. Chrét.* pp. 174, 175). The dots on no. 1085 represent the clouds from which the hand proceeds. A somewhat similar hand occurs, at a later date, on the coins of Æthelred II. (Hawkins o.c. pl. xvi. no. 206), and a hand in another form, giving the Greek benediction, on the coins of Eadweard *the Elder*. This type cannot have been copied from either of these.

	T_{yp}	e 3.
1087	R⊼CIIOI∆T (Dots R∵) Hammer as on coins of St. Peter. (See no. 1122.)	HRABIOCIT Bow stretched with arrow in it. B Wt 19-3.
	[Pl. XX	VIII. 9.]

ANLAF [ONLAF, OLAF], QUARAN.

A.D. 941*-A.D. 944 (EXP.); A.D. 949-952.

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Æselfers [Æselfris].

Ingelgar. Radwulf.

Ascolu.

Baciager, Bacialer, or Baciaser. Eagmon.

Sicares [Sigared?].
Wadter [Walter?].

Farman [Farmon].

1. WITH KING'S NAME WRITTEN ANLAF.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1088	Type ANLXF CVNVNE M Trefoil as on coins of Sihtric and Regnald.	e 1.	Ascolu.
1089	♣ANL⊼F CVNVNE M	FAMLAN MONETΛ (Dots numerous). " At 75 Wt. 15-9.	Famlan, for Farman?
1090	∰·⊼NL⊼F CVNVNE : (Dot &c., L·⊼°) ,,	+FARMAN MONETA (Dots numerous). ,, æ·8 Wt. 17·3.	Farman.
	[Pl. X2	XIX. 1.]	
1091	Similar, but two uncertain letters (ШГ). after legend.	" Æ ·75 Wt. 16·5.	
1092	∵-¥ANLAF CVNVNE∵- Raven, wings dis- played, head l.	pe 2. ADELFERD MINETRE (Dot A·). Small cross pattée. AR · 8 Wt· 19·8. XIX. 2.]	Æðelferð.
1093	・手木NLスF CVNVNE 包・ (Dots ス・NL・) "	♣AÐELFERD MINETRΓ Æ '8 Wt. 20°5.	

^{*} Olaf Quaran was the principal actor at the famous battle of Brunnanburh (Brunanbyrig)
A.D. 937, and had perhaps been in York as early as 927. But he does not appear to have had any
footing in Northumbria at cither time. He came to the battle of Brunnanburg from Scotland,
where he had lived for some time, and where he had married the daughter of Constantine 111.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.		Mint. Moneyer.
1094	"HANLAF EVNVNE (Dots 'A·NL') Raven, wings dis- played, head 1.; after legend un- certain mark (L7).	+ADELFERD M (Dots numerous). Small cro		Ævelferð.
1095	[-∰(πĐEL]FERD I	MINETR æ"	
	(Frag	ment.)		
1096	°₩ANL⊼F CV[NVNE]°"	_[[- ∔ πĐE]LFERD	MINETR	ŗ
	(Frag	ment.)	.,, Æ	

The obverse of this type is believed also to represent a Viking standard, the Raven. Compare Worsaae, l. c. and Chr. S. a. 878.

1097		LF MONETF mall cross pattée. .m. 75. Wt. 14·0.	Radwulf.
	Type 4.		
1098	#ANTAF CVNVNC OF #SICAR	MES MOT mall cross pattée; in field, M. R. 9 Wt. 23-7.	Sicares.
	[Pl. XXIX. 4.]	23. J W. 201.	
	Туре 5.		
1099	#ANLAF REX-TOD-† Small cross pattée. [Pl. XXIX. 5.]	Above legend a line from which grows a flower (rose) between two curved stalks. Below legend, full-blown flower with 8 potals. 28 85 Wt. 20.5.	Ravwulf.
	[11. AAIA. 0.]		ŀ

This type is perhaps originally derived from the coins of Magnus Maximus with the representation of the two emperors and the Holy Ghost above, Pl. i. a. Compare Hawkins, S. C. 2nd ed. Suppl. pl. ii. no. 500 (Ceolwulf II.—the Cuerdale coin), Num. Chr. n.s. vol. ix. pl. i. ii. (Halfdan), Hawkins o.c. pl. xiv. 180 (Eadweard the Elder), and Num. Chr. n.s. vol. xx. p. 202. But immediately it is derived from Eadweard's type.

^{*} For Eoferwic (York)?
† Apparently a corruption of TOT B, (Totius Britanniæ), which occurs upon the coins of Æthelstan (a.b. 925—940).

2. WITH KING'S NAME WRITTEN ONLAF.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Typ	_	
1100	HOULAF REX S (Dots L.R.E.) Small cross pattée.	Farmon.	
1101	⊹ OИГХF REX8 in field ∴.	∓ FΛRMOИ МОИЕ ,, æ. 85 Wt. 21·7.	
	[Pl. X2	XIX. 6.]	
1102	REXW "	" A. 85. Wt. 20.8	
1103	₩ONLXF-REX-O-+ "	#INGELGAR:O: ,, (Dots L-G:). 8:85 Wt. 21:1.	Ingelgar.
	[Pi. X	XIX. 7.]	
****	,	oe 7.	
1104	MONLOF REX I : Small cross pattée.	 BACI ♣ ♣ ♣ AFER & 85 Wt 21.8.	Baciager, Bacialer, or Baciaser.
	[Pl. X	KIX. 8.]	
1105	ΨΟΝΓΆΓ REX: (Dots N·, A·, ·E·) ,, In field pellet.	··· INGEL 持持 長AR MO ··· A: 85 Wt. 23·5.	Ingelgar.
	[Pl. X2	XIX. 9.]	

^{*} For Eorferwic (York)?

FAMILY OF HARALD HAABFAGB!.

ERIC (BLÓÐÖX?).

A.D. 948-949 (EXP.); A.D. 952-954 (EXP.).

Moneyers.

See note on p. 25.

Aculf. Hunred. Ingelgar.

Leofic. Radwulf.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1106	Tyj ♣ERICVS· REX·X· Small cross pattée.	De 1. HVNR 本本本 ED MO .: AB ·8 Wt. 16·5.	Hunred.
	[Pl. XX	XIX. 10.]	
1107	♣ERIC· REX·AL·.· "	·····································	Ingelgar.
1108	HERIC REX EN " (Dot, E.N)	" As ·8 Wt. 20.2.	
	Four dots in field.	26 W L 20-2.	
1109	♣ERIC REX EFOR* (Dots, ·l·, F.) Dot in field.	∵ R⊼DV ★★★ F೬ MO ∵ æ·85 W£21·8.	Radwulf.
	[PL XX	XIX. 11.J	
1110	♣ERIE· [REX··] IO " (Dot, E·R)	.∵. R⊼DV ★★↓ LF Ĥ[O]	
	(Fragn		

^{*} For Eoferwic (York).

No.		Mint. Moneyer.		
1111	∴ •ERIC •REX ∵	Between lines of legend, sword, r.; at point of sword,	₩XEVLF MON	Aculf.
1112	"	"	HINGÆLGAR: ,, (Dots, Æ·). Four dots in field. 28 ·85 Wt. 19·1.	Ingelgar.

ERICP

1113	★ERIC MOTI (Dots, M···) Cross; in alternate angles, crescents and dots.	LVDO* SI TR	Between lines of legend, sword, r.; dividing letters of lower line, B † as on coins of St. Peter. (See No. 1114.) B. 8. Wt. 17.2.
	[Pl. XXI	[X. 13.]	

^{*} This coin is perhaps a mule. The legend L∇DO would naturally stand for London. But the piece must have been struck in Northumbria.

† This object is perhaps a mitre or a pall reversed.

COINS WITH THE NAME OF ST. PETER.

STRUCK AT YORK DURING THE DANISH OCCUPATION.

A. Heavy Coins.

No.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
	Typ	pe 1.	
1114	SCI PE Between lines A of legend, TRA*MO sword r.	**EBORACE II (Small crescent on either side of A). Cross pattée; dot in each angle. An '8 Wt. 20-0.	YORK.
1115	" (IIO)	子EB費RACE I ,, (No crescents). ま75 Wt. 20-0.	
1116	SCI PE Similar type; three pellets at TRAMO point of sword.	(Dots ·A·, I·.·) " As ·8 Wt. 20·5.	
	[P1. X2	XX. 1.]	
1117	SI bE: Similar type (somewhat blun- TR IIO dered); cross at point of sword.	+RD♦RACEI (Crescents on either side of A). Legend blundered. Cross pattée; dots in three angles. ≥ 75 Wt. 18.5.	
1118	"	HR♦RACED ,, (Crescent on either side of A). A 75 Wt. 26-0.	
	Тур	e 2.	
1119	SCIIP (Blundered legend.) Between TD IIIO lines of legend, sword r.; at point, cross.	HERIMITM (Blundered legend.) In centre & (Mitre or Pall?); three pellets () on either side. 28:75 Wt. 17-6.	
-	[Pl. XX	(X. 2.]	

^{*} This object is perhaps a mitre or a pall reversed.

No.		Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.		
1100	4					
1120	SCIIE TIIIIO	Between lines of legend, sword r.; at point, cross.	HERIVITU Mitre or pall? no pellets B:75 Wt. 16.2.	YORK.		
1121	∯ SCII	Sword, l., crook on point.				
	TIIIO	-	Same type. At .75 Wt. 19-2. XX. 3.]			
1122	子 SCIIE		e 8.			
1122	TIIIO	Sword 1., crook on point.	In centre, hammer, T, perhaps imi-			
	*	·	tated from pre- vious type. 28. 75 Wt. 19.7.			
		[Pl. XX	XX. 4.]			
		Typ	e 4.			
1123	SCIE	Three pellets in field,	+ERXRICE CT In centre, R			
	TRN		monogram K�S of Charles L the Bald.			
		(Pl. X2	Æ ·7 Wt. 17·3.			
	_	Typ	9 5.			
1124	SCI PE	In field, · ‡ ·	₩EBΦR⊼CE CIV: Small cross pattée.			
	TRIMO	Pi. XX	AR .75 Wt. 20.0.			
1125	SCI PE	In field, · · ·	₩EBOR⊼CE CIV			
	TRI MO	# H	AB ·75 Wt. 20·5.			
1126	"	In field, 🛧 : 🛧	+EBORπCE CIVI ± ·75 Wt. 20·8.			
1127	SCI PE	In field, '\i'.	₩EBORXCE CI B ·75 Wt. 19·5.			
	TRI NP (U	Jncertain object.) [Pl. XX				

No.		Obverse.	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1128	SCI PE TRI M	(Typ In field, :	Small cross pattée. B (broken) 75.	York.
1129	,,	In field,	" As 75 Wt. 18-6.	
1130	ωCI PE TRI MO	"		
1131	SCI PE TRI MO	" ∢∶▶	-⊁EBOR⊼CE C: " - 22.7. Wt. 22.7.	
1132	SCI PE TRI IM	3 9 99	-∱EBOR⊼CE CIV - 22.75 Wt. 22.7.	
1133	SCIE TIID	,,	B	
1184	SCIIE	" ·:·		
1135	SCIIC TIIIIO	" * *		
1136	8CIII TIIIIO	" . <mark>u</mark> .	HEBRACE C Small cross pattée. An 7 Wt. 21-6.	
1137	SĞIII TIII	" · a ·	BORTCE "	
1138	SCIE TPII	,,	-∯-СВОR⊼СІ - 26-7 Wt. 16-5.	

No.		Obverse.	Reverse	Reverse.	
1189	SCIL T9II	(Typ In field, · · ·	♣EBORCI Small cr	oss pattée. Wi. 18:0.	YORK.
1140	8СІ С ТЯШ	Similar.	∳EBORCI æ·7	Wt. 18·3.	
1141	ZCIIIT - r	Much blundered legend; uncer- tain objects above and below.	♣BOR⊼CE C æ·7	Wt. 180.	

B. Light Coins.

	SCIIE		•	Pe 5. HEDRACE CI Small cross pattée. R 7 Wt. 12-0.				
1142	TRI ND	In field,	• • •					
1143	SCIIE	"	,,	∱EBOR⊼CII Æ:65 Wt. 9-0.				
	TR H							
1144	SCIIE TRI II	,,	"	- PEBORTCE CIV ,, 28.7 Wt. 15.5.				
	[Pl. XXX. 9.]							
1145	SCIII	,,	,,	-∰IR⊼CE CD - 28·7 Wt. 11·5.				
	TIIE			A. 7 WE II'S.				
1146	"	**	"	小II CE CD AR (broken) 7.				
1147	SCIII	,,	"	-¥EBOR⊼CIT - AR ·7 Wt. 12·7.				
	TIII							
1148	SCIE	. ,,		· B· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	TRID		•	Za (010201) 7.				

ST. PETER.

No.	Obverse.			Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
1149	SCIII	In field,	(<i>Typ</i>	e 5.) 	York.
1150	SCIII	"	· * ·	· ВОЯТ·I Æ (broken) '7.	
1151	SCIE	,,	妆 ∶ 妆	B	
1152	ωCIE TIID	.99	• : •	-НЛСЕВС да 7 Wt. 13·0.	
1153	,,	n	• • •	♣R⊼CICD £ 7 Wt. 10.5	
1154	©CIE TRII	"		♣R⊼CB· Æ (broken) '7	
1155	SCIE TIID	39	"		
1156	SCIÆ TPII	***	.:.	-HIDORXCI CIVI ", a.7 Wt. 14·0.	
1157	ZCII T <u>II</u> P	"	. ♣.	-Η BRπCE - B. 7 Wt. 15-0.	
1158	SCÎC TPIP	33	"	B	
1159	∾CIE TRII	"	::-	BCRACE 28 7 Wt. 10-5.	

R 2

No.		Obverse,	Reverse.	Mint. Moneyer.
		$(Ty_1$	pe 5.)	
1160	NIPT	In field,	HEBORACE Small cross pattée. B (broken) 65.	York.
1161	8СИ ТІ <u>ІІ</u>	» »	♣1·1⊼·CEC æ-65 Wt. 11·8.	
1162	ωCĪĪ TIII	" +:+	♣P⊼CB Æ (broken) *65.	
1163	SCII TRIN	,	♣EBORA CITY "B (broken) 65.	
1164	SCIË TR <u>I</u> I :	"	··B··R지CII as (broken) "65.	
1165	©CII TRII	27 27	-∔BR⊼···· .æ (broken) °6.	•

HALFPENNY.

1166	SCIII	below,	PEDOR⊼CE CI Small cross pattée. 28 · 5 Wt. 4·5.
		´ (P), XX	(X. 10.7

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² Doubtful whether same moneyer

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CORRIGENDA.

P. 35, No. 71, add R. Wt. 22.0.

Pp. 43 and 46, for A.D. 853 read A.D. 851?

P. 66, l. 2, for 'same year' read A.D. 855 or 857?

P. 90, 1. 2, for 873 read A.D. 870.

P. 143, l. 85, and p. 144, l. 2, for A.D. 807 read 808 or 810?

P. 199, 1. 2, after 900 add or 902?

P. 231, 1. 27, after 921 add or 925?

JUN 8 - 1915

TABLES.

TABLE

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	•064	41	2.656	81	5.248	121	7.840
2	·129	42	2.720	82	5.312	122	7.905
3	·194	43	2.785	83	5.378	123	7.970
4	·259	44	2.850	84	$5 \cdot 442$	124	8.035
5	·324	45	2.915	85	5.508	125	8.100
6	•388	4 6	2.980	86	5.572	126	8.164
7	·453	47	3.045	87	5.637	127	8.229
8	•518	48	3.110	88	5.702	128	8.294
9	•583	49	3.175	89	5.767	129	8.359
10	·648	50	3.240	90	5.832	130	8.424
11	.712	51	3.304	91	5.896	131	8 • 488
12	.777	52	3.368	92	5.961	132	8.553
13	·842	53	3.434	93	6.026	133	8.618
14	•907	54	3.498	94	6.091	134	8.682
15	•972	55	3.564	95	6.156	135	8 • 747
16	1.036	56	3.628	96	6.220	136	8.812
17	1.101	57	3.693	97	6.285	137	8.877
18	1.166	58	3.758	98	6.350	138	8.942
19	1 · 231	59	3.823	99	6.415	139	9.007
20	1.296	60	3.888	100	6.480	140	9 • 072
21	1.360	61	$3 \cdot 952$	101	6.544	141	9 · 136
22	1 · 425	62	4.017	102	6.609	142	9 · 200
23	1·490	63	4.082	103	6.674	143	9 · 265
24	1.555	64	4.146	104	6.739	144	9.330
25	1.620	65	4.211	105	6.804	145	9.395
26	1.684	66	4.276	106	6.868	146	9 • 460
27	1.749	67	4.341	107	6.933	147	9.525
28	1.814	68	4.406	108	6.998	148	9.590
29	1.879	69	4.471	109	7 · 063	149	9.655
30	1.944	70	4.536	110	7.128	150	9 · 720
31	2.008	71	4.600	111	7 · 192	151	9.784
32	2.073	72	4.665	112	7 · 257	152	9.848
33	2.138	73	4.729	113	7 · 322	153	9.914
34	2.202	74	4.794	114	7 · 387	154	9.978
35	2.267	75	4.859	115	7 · 452	155	10.044
36	2.332	76	4.924	116	7.516	156	10.108
37	2.397	77	4.989	117	7 · 581	157	10.173
38	2.462	78	5.054	118	7 · 646	158	10.238
39	2.527	79	5.119	119	7 · 711	159	10.303
40	2.592	80	5·184	120	7.776	160	10.368
		<u> </u>				<u> </u>	

TABLE

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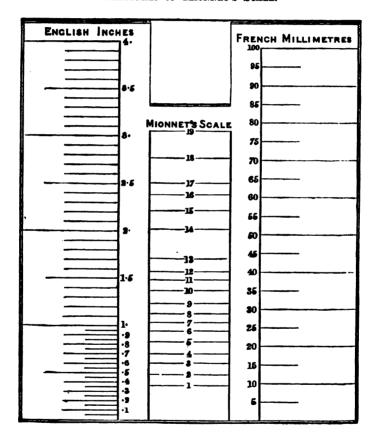
THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	$13 \cdot 154$	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	$13 \cdot 219$	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	$13 \cdot 284$	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	34 0	$22 \cdot 02$
167	10.821	207	$13 \cdot 413$	247	16.005	350	22 · 67
168	10.886	208	$13 \cdot 478$	248	16.070	360	$23 \cdot 32$
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16 · 135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	3 80	24·62
171	11.080	211	$13 \cdot 672$	251	16.264	390	$25 \cdot 27$
172	11 · 145	212	$13 \cdot 737$	252	16.328	4 00	25.92
173	$11 \cdot 209$	213	$13 \cdot 802$	253	16.394	4 10	26.56
174	$11 \cdot 274$	214	13.867	254	16·458	420	$27 \cdot 20$
175	$11 \cdot 339$	215	$13 \cdot 932$	255	16.524	43 0	27 · 85
176	11 · 404	216	13.996	256	16.588	44 0	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	4 50	29.15
178	11.534	218	$14 \cdot 126$	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30· 45
180	11.664	2 20	$14 \cdot 256$	260	16.848	4 80	31 · 10
181	$11 \cdot 728$	221	$14 \cdot 320$	261	16.912	4 90	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32·40
183	11.858	223	$14 \cdot 450$	263	$17 \cdot 042$	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	52 0	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17 · 171	530	34.34
186	$12 \cdot 052$	226	14·644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	$12 \cdot 117$	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	$12 \cdot 182$	228	14.774	268	17.366	560	3 6 · 2 8
189	$12 \cdot 247$	229	$14 \cdot 839$	269	17 · 431	570	36 · 93
190	$12 \cdot 312$	230	14.904	270	17· 4 96	580	37 · 58
191	$12 \cdot 376$	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38 · 23
192	12·441	232	15.033	272	$17 \cdot 625$	600	38 · 88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17 · 689	700	45.36
194	$12 \cdot 571$	234	15.162	274	17·75 4	800	51·84
195	$12 \cdot 636$	235	$15 \cdot 227$	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	$15 \cdot 292$	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	$12 \cdot 765$	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	$15 \cdot 422$	278	18.014	3000	194·40
199	$12 \cdot 895$	239	15·487	279	18 · 079	4000	$259 \cdot 20$
200	$12 \cdot 960$	240	$15 \cdot 552$	280	18·1 44	5000	324.00
		8 i					

TABLE

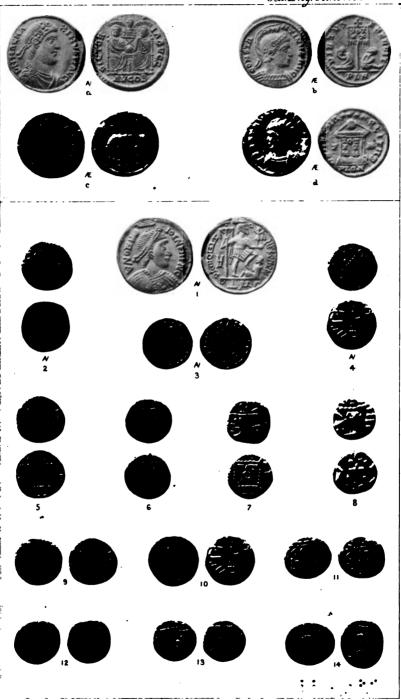
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Converting English Inches into Millimètres and the Measures of Mionnet's Scale.



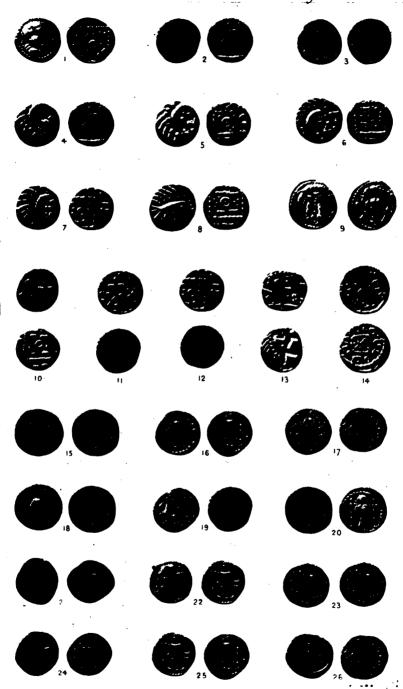
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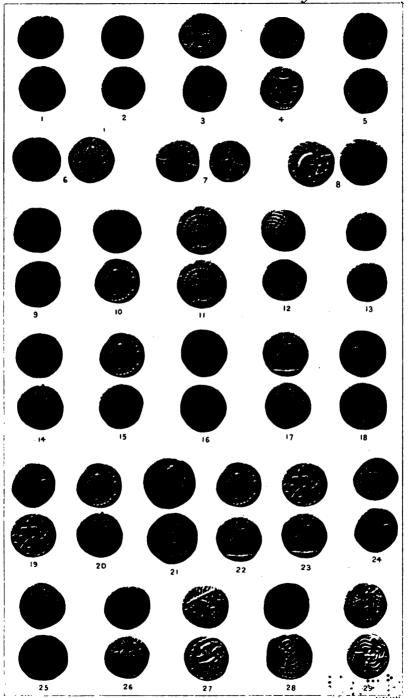
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COINS OF UNCERTAIN DATE

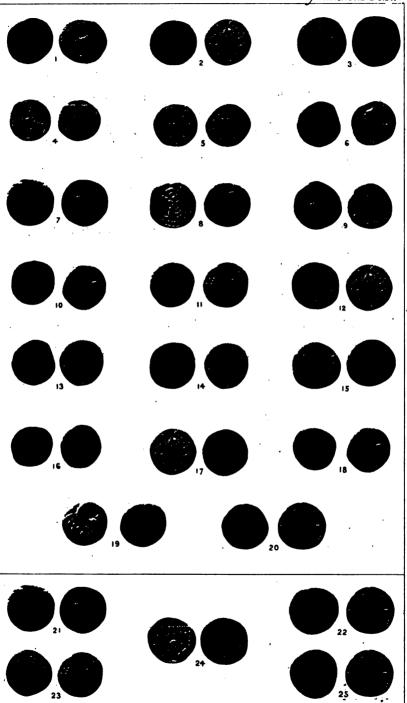
Roman prototypes. Gold Coins. Silver Coins. (Sceattas)





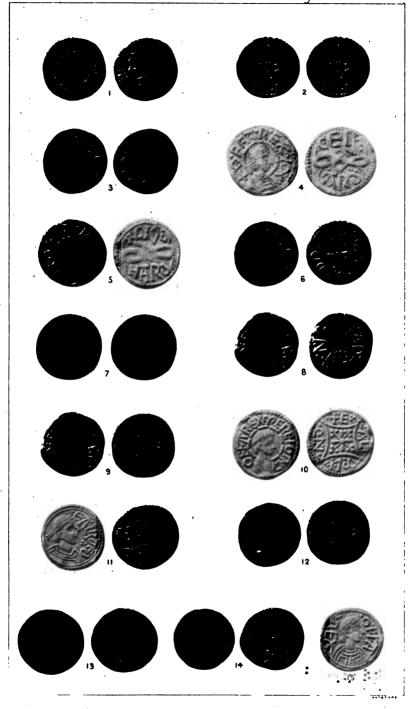
SCEATTAS.

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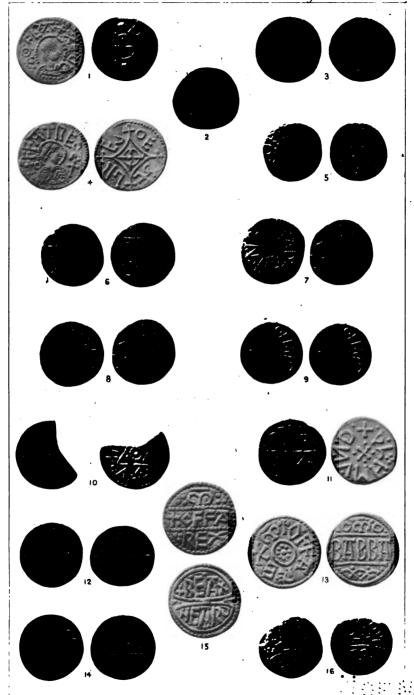


SCEATTAS.

Kings of Mercia.



KINGS OF MERCIA.
Offa.

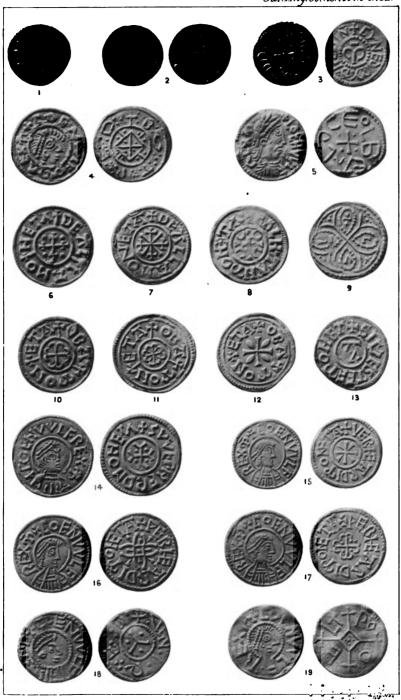


KINGS OF MERCIA.
Offa.



KINGS OF MERCIA.

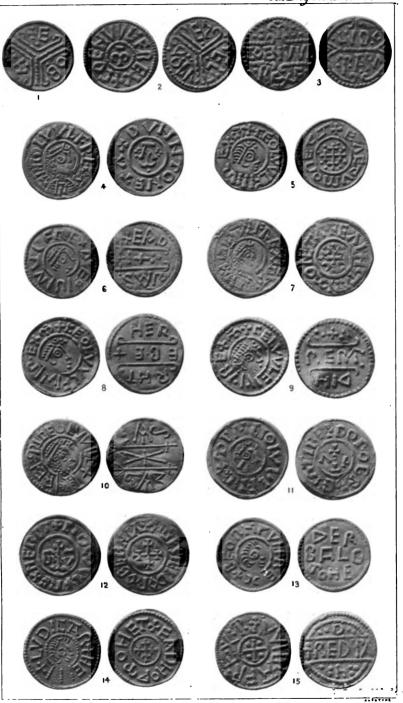
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KINGS OF MERCIA.

Cynethryth. Coenwulf.

Cat Eng. Coins Vol. 1. Pl. LX.



KINGS OF MERCIA.

Coenwulf. Ceolwulf I. Beornwulf. Ludican. Wiglaf.





KINGS OF MERCIA.

Berhtwulf. Burgred. Ceolwulf II.

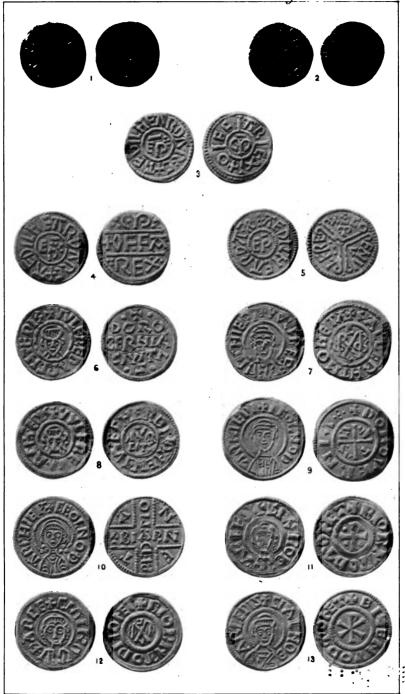
Cat.Eng.Coins.Vol.I.Pl.XI.



, KINGS OF KENT.

Fiegberht: Eadberht: Cuthred. Baldred.

Cat.Eng.Coins.Vol.I.Pl.XII.



ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

Jaenberht. Ethelheard. Wulfred. Ceolnod.

Cat. Eng. Coins. Vol. I.Pl. XIII.



ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

Ceolnod. Ethered. Plegmund.

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KINGS OF EAST ANGLIA.

Beonna. Ethelberht. Eadwald. Ethelstan I.

Cat Eng. Coins Vol. 1.Pl. XV.



KINGS OF EAST ANGLIA.

Æthelweard Beorhiric.

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Cat. Eng. Coins. Vol. I. Pl. XVI.



KINGS OF EAST ANGLIA.

KINGO OF LIG. Eadmund. Oswald? (Guthorm) Ethelsian.

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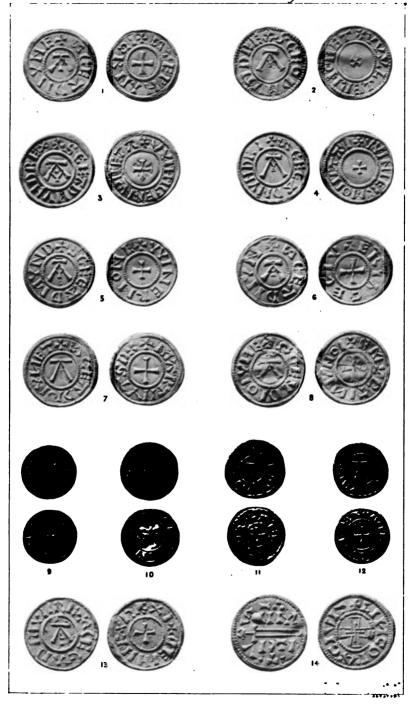


EAST ANGLIA.
St. Eadmund.

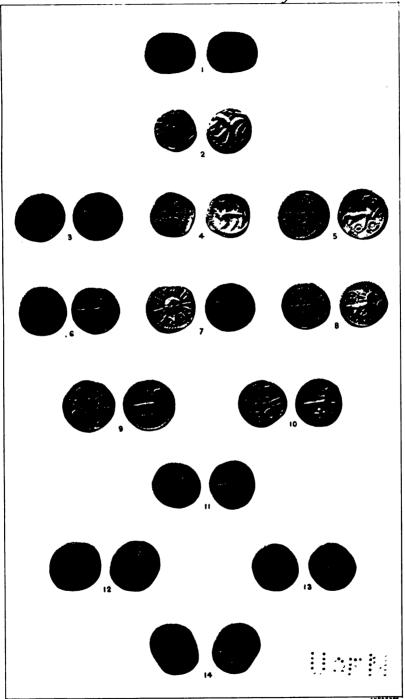


EAST ANGLIA.
St. Eadmund.



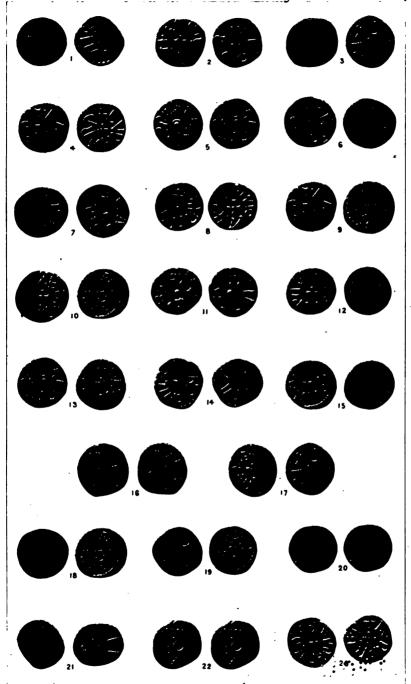


EAST ANGLIA.
St. Eadmund. St. Martin.



KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA.

Ecgfrið. Aldfrið. Eadberht. Alchred. Ælfwald. Heardwulf.

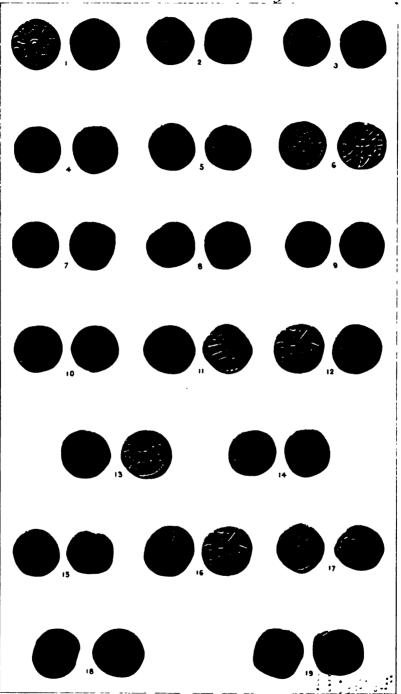


KINGS OF NORTHUMBRIA.

Eanred. Æthelred II.



Cat. Eng. Coins. Vol. I. Pl. XXII.



KINGS OF NORTHUMBR!A.

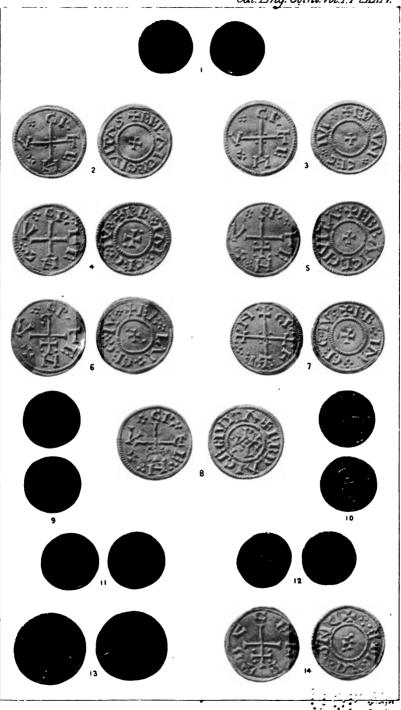
Ætheired II. Redwuif Osberht.

Cat Eng. Coins Vol. I. Pl. XXIII.

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK.

Ecglerhi. Eanhald. Wigmund. Wulfhere.

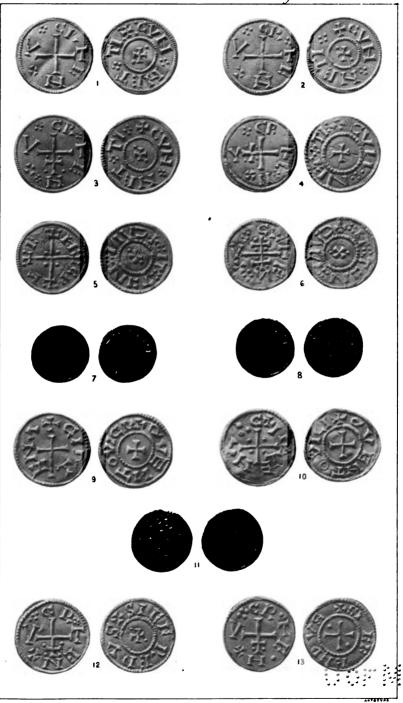
Cat. Eng. Coins. Vol. I. PLXXIV.



DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA.

Halfdan. (Guðred) Crut.

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DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA. (Guðred) Cnut. Cnut. and Stefred.

Cat Eng. Coins. Vol. I. Pl. XXVI

DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA. Siefred.

Cat. Eng. Coins. Vol. 1. Pl. XXVII.

DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA. Siefred. Crut or Siefred?

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Cat. Eng Coins Vol. I. Pl. XXVIII

DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA.

Earl Sintric Advald. Sintric (Gales) Regnald. Uncertain (Regnalds)

Cat.Eng.Coins.Vol.I.Pl.XXIX.



DANISH AND NORSE KINGS IN NORTHUMBRIA.

Anlaf. Eric.

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NORTHUMBRIA S! Peter.







